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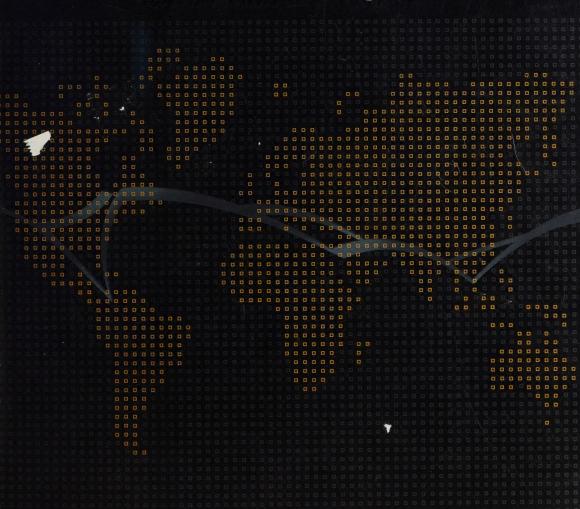


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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gendarmerie royale du Canada

NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE 1987/88

With Trend Indicators Through 1990







Message from the Solicitor General

The 1987/88 National Drug Intelligence Estimate represents a comprehensive RCMP effort to collect and analyze intelligence on the illicit drug trade and its impact on Canada. I recommend it to those in law enforcement as an invaluable tool and indeed to all Canadians who want to inform themselves about the dimensions of drug trafficking and drug use in Canada.

The *Estimate* shows clearly that there is a great demand for illegal drugs in Canada and that sophisticated drug trafficking organizations are making huge profits supplying drugs to meet this demand.

The Proceeds of Crime legislation, which came into effect January, 1989, gives law enforcement a valuable tool to strip criminals of these illicit assets. I encourage all forces to use the new law to weaken criminal enterprises, particularly the lucrative drug trafficking organizations.

We know, however, that enforcement alone will not solve the drug abuse problem in Canada because we understand that as long as there is a demand for these drugs someone will find a way to supply them.

The government's National Drug Strategy, launched in May, 1987, is aimed at reducing both the supply of drugs and the demand for them. We continue to improve drug enforcement while directing new resources towards reducing the demand for drugs through education, prevention and treatment programs.

The key to the success of the Strategy is co-operation, not only among federal agencies but also among police forces, community groups, schools, parents – all who must operate as partners to combat drug abuse.

Pierre Blais

Solicitor General of Canada







Message from the Commissioner

As police officers and citizens, we are assailed daily by the grim realities of the drug problem. Each of us probably has some first hand knowledge of individuals and families broken by substance abuse. As well, our media and experiences impress on us how widespread and, in fact, global, the dilemma and threat of drugs are.

The government of Canada put in place a comprehensive National Drug Strategy in May 1987 in response to the rising tide of drug trafficking and abuse. The Strategy identifies substance abuse as a community problem which must command the attention of health and education professionals, parents and community volunteers. The police clearly have a role to play and this publication illustrates the action being taken, both national and international in scope, to curb demand and reduce the supply of drugs.

As the primary agency responsible for enforcing drug legislation in Canada, the RCMP has an important role to play under the Strategy. Besides making drug seizures, conducting financial investigations and taking part in joint forces operations, the RCMP has taken proactive steps to prevent crime related to drug trafficking and abuse. Those proactive steps have included collecting, analyzing and disseminating strategic intelligence to agencies and individuals involved in action against drugs. This year's *National Drug Intelligence Estimate*, the seventh in a series, again focuses on major cases and seizures, as well as trends in trafficking and abuse. Canada's new proceeds of crime legislation, likely to strike a telling blow against drug trafficking, the most lucrative and widespread criminal activity in Canada, is also highlighted.

The 1987/88 *NDIE* documents the expansion of the international cocaine trade and the worldwide increases in opium production. It also points to growing heroin abuse and the emergence of crack-related crime in the main Canadian centres. Also reported in this year's *Estimate* are substantial increases in cannabis and cocaine seizures and the neutralization of four multi-ton shipments of cannabis, including two mothership operations.

The comprehensive overview of the drug situation from an enforcement perspective provided by the *National Drug Intelligence Estimate 1987/88* can only improve public awareness and strengthen our resolve as a community to take action against drugs.

N.D. Inkster Commissioner



Message from the Director of Drug Enforcement

The world supply of illicit drugs has increased dramatically during the last several years. As well, there is growing evidence that proceeds from the international drug trade support terrorism. The organized crime groups that primarily control the drug trade in Canada establish elaborate laundering systems to conceal and distribute the proceeds of the trade and grow more powerful by the day.

The *National Drug Intelligence Estimate 1987/88* describes the worldwide expansion of opium and heroin production and the increasingly sophisticated means by which cocaine and cannabis are entering the country. It explains how chemical and synthetic drugs are being manufactured in this country to meet growing domestic demand.

Nevertheless, as the *NDIE* well illustrates, we have demonstrated an ability to make life difficult for the drug dealers and smugglers. Total RCMP seizures of cocaine rose by 41% and seizures of cannabis increased by 94% from 1986 to 1987. In addition to seizure efforts, we have enhanced our financial investigations of drug organizations to the point where we are depriving the traffickers of assets as well as money. New Canadian legislation makes money laundering illegal and opens up more possibilities for incapacitating the upper echelons of criminal organizations.

This year, as in previous years, we hope the *NDIE* will prove a useful reference for agencies and individuals engaged in the national fight against drugs and foster discussion on one of the most vital issues of our time.

Assistant Commissioner J.J.M. Coutu Director, Drug Enforcement Directorate

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NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE 1987/88

With Trend Indicators Through 1990

Executive Editor

Assistant Commissioner J.J.M. Coutu Director, Drug Enforcement Directorate

Editor In Chief

Robert C. Fahlman Officer In Charge, Strategic Intelligence Branch

Assistant Editor

Marie T. O'Sullivan Chief, Publications Section

Intelligence Analysis

Shelley A. Keele, Chief, Intelligence and Analysis Section Ellen L. Gottheil, Senior Intelligence Analyst Jo Ann Mallory, Intelligence Analyst Bruce Bowie, NCO i/c Anti-Drug Profiteering Section

Design

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Inquiries on this publication should be directed to:
The Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Attention: Director, Headquarters, Drug Enforcement Directorate, 1200 Vanier Parkway, Ottawa, Ontario, KIA OR2, Canada.



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NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

1987/88

With Trend Indicators Through 1990

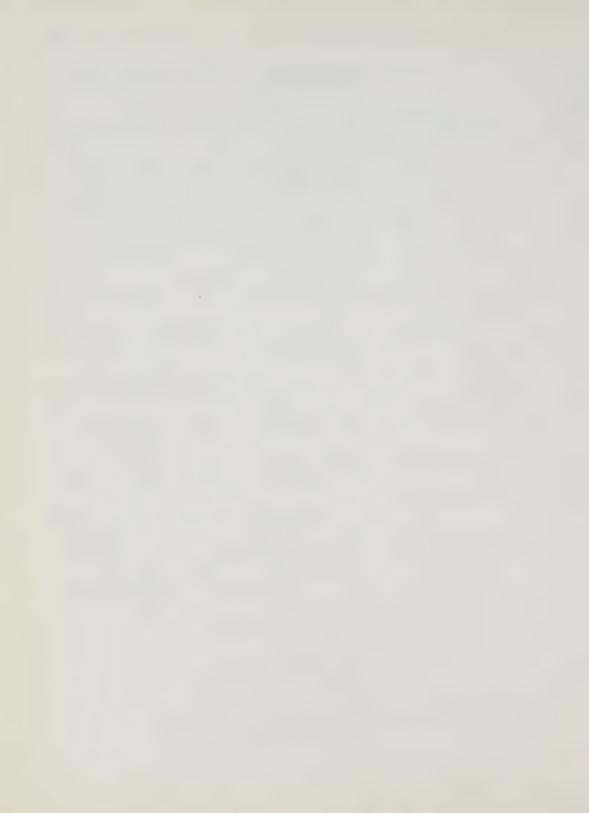


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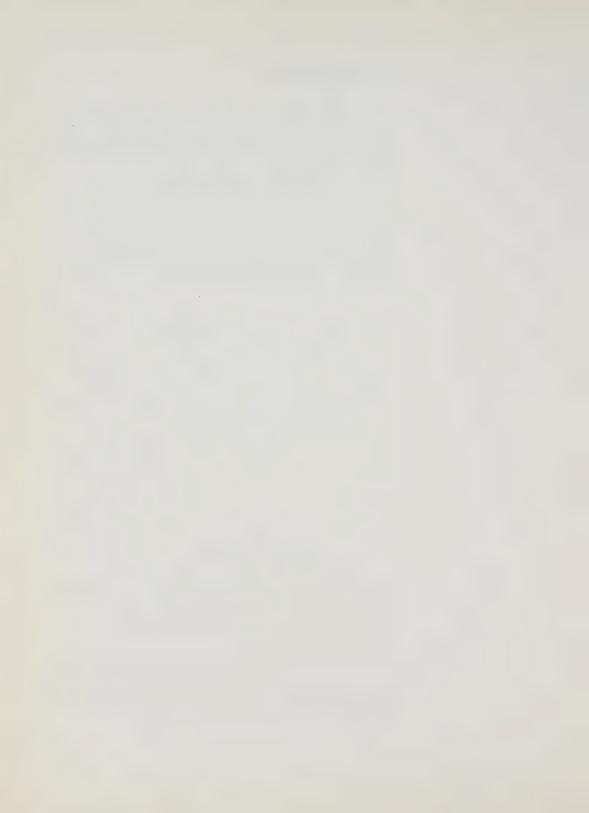
Introduction

The RCMP National Drug Intelligence Estimate (NDIE) is designed to present a comprehensive annual review of the origin, volume, trafficking routes, modes of transport and smuggling methods of all drugs on the Canadian illicit market, as well as the drug money flow associated with this illegal enterprise. The major purpose of *NDIE 1987/88*, and subsequent estimates, is to co-ordinate the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of foreign and domestic drug intelligence of interest to policymakers, agencies and individuals working in the field of drug law enforcement. Users of this intelligence estimate should bear in mind that the production, traffic and use of illicit drugs pose special problems, particularly where quantitative estimates are concerned. As only limited statistical data are available concerning these illegal activities, assessments are by necessity based on intelligence gained from investigations, foreign and domestic production and consumption estimates, and known crime statistics. Therefore, statistical methods which may yield only approximate estimates must often be used.

National Drug Intelligence Estimate 1987/88 (With Trend Indicators Through 1990) is the seventh such estimate prepared by the Strategic Intelligence Branch, Headquarters, Drug Enforcement Directorate, RCMP and contains analyses of significant international and domestic developments through April, 1988. The NDIE is composed principally of intelligence contained in the Monthly Drug Intelligence Trend Reports (MDITR's), the annual Domestic Drug Situation Reports (DDSR's), as well as special reports submitted by the RCMP Drug Intelligence Co-ordinators in all domestic regions and the annual Foreign Drug Situation Reports (FDSR's) submitted by RCMP Foreign Liaison Officers. Significant contributions from the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs (BDD), Health and Welfare Canada, Revenue Canada – Customs and Excise, other Canadian and foreign law enforcement agencies and drug prevention and research organizations are also incorporated in the NDIE.

As the illicit traffic and use of narcotics and other dangerous drugs is a serious and growing concern in Canada, the development of an accurate estimate of the current situation and trends is a key element in the success of the federal drug enforcement and prevention strategy. An accurate assessment of the magnitude and dimensions of the illicit drug problem in Canada is a fundamental starting point for rational policymaking as well as public debate. In the absence of reliable and comprehensive intelligence assessments, substantial misconceptions can develop and resources can be misallocated. Moreover, early detection and subsequent action aimed at controlling emerging problem areas become extremely difficult and estimates of major current developments and trend forecasts are much more likely to be based on conjecture.

Editor's Note: In this publication, where it is stated that a particular country produced or supplied quantities of illicit drugs, it is not suggested that the government of that country or its lawful agencies permitted or participated in these illegal activities. These references allude to the illegal activities of individuals or criminal organizations operating within the noted jurisdictions.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heroin

Worldwide opium production increased in 1987, providing a substantial supply for Canada's illicit heroin market. The Golden Crescent region showed the largest increase in percentage share of the market, up from its 29% share in 1986 to 37% in 1987. Despite a decrease in the Southeast Asian market share from 71% in 1986 to 63% in 1987, the Golden Triangle region maintained its role as Canada's primary heroin supplier. Mexico and Lebanon continued to have an insignificant impact on the heroin trade in Canada, nonetheless remaining potential reservoirs in the event of any disruption in the current global heroin situation.

Trafficking routes in both Southeast and Southwest Asia proliferated as a result of the bumper crops produced in those regions and increased pressures against opium production and trafficking by law enforcement authorities, particularly in Thailand and in Pakistan. Malaysia continued to serve as a major transshipment country for heroin and an illicit heroin processing area for morphine and heroin base produced in the Golden Triangle region. As well, the importance of the People's Republic of China as a transit point for Southeast Asian heroin destined for Hong Kong and the West became increasingly apparent in 1987. India also emerged as a popular alternate conduit for Southeast Asian heroin trafficked from the western Burma frontier during the year. India remains a major transit area for Southwest Asian narcotics destined for the West. Records of seizures and intelligence indicated an increase in the movement of Golden Crescent heroin west along the Balkan route in 1987. This trend is expected to continue through 1988, particularly in view of the escalating flow of Iranian heroin into and through Turkey during the past year.

Air travel remained the predominant mode (88%) of transportation for heroin imported into Canada in 1987. A considerable portion of these air shipments were routed through the postal system. Importation by land accounted for an estimated 10% of heroin brought into the country in 1987, while the remaining 2% entered via sea conveyance. With the increasing volume of air traffic reaching major Canadian airports from Europe and Asia, body-packing or strapping and concealment in false-sided luggage and cargo shipments continued to be the most common smuggling methods used by couriers delivering narcotics to Canada.

In 1987, national trend indicators pointed to an overall increase in heroin abuse in Canada, with the vast majority of users concentrated in Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto. An estimated heroin user population of 25,000 in Canada is believed to reflect a notable increase in the number of users in the Montreal area during the past year. The wide contrasts observed in purity levels nationwide in 1986 were again apparent in 1987. Heroin sold at the street level in British Columbia averaged 7% in purity, as compared to purity levels reaching 25% and 60% for heroin available on the illicit markets in Quebec and Ontario, respectively. The considerably higher purity levels reported in Eastern Canada are believed to allow addicts to dilute the narcotics prior to consumption. Similarly, the price range remained fairly constant, where a capsule of No. 4 heroin sold in 1987 for

\$35 in the Lower Mainland region of British Columbia and up to \$100 in the more isolated areas of Canada. As indicated in 1986, the prices for heroin reflect the extent of availability and supply.

The connection between diverted pharmaceuticals and heroin abuse became more evident during the past year, reported in areas experiencing both high and low levels of heroin availability. This trend is attributable in part to individuals using diverted pharmaceuticals, primarily Talwin and Ritalin, as supplements to or substitutes for heroin, and to a secondary user population comprised of individuals solely dependent on these substances.

Most heroin activity continues to occur in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, the key centres for heroin importation and distribution. Montreal's importance to the Canadian heroin trade became increasingly evident during 1987, with Toronto and Vancouver highlighted as transshipment points for heroin destined to the United States. Organized crime syndicates operating out of the major urban centres continued to hold a monopoly on the Canadian illicit heroin market.

Cocaine

The expansion of the international cocaine trade during 1987 influenced the growth of cocaine trafficking and abuse throughout most of Canada, where high purity levels, increased availability and lower prices were observed. Cocaine was available by the gram and ounce at purity levels between 25% and 65% in most regions of Canada, and by the pound and kilogram at purity levels reaching 99% in the larger metropolitan centres.

The RCMP recorded a significant increase in cocaine seizures totalling 145 kg 276 in 1987 compared to 102 kg 686 in 1986. Overall, the number of persons charged with cocaine-related offences in 1987 increased by 16% from 1986, while the number of persons charged with trafficking increased by 36%. Three clandestine laboratories were dismantled in Canada during 1987; one was manufacturing synthetic cocaine and two were processing coca paste into cocaine hydrochloride.

Cocaine became more accessible to all socio-economic groups in Canada, mainly due to decreased prices resulting from abundant cocaine supplies imported by well organized crime elements. Because of its increasing availability and affordability during 1987, crack became the drug of choice of a new sector in the cocaine-user population, primarily in metropolitan Toronto. The emergence of crack in Toronto has given rise to trends similar to those encountered in the inner cities of the United States. Toronto's increased crime rate and the higher rate of cocaine-related deaths in Ontario have been attributed, in part, to crack use. Another major concern is the rising incidence of crack use among teenagers and those elementary school students who can better afford its street level price.

Over the past year, few South American countries were untouched by the various activities of the coca to cocaine cycle: cultivation, processing, transshipment and consumption. The line between producers and consumers blurred as Latin America's own drug problems escalated during 1987. Despite increased enforcement, more cocaine seizures in North America and Europe, and programs designed to offer economic and development assistance, the cocaine trade flourished in 1987.

The coca plant is grown on the slopes of the Andes Mountains in South America. During 1987, an estimated 171,000 to 285,000 hectares of coca bushes were under cultivation. The primary areas of coca production for the illicit market are in Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, with Peru supplying the bulk at approximately 60%. It is estimated that Colombia, the centre of international organized drug trafficking, produces and exports about 80% of the world's supply of cocaine hydrochloride.

An estimated 25,000 hectares of coca were under cultivation in Colombia during 1987. After domestic consumption is taken into account, this area could have produced up to 20 tons of cocaine hydrochloride. Precursor chemicals and imported coca paste are transported, largely undetected, to the hundreds of cocaine hydrochloride laboratories strewn across the mountains of western Colombia and along the tributaries of the Amazon River. Two major Colombian drug trafficking organizations, the Medellin and Cali cartels, control most of the cocaine trade both domestically and internationally. In particular, the Medellin Cartel makes billion dollar profits annually and has emerged as a powerful and brutal force within Colombia. As well, Colombian insurgent groups, who often collaborate with the drug traffickers in order to finance their own activities, pose an additional threat to the country's stability.

The Upper Huallaga Valley is the primary coca growing area in Peru. In 1987, coca cultivation reached an estimated 106,000 to 200,000 hectares, of which 17,000 to 18,000 were for legal pharmaceutical use or domestic consumption. An estimated 10% of Peru's gross domestic product related to the cocaine industry. As in Colombia, cocaine traffickers and insurgents coexist in Peru, with protection supplied by at least one insurgent group to the traffickers in return for money and arms.

Bolivia is second only to Peru in coca cultivation. The Chapare region is the principal area of cultivation in Bolivia, where an estimated 40,000 to 60,000 hectares of coca could have produced as much as 148 metric tons of cocaine for the illicit market during 1987.

In Brazil, cultivation of *epadu*, a hardy variety of the coca plant, increased to an estimated 300 to 600 hectares, mostly centred in the state of Amazonas. A major importer and producer of chemicals used in cocaine processing, Brazil also became increasingly involved at the processing level of the cocaine industry. Coca cultivation and processing in Ecuador decreased in 1987, however Ecuador remained an important transshipment country for precursor chemicals entering South America and for cocaine being shipped to consumer markets.

Cocaine transits most countries in South America and, increasingly, Central America before being shipped to final destinations in North America and Europe, either by air or sea. Couriers aboard commercial flights carry a significant amount of the cocaine destined for the illicit world market. A popular mode of shipment to the North American market in 1987 was by private aircraft with stopovers at the many clandestine airstrips in the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico.

Most of the cocaine entering Canada through the major airports of Montreal and Toronto in 1987 was obtained through connections in Florida, whereas the cocaine which entered through the international airports in Vancouver and Calgary was transshipped mainly via California. Southwestern Ontario and, to a lesser extent, southern Quebec were the

most frequently used conduit regions for cocaine entering Canada overland in 1987. Air conveyance accounted for an estimated 38% of the cocaine entering Canada, another 51% was transported overland, while approximately 11% of the cocaine was smuggled into Canada by sea.

Chemical Drugs

The Canadian illicit chemical drug trade finds its major sources in clandestine manufacture, diversion from medical supply channels and, to a lesser extent, illegal importation. In Canada, legal controls for the principal chemical drugs of abuse fall within the purview of the Food and Drugs Act (Schedules F, G and H) and the Narcotic Control Act. In 1987, the major prescription drugs of abuse listed under Schedule F included diazepam, flurazepam, and methylphenidate. Under Schedule G, the controlled drugs most subject to abuse were methamphetamine (speed), pentazocine and the barbiturates. Schedule H lists the restricted chemical substances, of which lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) and psilocybin were the predominant drugs of abuse. Phencyclidine (PCP), which is regulated under the Narcotic Control Act, continued to be one of the primary chemical drugs of abuse during the year under review. Overall, LSD, methamphetamine, PCP and psilocybin were the leading chemical drugs of abuse nationwide. 1987 also saw an increase in the abuse and availability of look-alike drugs, an escalating incidence of licit pharmaceutical diversion, as well as a notable number of cases involving the traffic in and illicit use of anabolic steroids.

During 1987, the number of persons charged by the RCMP for offences related to chemical drug abuse and trafficking did not rise in relation to 1986; however, chemical drug trafficking investigations increased by 13% between 1986 and 1987. A marked increase in RCMP seizures of Schedule F drugs reflects two major seizures of tableting operations in the province of Quebec. These involved the clandestine manufacture of counterfeit methaqualone tablets from diverted licit diazepam. Four laboratories dismantled in the provinces of Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario during 1987 were used for the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine and PCP. In early 1988, a clandestine laboratory manufacturing the substance 4-chloro-2-5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylbenze neethanimine, more commonly known as "DOC", was seized in Toronto. This drug was developed as an analogue of MDA, but with a higher potency.

The typical chemical drug users in 1987 remained the unemployed, students and individuals generally under the age of 25. An exception was noted in Toronto, where a user profile was developed for prescription drug abusers in conjunction with a growing number of double doctoring cases and other related offences in that city. RCMP intelligence identified three categories of diverted pharmaceutical users comprising: males between 22 and 30 years; females between 40 and 55 years; and chronic abusers of narcotics. 1987 surveys of chemical drug use in Ontario revealed that sleeping pills were the most popular drugs among adults, while LSD and non-medical stimulants were the most prevalent chemical drugs used by high school students.

According to data from the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health and Welfare Canada, thefts and other losses involving controlled drugs decreased by 13% in 1987 over 1986. In contrast, reports of double

doctoring schemes to procure diverted pharmaceuticals escalated during 1987. As well, a myriad of related illegal activities were employed to obtain prescription drugs from licit medical channels for other than medical or scientific purposes.

In 1987, chemical drug traffickers employed routes similar to previous years, with larger urban centres acting as distribution points for rural and more remote areas. Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver continued to serve as major bases for the overall Canadian illicit market. Imported chemical drugs, primarily originating in the United States, entered Canada chiefly by land. This conveyance mode accounted for an estimated 85% of chemical drug shipments transported to Canadian destinations during 1987, an increase of 5% from 1986. The postal system accounted for a portion of the 14% of shipments moved through air travel, while a negligible amount of chemical drugs arrived by sea.

The connection between the illicit chemical drug trade and outlaw motorcycle gangs remained strong in 1987; however, the gangs' direct involvement in various regions of the country was less visible. Notwithstanding, outlaw motorcycle gangs continued to play a leading role in the financing, manufacture and trafficking of domestically produced chemicals, including PCP, MDA and methamphetamine, and also remained predominant traffickers for LSD imported from the United States. Less organized groups have become increasingly involved in the clandestine manufacture and trafficking of such chemicals as diazepam and psilocybin, as well as in the diversion of pharmaceuticals from licit sources.

Cannabis

Marihuana, hashish and liquid hashish continued to be the most widely available and used illicit drugs in Canada during 1987. These products were generally available throughout Canada, in larger metropolitan centres as well as smaller communities and more remote areas. Varieties ranging from Mexican Red Hair and Thai sticks to solid black hashish and liquid hashish were encountered in most regions of the country.

The total amount of cannabis derivatives seized by the RCMP and Canada Customs in 1987 rose by 94% over 1986. As well, an overall 5% increase in the number of persons charged with cannabis-related offences was recorded in 1987. Specific upward trends were noted in the number of persons charged with trafficking, importation and cultivation of cannabis compared to 1986.

Drug use surveys of Ontario students and Ontario adults conducted by the Addiction Research Foundation in 1987 pointed to a gradual decline in cannabis use. Overall, the survey data suggest that cannabis use has stabilized since 1977 and that the cannabis user population may be aging. Although cannabis use has decreased since 1984 among 18 to 29 year olds, it has increased among 30 to 49 year olds from 6.3% to 9.2%.

As noted in previous *NDIE's*, foreign countries continued to supply most of the cannabis available on the Canadian illicit market. Jamaica, Colombia, Mexico and Thailand continued to be the principal foreign sources of marihuana to Canada, while Lebanon and Southwest Asia

supplied most of the hashish in 1987. Nonetheless, developments in source countries and distribution patterns in 1987 diverged somewhat from 1986. Trinidad and Tobago surfaced as substantial sources of marihuana to certain regions across Canada in 1987, and Afghanistan figured more prominently in the estimated share of hashish than it has since 1981. At 88% of the market share, Jamaica remained the principal supplier of liquid hashish entering Canada in 1987.

Increased cultivation, availability and potency of domestic marihuana were reported by RCMP investigators across Canada in 1987. Domestic cultivation supplied an estimated 20% of the total market in 1987, a substantial increase over 1986. The incidence of hydroponic and other indoor cultivation operations dismantled by the RCMP surpassed that of previous years. This type of cultivation requires more sophisticated equipment, which affords growers the opportunity to produce greater yields and higher profits. As well, four domestic clandestine liquid hashish laboratories were dismantled in Canada by the RCMP in 1987. These laboratories were operating in British Columbia, Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec.

Four multi-ton shipments of cannabis were intercepted and seized in 1987, including two mothership operations: one on the Pacific Coast, the other on the Atlantic Coast. In September, in the Lower Mainland area of British Columbia, approximately seven tons of marihuana originating from Thailand were confiscated after being off-loaded from a mothership. The second operation involving approximately 14 tons of hashish from Lebanon was neutralized in Newfoundland in November.

Marihuana is smuggled by air, land and sea into Canada, often having transited the United States. Most Colombian marihuana is transported by non-commercial sea vessels, fishing boats or small sea craft from eastern ports in South America, often through Caribbean transit points. Commonly, large freighters carry the drug shipments, often disguised as legitimate cargo, to the east and west coasts of the United States and Canada. A significant volume of marihuana from Jamaica is also shipped by sea via the Bahamas to North America; however, the most frequently used method of transport is air, either in containerized cargo or via couriers. Most of the Mexican marihuana reaching Canada transits the United States, then enters via land or air. In 1987, a large marihuana smuggling organization responsible for well-organized direct importation from Mexico to Canada was neutralized. The principal route for Thai marihuana destined for the West Coast of Canada is across the Pacific Ocean via the South China Sea and the Philippines.

Hashish originating from Lebanon arrives in Canada mainly by sea or air disguised as legitimate commercial cargo which passes through international European air and sea ports, via couriers or in motherships to the East Coast. Hashish from Pakistan, India and Afghanistan traverses the Middle East and Europe overland or the Suez Canal by ship before crossing the Atlantic Ocean; it also reaches Canada by commercial air freight. Jamaican hashish and liquid hashish in particular enter Canada almost exclusively by air.

Trafficking patterns for cannabis introduced into Canada varied considerably from patterns observed in 1986. Conveyance by air accounted for an estimated 30% of marihuana and 20% of hashish smuggled into Canada in 1987, compared to 15% and 9% respectively in 1986. An

estimated 20% of marihuana and 30% of hashish were transported overland in 1987, from 25% and 1% respectively in 1986. Sea conveyance estimates in 1987 dropped to 50% from 60% for marihuana in 1986 and to 50% from 90% for hashish in 1986. Air conveyance accounted for an estimated 95% of the liquid hashish entering Canada in both 1986 and 1987.

Drug Money Flow

Considerable emphasis has been placed in Canada on the principle that drug enforcement efforts must include an attack against the profits generated by the drug trade. For several years, the RCMP's Anti-Drug Profiteering (ADP) program has focused on tracing drug money flows and locating criminally obtained assets for forfeiture. ADP investigators seized over \$50 million in cash and other assets from 1983 to 1987.

The recent passage of legislation to deal with the freezing, seizing and judicial forfeiture of the proceeds of organized criminal activity provides a significant tool for law enforcement in Canada. The new laws strike a balance between the need to deprive criminal organizations of their accumulated wealth from illegal activities, and the recognition that such legislative powers must contain appropriate safeguards to protect the property rights of innocent parties.

The laundering of drug trade proceeds is of growing interest to law enforcement agencies, particularly in light of the creation of the criminal offence of money laundering within Canada's new legislation. Criminal organizations employ a wide array of sophisticated financial mechanisms, including corporate entities and offshore financial havens, to conceal the origin of their funds.

Editor's Note: On September 13, 1988, Bill C-61, which amends the Canadian Criminal Code, the Food and Drugs Act and the Narcotic Control Act concerning the proceeds of crime was given Royal Assent. Proclamation is anticipated in early 1989. Although the Royal Assent of this bill was given in late 1988, it was felt that it is of such significance to the area of Anti-Drug Profiteering that it should be discussed in this *NDIE*.



TREND INDICATORS THROUGH 1990

TREND INDICATORS THROUGH 1990

Heroin

- With the successive bumper crops in the major source countries, there will continue to be a steady balance between supply and demand in Canada. The rise in heroin availability, however, will not likely have a significant effect on the diversion of pharmaceuticals. This reflects the continued development of a secondary user population comprised of persons solely dependent upon narcotic supplies diverted from the licit market. Despite increased law enforcement efforts and legal measures to curtail this situation, the diversion of licit pharmaceuticals will remain an abuse and enforcement problem, particularly in Western Canada.
- Although there is a trend towards equalization between Southeast and Southwest Asia in their shares of the Canadian illicit heroin market, it is likely that the Golden Triangle region of Southeast Asia will continue to maintain its status as the principal exporter of opiates to Canada through 1990. Burma will remain the single largest producer of opium in the Golden Triangle, despite effective eradication campaigns. Laotian opium production will continue to present severe problems as Laos increases its significance in the world narcotics trade. Bangkok, Thailand will remain the major conduit for exporting narcotics produced in the Golden Triangle to Europe, Australia and North America.
- Political turmoil and a breakdown of regional as well as international control measures largely contributed to the present status of Southwest Asia as a predominant opiate source to Canada. These factors have also influenced the situation in Lebanon, which now has the potential, as does Mexico, to fill the void if there should be any disruption in heroin supply from either the Golden Triangle or Golden Crescent regions.
- As narcotics traffickers continue to take advantage of the People's Republic of China's new open door policy, there is likely to be a steady increase in the use of China's overland, sea and air routes for smuggling opiates from the Golden Triangle region to Hong Kong for both domestic consumption and onward shipment to the West.
- Organized crime syndicates will consolidate their involvement in heroin supply and distribution networks operating in Canada. As the core of the country's illicit heroin market, the various ethnic-based organizations in both the eastern and western regions will continue to control the extent of heroin availability through affiliated criminal elements throughout the world. The sophistication of the crime syndicates and their ability to deal in large quantities of narcotics will continue to ensure their monopoly of the Canadian market.

Cocaine

- Cocaine will remain widely available throughout Canada into 1990.
 Toronto and, especially, Montreal will increasingly serve as the main importation and distribution points for cocaine destined for all regions in Canada.
- The abundant supply and decreased prices of cocaine worldwide will continue until effective measures curb this trend. Greater availability will make cocaine more affordable and accessible to a larger number of people from all socio-economic groups.
- Crack cocaine use is expected to escalate in Toronto and become more visible in other major Canadian centres. As a result, crime rates in these cities will climb and more cocaine-related deaths and illnesses will occur.
- The number of clandestine cocaine processing and synthetic cocaine laboratories in Canada could increase. This would be influenced by intensified enforcement pressure on clandestine laboratories in South America.
- Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and, to a lesser extent, Brazil will remain the principal South American source countries for cocaine destined for Canada. Ecuador, Argentina, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica and Honduras will play a larger role in the transshipment of cocaine to Canada.
- Countries in Latin America as well as North America will witness increased cocaine abuse over the next few years, thus blurring the line between production and consumption countries.

Chemical Drugs

- The diversion and abuse of licit pharmaceuticals will remain serious concerns to law enforcement authorities through 1990. Diverted pharmaceuticals will continue to serve as supplements to heroin and other psychoactive substances. National indicators continue to point towards a user population addicted solely to prescription drugs. As policing activities impact on street availability, diversion of licit pharmaceuticals from medical supply channels via double doctoring schemes and theft and other losses will increase.
- Other trafficking organizations besides outlaw motorcycle gangs are expected to become increasingly involved in the financing, production and distribution of illicit chemical drugs through 1990. As outlaw motorcycle gangs expand their trafficking in cocaine and cannabis derivatives, their role as financiers, manufacturers and distributors of illicit chemicals could decrease in significance.
- The availability of precursor chemicals, notably in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, will continue to facilitate and foster the establishment of clandestine laboratories in Canada. This will also ensure an upward trend in the domestic manufacture of methamphetamine, PCP and novel designer drugs, as well as the use of diverted supplies of diazepam to manufacture counterfeit methaqualone.

- The cultivation of domestic, free-growing psilocybin will continue, primarily on Canada's West Coast, while controlled growing operations producing psilocybin will likely become widespread across the country.
- Stricter controls and regulations for the legitimate use of anabolic steroids are expected to increase demand for these drugs on the Canadian illicit market.

Cannabis

- Marihuana, hashish and liquid hashish will remain the principal drugs of abuse throughout Canada at current levels into the 1990's.
- Foreign sources will continue to provide the majority of cannabis derivatives on the Canadian market, although the growing supply of domestic marihuana is expected to capture an increasing share of the market during the next few years.
- Shifts in the distribution of foreign-supplied cannabis will cause fluctuations in the Canadian market shares of the various source countries. During 1987, production of marihuana increased in countries outside the primary supply zones of Southeast Asia, the Caribbean and South America. Any future reduction in the supply of marihuana from principal source countries resulting from renewed drug enforcement or natural conditions could easily be alleviated by secondary suppliers with minimum interruption in the market.
- Sources of hashish to Canada will also shift as more traffickers enter the market. The volume of hashish smuggled into Canada from Afghanistan and Syria increased during 1987 and, within the next two years, could compare with the volume produced in Pakistan and Lebanon presently available on the Canadian market.
- Jamaica will continue to dominate the liquid hashish market in Canada through 1990; however, other sources are expected to make significant gains.
- Domestic cultivation, especially hydroponic and other indoor cultivation operations, will account for a greater supply of marihuana and other cannabis derivatives such as liquid hashish on the Canadian illicit market through 1990.
- Higher tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) levels will become more common, as both foreign and domestic suppliers compete for their share of the market by providing the more popular potent varieties of cannabis.
- In Canada, the number of cannabis users will stabilize and cannabis use will likely continue to drop through 1990; however, cocaine and chemical drug use may increase in direct relation to any decline in cannabis use

Drug Money Flow

- With the new Canadian legislative provisions directed against the proceeds of organized crime, the seizure of criminal assets in Canada is expected to increase dramatically.
- To counter the greater effectiveness in seizing and forfeiting proceeds of the drug trade, trafficking organizations are expected to employ increasingly sophisticated means of concealing assets and, in particular, to turn more towards offshore financial havens. This will inevitably lead to costlier and more complex financial investigations in the future.







HEROIN

Abuse and Availability Trends

The Canadian illicit heroin market continued in 1987 to derive most of its supply from the Golden Triangle region in Southeast Asia (SEA), comprising areas of Thailand, Burma and Laos. Notwithstanding, a shift occurred in 1987, whereby the percentage of the SEA market share decreased to 63% from 71% in 1986. At the same time, there was an increase from 29% in 1986 to 37% in 1987 in Southwest Asia's market share. These figures support intelligence and investigative activity indicating growing supplies of Southwest Asian heroin on the Canadian market mainly due to the expanding role of Southwest Asian trafficking organizations in the major urban centres of Eastern Canada. Given the monopoly the networks in both Southeast and Southwest Asian source countries have on Canada's heroin trade, the small portion of Mexican heroin entering the country continued to have relatively little impact. Mexico nonetheless remains a potential reservoir in the event of any radical change in the current demand and supply situation between Canada and its primary narcotic sources. Similarly, Lebanon's role as a source of narcotics to Canada should not be discounted, and Lebanon is viewed as a key country in the event of a major deviation in global heroin production.

Figure 1:

Number of persons charged with narcotic-related offences, 1983-1987*

Charge	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Possession	150	93	59	140	131
Trafficking**	238	153	187	110	68
Importation	35	21	48	31	35
Cultivation			_		_
Double Doctoring/Forgery	70	132	130	110	211
Total	493	399	424	391	445

^{*}Persons charged by the RCMP only.

As shown in Figure 1, the number of persons charged by the RCMP for narcotic-related offences increased by approximately 14% in 1987. This was largely a result of a 92% increase in the number of persons charged for double doctoring/forgery offences between 1986 and 1987. The rise in the number of persons charged reflects intensive enforcement efforts as well as provincial initiatives over the past year against double doctoring. It is also believed attributable to the steady flow of diverted licit pharmaceuticals to the illicit market. According to the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs (BDD), Health and Welfare Canada, the number of reported prescription forgeries involving narcotics also showed an increase from 1,446 in 1986 to 1,554 in 1987. In 1,330 of those 1,554 cases, the prescriptions were successfully filled.

The connection between diverted pharmaceuticals and heroin abuse became increasingly apparent during 1987. The continuing abuse of licit pharmaceuticals, primarily Talwin and Ritalin, was reported in areas experiencing both high and low levels of heroin availability. Individuals apparently use diverted pharmaceuticals as supplements to or substitutes

[&]quot;Includes Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking offences.

for heroin, but there is also a secondary user population comprised of individuals solely dependent on these substances. (See Chapter 5: Chemical Drugs, Abuse and Availability Trends, for additional information.)

A combination of Talwin and Ritalin (T's and R's), referred to as "poor man's heroin", sold on the illicit market as a set (one unit each of Talwin and Ritalin) for approximately \$30 – 20 times the legitimate price. In Vancouver, T's and R's are also known as "Indian heroin" because of their popularity in the native Indian community. On the street, users inject a mixture of crushed T's and R's and water. Reports indicate that Talwin and Ritalin addicts are responsible for an escalating percentage of related criminal activity in the Vancouver area. Dilaudid, a synthetic opiate, is sold in Toronto for between \$50 and \$120 per tablet, depending on the current supply of heroin. In all of Canada, thefts and other losses related to narcotics decreased slightly from 1,146 in 1986 to 1,075 in 1987, as indicated in Figure 5.

Figure 2:

Number and categorization of heroin traffickers investigated by the RCMP, 1984-1987

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987
Traffic in 1 kilogram or more	146	161	137	147
Traffic in 0.5 to 1 kilogram	87	62	51	38
Traffic in 28 grams to 0.5 kilogram	136	97	86	88
Traffic in less than 28 grams	60	59	58	61
Total	429	379	332	334

Figure 3:

Agency	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RCMP*	30.396	39.705	62.639	44.482	30.469
Other Police Departments**	2.615	.554	2.276	3.626	14.422
Total	33.011	40.259	64.915	48.108	44.891

Amount of heroin seized in Canada, 1983-1987 -Weights in kilograms

*Includes seizures made by the RCMP and Canada Customs.

In addition to street purchases, users often use a double doctoring system to satisfy their habits, whereby multiple prescriptions are obtained through visits to different doctors. Over the last several years, the escalating frequency of this illegal practice with the growing participation of some members of the medical community has inspired provinces such as Alberta to initiate legislation to combat double doctoring. Under a computerized system, which monitors drug prescriptions, physicians must fill out prescriptions in triplicate for the 10 most abused prescription drugs in that province. Reports indicate prescriptions for Talwin and Ritalin have decreased by more than 50% since the implementation of the system in 1985. Although the triplicate program has gradually stemmed the flow of Talwin and Ritalin prescriptions from Alberta doctors, there appears to be a steady supply entering the province from British Columbia. The province of Saskatchewan recently implemented a similar program, while other provinces, notably British Columbia, are currently considering like initiatives. As previously noted, the substantial increase in the number of

[&]quot;Includes seizures made by Vancouver City Police, Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police, Quebec Provincial Police and Montreal Urban Community Police.

persons charged with double doctoring/forgery from 1986 to 1987 reflects intensive investigative activity, as well as tighter controls on double doctoring to combat the incessant problem of diverted licit pharmaceuticals.

The decrease in the amount of heroin seized in Canada in 1986 from the previous year continued to a lesser degree in 1987. (See Figure 3.) This pattern reflects a continued emphasis by the RCMP on investigating upper echelon narcotics traffickers and importers, as opposed to solely focussing enforcement efforts at the user level. The Violator Classification System (VCS) recorded an increase from 332 in 1986 to 334 in 1987 in the number of heroin traffickers investigated by the RCMP, as shown in Figure 2. This represents only a slight increase; however, it also accounts for investigations of narcotics trafficking and importation often requiring sophisticated enforcement measures as well as being lengthy in duration. Although there was a decline in investigations against traffickers dealing at the 500 grams to one kilogram level, there was an increase in trafficking investigations for all other categories.

Figure 4:
Amount of heroin
seized in foreign
jurisdictions which
was destined for or
had transited
Canada, 1983-1987
- Weights in
kilograms

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
22.416	20.166	23.892	7.470	1.160

The bulk of imported heroin entering Canada continued to be distributed through the major urban centres of Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto in 1987. The West Coast of Canada remained the main depot for Southeast Asian heroin, while Southwest Asian heroin was encountered more frequently in Eastern Canada, primarily on the illicit markets of Montreal and Toronto. The wide contrasts observed in purity levels nationwide in 1986 were again apparent in 1987. Street level heroin in British Columbia averaged 7% in purity, as compared to purity levels reaching 25% and 60% for heroin on the illicit markets in Quebec and Ontario respectively. The considerably higher purity levels reported in Eastern Canada allow addicts to dilute the narcotic prior to consumption. Similarly, the price range in 1987 remained fairly constant, where a capsule of No. 4 heroin sold for as low as \$35 in the Lower Mainland region of British Columbia and up to \$100 in the more isolated areas of Canada. As indicated in NDIE 1986/87, the prices for heroin tend to reflect availability.

Re	eported	thefts	and
ot	her loss	ses	
in	volvino	narca	tic

Figure 5:

Year	Break and Enter	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Unexplained Loss	Pilferage	Loss in Transit	Total
1983	648	44	164	106	89	43	1,094
1984	579	59	142	49	84	31	944
1985	458	31	153	143	43	42	870
1986	579	26	162	254	50	75	1,146
1987	521	26	142	299	45	42	1,075

In 1987, national trend indicators pointed to an overall increase in heroin abuse in Canada, with the vast majority of users concentrated in Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto. An estimate of the national heroin user population of 25,000 is believed to reflect a notable rise in abuse during the past year, particularly in the Montreal area. A small portion of the heroin user community is believed to have been either smoking or ingesting (eating) the narcotic. Opium continues to be favoured in British Columbia by an estimated 100 to 110 known users. Since these forms and methods are reported to be confined to certain groups and areas, they are not believed to be widespread in the country; rather, the most frequent practice involves the consumption of heroin through injection. According to the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, "shooting galleries" – places where users gather to share injectable drugs and equipment – have become commonplace, particularly in Eastern Canada.

Developments in Source Countries

Southeast Asia

The Golden Triangle region of Southeast Asia, comprising the mountain ridges of northern Thailand, the rugged Shan hills of northeastern Burma and the Meo highlands of northern Laos, prevailed as Canada's major supplier of heroin in 1987. Moreover, opium production in that region reached its highest level ever last year, estimated at between 1,065 and 1,635 tons. 1987 was also a year for record seizures of illicit opiates. In September, 1987, 680 kilograms of heroin were seized aboard a fishing trawler in the Gulf of Thailand. This shipment was believed destined for the United States via Hong Kong. In February, 1988, a seizure of approximately 1.3 tons of 95% pure heroin, also intended for shipment to the United States, was interdicted in Bangkok, Thailand. As the principal source region, the Golden Triangle provided approximately 63% of the heroin available on the Canadian illicit market in 1987. Accordingly, the Golden Crescent increased its share of the illicit Canadian market to 37% in 1987, up from 29% in 1986.

Figure 6: Estimated production of opium in Southeast Asia, 1983-1987 -Weights in metric tons

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Burma	500-600	740	450-600	750-800	900-1,300
Laos	30-40	35	50-100	100-290	150-300
Thailand	30-35	45	35-40	18-20	15-35
Total	560-675	820	535-740	868-1,110	1,065-1,635

Since 1984, the estimated volume of opium production in Thailand has consistently declined, largely due to several measures that the Thai Government has taken to curb illicit cultivation, combined with the assistance it has received from the international community in support of its efforts. (See Figure 6.) Production in 1986 was estimated at between 18 to 20 tons, the lowest level since 1980. In 1987, an estimated 15 to 35 ton opium poppy yield indicates a relatively stable situation, with similar estimates projected for 1988. In comparison, there was a considerable

increase in the production of opium in Burma, from a range of 750 to 800 tons in 1986 to a range of 900 to 1,300 tons in 1987. These figures confirm Burma's role as the key producer of opium in Southeast Asia as well as the principal source country worldwide. The estimated opium production in Laos during 1987 showed a slight increase over the previous season, with a range of 150 to 300 tons as compared to 100 to 290 tons in 1986.

Opium poppy cultivation in Thailand is more a result of political and economic factors than of its ecological viability. Many narcotics trafficking organizations are active politically and support political candidates sympathetic to their activities. As well, opium production is chiefly motivated by cash crop utility. Under the government of Thailand's 10 year master plan (1985 to 1994) for the alternative development of the poppy cultivating regions, agricultural and community development is being extended to some 15% of the hilltribe population. The plan is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. The hilltribe people are being slowly integrated into Thai society by means of local and foreign projects to orient them towards planting alternative cash crops. Among the most profitable cash substitution crops are tomatoes, cabbages and coffee. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has provided some assistance in this area and intends to provide further financial support for a crop substitution project for the 1988/1989 fiscal year. In 1987, 3,200 hectares of harvested poppy fields were subjected to some degree of eradication by law enforcement authorities. In conjunction with eradication measures, Thai authorities have also actively pursued actions against narcotics traffickers. These enforcement activities have included the interdiction of precursor chemicals, notably acetic anhydride, destined for refineries located along the Burma/Thailand border, and the subsequent destruction of a number of these refineries. Consequently, the conversion of opium into morphine and heroin has been largely confined to Burmese territory as a result of determined efforts by the Thai government to remove both the laboratories and the groups involved in manufacturing and trafficking.

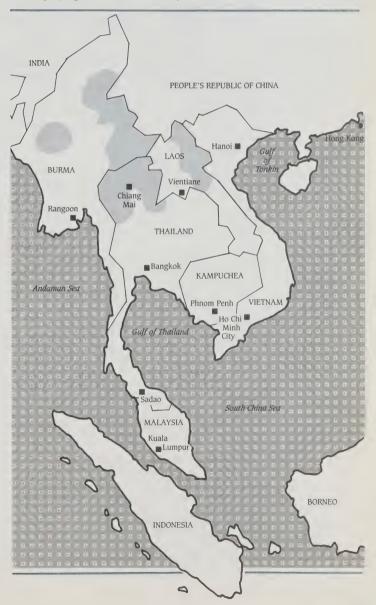
Poppy fields are usually located on steep mountain slopes at an altitude of 1,000 to 2,000 metres and in remote areas not accessible to motorized transport. In Thailand, the opium poppy is cultivated in the nation's densely forested northern hills, with Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son and Nan provinces constituting the major growing areas. The crops are grown by hilltribes, the most important of which are the Hmong, Yao, Lisu, Lahu (Muser) and Akha; members of the Karen tribe are hired as casual labourers, particularly by the Hmong.

Addiction plays an important role in the hilltribes' incentive to plant opium poppy. Of an estimated one-half million drug addicts in Thailand, approximately 10% are hilltribe people. Moreover, Thai opium is consumed mostly at the domestic level, although some is known to be converted into heroin both within and outside jurisdictional boundaries. Since production for local use and addiction is expected to decline steadily over the next decade, it is increasingly evident that Thailand is destined to remain a net importer of opium.

As the leading opium producer in the Golden Triangle, Burma's production level continued to rise in 1987, with a bumper crop at least 100 tons greater than the previous year. Despite an intensified eradication program and other enforcement measures, excellent weather conditions

and pressures by Burmese insurgent groups on farmers ensured optimal production of opium poppy crops. The Burmese government's 1987 eradication campaign was initiated in eastern Shan State in December, 1986 and was shifted to northern Shan State in January, 1987. In effect, the central government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma reported total eradication of 16,280 hectares, despite offensive efforts by the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) to centralize control over cultivation in northern Shan State. Of this total area, 9,160 hectares were destroyed by aerial spraying and 7,120 hectares by manual eradication.

Figure 7:



Opium poppy growing areas in the Golden Triangle region of Southeast Asia, 1987

During the 1987 growing season, the areas of intensive cultivation identified by aerial and satellite surveillance were within the Shan Plateau, extending from Kayah State in the south to the eastern Kachin State along the Chinese border. The heaviest cultivation took place in insurgent controlled areas east of the Salween River and north of Kengtung. Most of the increased opium production took place in northeastern Shan State, where the government has little or no political, administrative, military or enforcement presence. As a result of eradication in areas under government control, more cultivation shifted to insurgent controlled areas in the Shan State, which increased the overall production in that area. Few roads lead to the remote and rugged Shan plateau, a generally inaccessible area, with mountain peaks rising up to 2,500 metres.

Opium poppy fields in Burma are often clustered near villages and are harvested by Burmese hilltribes and the descendants of Nationalist Chinese soldiers who fled to the area following China's Communist revolution. Farmers grow opium poppies as a principal cash crop to supplement income, but also in response to coercion by insurgent groups. Consequently, although opium poppies have historically been grown by the hilltribes, the current level of opium production in Burma can also be directly attributed to the increasing involvement of insurgent groups in the international drug trade to support their activities.

The Shan United Army (SUA) remains the dominant producer of heroin in the Golden Triangle, controlling narcotics trafficking along a stretch of Burma's border with Thailand. Khun Sa, the leader of the SUA, continues to uphold his status as the kingpin of the narcotics trade in this region. As well, the Burmese Communist Party controls a large percentage of the opium production, and insurgents are involved in most of the heroin refining and trafficking from border regions beyond the reach of the authorities. Burmese army operations targeted against refining sites, narcotics caravans and insurgent bases have only marginally affected the heroin industry, and insurgent groups have strategically moved operations further into inaccessible areas. Another significant problem affecting government control of poppy cultivation and the conversion of opium into heroin is the illicit importation of acetic anhydride. Massive amounts of this chemical reagent are transported across the Burmese border from India and China. Acetic anhydride is also imported into Burma from Malaysia, Singapore, Japan and Western Europe, primarily shipped by sea via the Gulf of Siam and the Andaman Sea. During 1987, the Northeast Customs Collectorate conducted four raids, resulting in the total seizure of 975 kilograms of acetic anhydride; however, a tremendous reserve evades detection each year. There also is evidence indicating that insurgents have developed their own acetic anhydride processing facilities to ensure a constant and dependable supply.

Estimates of opium produced in Laos continued to escalate, from 100 to 290 tons in 1986 to 150 to 300 tons in 1987. This supports evidence indicating that the production of illicit opium has increased continually over the last several years in Laos, which is contrary to assertions made by the Lao People's Democratic Party that opium is grown primarily for medicinal purposes and for export to Eastern Europe. Moreover, the Vietnamese government has confirmed the illegal cultivation of opium poppy in Laos, as it receives an abundant supply from that country for domestic consumption. The fragile infrastructure of Laos and the absence of a public campaign against trafficking and production have encouraged

Thai and Burmese traffickers to shift their activities to Laos in the aftermath of relatively successful eradication campaigns in their own countries. The principal growing areas in northern Laos are Phong Saly, Luang Nam Tha, Luang Prabang, Ousomsai, Bo Keo, Houaphan and Sayaboury provinces. Opium is the most readily grown and saleable crop in the country's mountainous, undeveloped and basically lawless northern uplands. The opium crop is the economic mainstay of the mountain people.

Southwest Asia

Southwest Asian heroin accounted for more than one third of the Canadian illicit heroin market in 1987, up 8% from 1986. Although the estimated production increased only marginally, to a range of 680 to 1,335 tons in 1987 from over 730 to 1,130 tons in 1986, the Golden Crescent, spanning the nations of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, remains one of the world's major opiate reservoirs. (See Figure 8.) Despite the fact that a sizable proportion of the poppy crop is grown to meet the indigenous demand in those countries, a significant quantity is also refined into heroin for illicit use across the globe.

Figure 8: Estimated production of opium in Southwest Asia, 1983-1987 -Weights in metric tons

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Iran	400-600	400-600	200-400	200-400	200-400
Afghanistan	400-575	140-300	450-600	400-600	400-800
Pakistan	63	40-50	40	130	80-135
Total	863-1,238	580-950	690-1,040	730-1,130	680-1,335

Pakistan maintained its status both as a producer and net importer of opium during 1987, influenced to a great extent by the country's everincreasing number of heroin addicts, estimated by the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB) to be in excess of 600,000. The introduction of heroin into Pakistani society less than a decade ago drastically changed the domestic drug abuse situation, which inspired the government to initiate narcotics control programs across the nation.

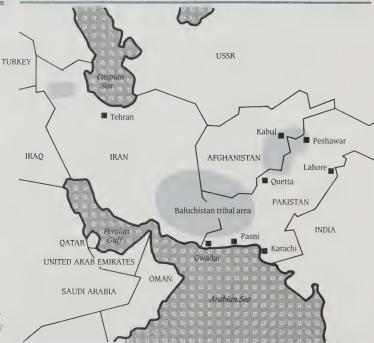
According to the PNCB, successful cultivation during the 1987 growing season was achieved in the Gadoon, Amazai, Buner, Malakand Agency, Adinzai and Dir District of Pakistan, yielding a total of approximately 9,000 hectares of opium poppy. Of this total crop, approximately 6,000 hectares were reported to have been eradicated either by aerial spraying or by manual labour. Nevertheless, the gains from this major eradication program undertaken by the government of Pakistan were apparently matched by expanded cultivation in new areas, leaving net production at a range of 80 to 135 tons, a figure which essentially remains at the 1986 level of 130 tons.

The opium poppy ban program, initiated in 1980, generally does not extend enforcement to tribal or other areas until they have been scheduled for development assistance. In turn, opium growers have responded to effective enforcement of the poppy ban in developing areas by expanding planting in adjacent areas and autonomous tribal regions not subject to enforcement. It is believed that those areas outside the enforcement of the ban account for most of the poppy production in Pakistan.

Pakistan remains a centre for heroin production, using both locally produced opium and opium brought in from Afghanistan and Iran. The tribal areas of the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) serve as major stockpile depots for domestic opium from Afghanistan, with a number of clandestine laboratories operating in the inaccessible mountainous areas in this sector. There is strong evidence suggesting that the bulk of this heroin supply is consumed by the narcotic using population of Southwest Asia. From 1982 to 1987, 99 heroin conversion laboratories were immobilized in the tribal territory. Concurrently, the government made concentrated efforts to replace the opium poppy crop in tribal areas through substitution and rural development programs. The government of Pakistan has also effectively reacted to the need for treatment and rehabilitation, establishing 26 treatment and rehabilitation centres throughout the country during 1987. In addition to control measures, Pakistan's law enforcement agencies were more successful in interdicting narcotics during 1987, seizing approximately 5.4 tons of heroin and almost 8 tons of opium.

Despite its turbulent political situation, Afghanistan remains a significant source country for the world's illicit heroin supply. An estimated 400 to 800 tons of opium were produced in that country during 1987, compared with the estimated 400 to 600 tons in 1986. Opium poppy is grown mainly in the northern province of Badakhshan, the southern province of Herat, the central province of Bamian and the eastern provinces of Nangarhar and Paktika bordering Pakistan. Nangarhar is by far the largest producer, followed by the Helmund Valley and Badakhshan. Heroin is refined in Kabul, Herat and areas near the Afghanistan/Pakistan border.

Figure 9:



Opium poppy growing areas in the Golden Crescent region of Southwest Asia, 1987 The cultivation of opium, which has been a common source of income for tribal Afghans for centuries as well as an integral part of their social habits and mores, has only been reinforced by the country's economic and political disarray. Drought and lack of human resources caused severe food shortages in northern Afghanistan during the winter months of 1987. In desperation, Afghan farmers switched to opium production, which requires low labour investment and yields relatively profitable crops. An additional factor for Afghanistan's steady level of opium production is Pakistan's increasing demand for heroin, which has encouraged expanded production of opium in Afghanistan. Recent intelligence suggests that opium production in the 1988 growing season could approach 1,000 tons.

As in 1986, opium production in Iran in 1987 was estimated at 200 to 400 tons. Although this stable pattern does not lend credibility to the Iranian government's assertion that opium cultivation has been eliminated in that country, it does reflect the results of stricter law enforcement policy and the 1980 official ban on opium production. Nonetheless, several major regions across the country remain both politically and militarily unstable, providing a conducive climate for opium production. Laboratories for morphine base and heroin conversion are reportedly operating in Kurdish controlled sectors of northwestern Iran and in the Baluchi sectors of southeastern Iran.

Although opium poppies continue to be widely cultivated across the country, not nearly enough is produced to meet the burgeoning domestic demand for opiates. Reports indicate that as many as one million Iranians are addicted to either opium or heroin. Despite this high demand, a significant portion of the opiates produced or smuggled into Iran are exported to destinations in the West, likely due to the higher prices on foreign markets.

Lebanon

Since the early 1980's, legal crops in Lebanon have been supplanted not only by cannabis but also by opium poppies. Within this relatively brief period, Lebanon has greatly expanded opium poppy cultivation in the Bekaa Valley, to the point of becoming an important producer of heroin. This country's relevance as an opiate supplier to Canada remains relatively insignificant, although there has been growing evidence to support an expanding role, particularly in the eastern provinces.

Due to the political instability in Lebanon since the mid-1970's, accurate figures are difficult to obtain; however, intelligence indicates that the 1987 crop produced an estimated six tons of opium. In early 1987, authorities destroyed approximately 1,400 hectares of opium poppy, primarily in the Bekaa Valley. There are conflicting reports as to what percentage of the total opium poppy crop was actually eradicated. It is believed that, since eradication efforts have been applied selectively, they have had relatively minimal impact on the net flow of narcotics from the region. Moreover, the major factor affecting narcotics production in Lebanon is the inability of the central government to deal effectively with the 20 to 25 armed bands and militia, who are believed to use drug trafficking and production to augment their finances. Authorities estimate current opium poppy cultivation at 400 hectares. An increase in the hectareage of opium poppy plantations is expected in 1988.

A large portion of the opium produced in Lebanon is converted to heroin within the country. Some heroin is refined from morphine base

Figure 10.



Opium poppy growing areas in Lebanon, 1987

smuggled into Lebanon, principally from Southwest Asia, through Turkey and Syria. The heroin conversion laboratories are located in the plantation regions. Ten processing sites are reportedly located around the city of Baalbek in the Bekaa Valley. In 1987, Lebanon produced approximately three tons of heroin, of which approximately 600 kilograms were refined from domestic opium, while the remainder was believed to be produced from imported opiates. Although a major share of the heroin production is destined for international markets, domestic consumption has also increased. Since the onset of the civil war in the mid-1970's, the number of drug addicts in general has escalated, to a current estimate of approximately 30,000 to 40,000.

Mexico

As in previous years, there was no evidence in 1987 indicating direct importation of Mexican heroin into Canada. A small portion does, however, enter the country via the United States. Mexico is the major source of the heroin supply to the US. In 1987, traditional brown heroin and the less refined, more potent black tar heroin remained the predominant types of heroin converted from the opium poppies cultivated in Mexico.

The decline in Mexico's economy has had a spillover effect on opium poppy cultivation, in that escalating poverty in the rural areas of the country led to an increase of illicit opium production to supplement profits from more traditional crops. 1987 was the fifth consecutive year of abundant rainfall and ideal growing conditions. An estimated 7,300 hectares of opium poppy under cultivation produced a yield of between 45 and 55 tons of opium during 1987, as compared to 35 to 50 tons in the previous growing season. As part of Mexico's narcotics control program, authorities eradicated an estimated 1,875 to

Figure 11.



Opium poppy growing areas in Mexico, 1987

2,530 hectares in 1987, compared with the estimated 2,380 hectares eradicated in 1986.

The principal growing areas in Mexico continued to be found within the tri-state areas of Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa in the northwest reaches of the country. However, recent evidence suggests that cultivation has spread to the adjacent area of Sinora, as well as to the central and southern states of Michoacan, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz and Chiapas. Moreover, poppy fields in the more traditional areas have become more concentrated, with reports of fields located in clusters of about 100 along river canyons.

Small scale farmers continue to cultivate most of the illegal opium poppy in Mexico. Recent intelligence indicates that farmers have learned advanced growing techniques from traffickers, which have led to the optimal production of opium crops. The portable size and remote locations of illicit laboratories make their discovery difficult for authorities. In 1987, Mexican authorities reported the seizure of four heroin laboratories. Farmers have also begun to process their own opium into the less refined yet potent black tar heroin. Some authorities believe that such current trends reflect changes in Mexico's patterns of heroin production and trafficking.

International/National Trafficking Patterns – Movement

Southeast Asia

For the seventh consecutive year, the Golden Triangle region of Southeast Asia produced a bumper opium harvest, thus retaining its position as the major source of Canada's heroin supply. (See Figure 12.) While the largest portion of the estimated 1,065 to 1,635 tons of opium

produced in the area during 1987 was destined for domestic consumption, significant quantities of heroin were exported through illicit trade networks to drug markets in Europe, Australia (Oceania) and North America.

As Thailand's importance as a Golden Triangle opium producer has diminished over the last several years, its role as the major conduit for opiate narcotics destined for international markets has expanded. Notwithstanding, persistent law enforcement pressures on locally-based trafficking organizations have increased the use of alternate routes by traffickers, particularly over the past year. Under pressure from the combined forces of the Burmese Communist Party and its allies, as well as both Burmese and Thai government operations, the Shan United Army has lost some of its power base. However, it continues to control most of the production of heroin in the Golden Triangle, overseeing narcotics and contraband trafficking along a stretch of Thailand's northwestern border with Burma extending from Mae Hong Son to Mae Sai. At the same time, the BCP continued to strengthen its hold on all phases of drug production and trafficking along the Burma/Thailand border.

Figure 12: Estimated percentage shares of heroin on the Canadian market from principal sources, 1983-1987

Source Area	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Southeast Asia Southwest Asia Mexico	68% 32% Negligible	66% 34% Negligible	72% 28% Negligible	71% 29% Negligible	63% 37% Negligible
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Most international criminal organizations deal with suppliers through Bangkok, Thailand's financial, economic and tourist centre. Many members of Canada's and the world's expatriate drug trafficking community have resided in Thailand for ten or more years, speak Thai and are politically well-versed and connected. These traffickers have the capability to purchase, finance and forward any type of drug shipment required, with either access to or ownership of shipping companies, airlines and motor vessels. Prior to arrival in Bangkok, opiates produced and manufactured in the Golden Triangle travel a varied journey by human caravans, pack animals, vessels and motorized transport. During the caravan trip, a pass must be obtained from one of the insurgent groups and is issued on payment of tax. This caravan tax is strictly enforced and any porter found transporting more opium than the pass allows will forfeit the excess. Caravans comprised of up to 600 individuals are formed, generally in the month of September, to transport the narcotics to Thailand. The pack carriers, divided up into five or six groups, spread out over a distance of 40 kilometres. Animals are less often used as they draw unnecessary attention, as well as being more prone to breaking their legs. Human caravans also make for better communication in that they are able to send warning signals in situations such as roadblocks.

Among the multiple routings used to transport narcotics shipments from the producing areas in the Golden Triangle to the refineries and on to Bangkok, are principal trafficking routes which radiate from the northern Thailand/Burma and Thailand/Laos borders. Narcotics transported across the border from Burma into Thailand travel through jungle trails and roads leading to major throughways. Shipments from Laos cross over the Mekong River, often transiting Burmese territory, destined for areas within

Thailand's Chiang Rai province. Within Thailand, couriers smuggle opiates by air, railway and, most frequently, by vehicles using the superior upcountry highway system between the northern and southern regions and Bangkok.

In the northern Shan State of Burma, farmers are generally obliged to sell their opium to the Burmese Communist Party, which controls refineries in the area. The Shan United Army remains the predominant group along the Thailand/Burma border with several laboratories located 10 to 20 kilometres inside Burma. Both the BCP and the SUA have allegiances with other smaller insurgent groups, whose contacts in northern Thailand feed narcotics supplies into the global drug trade network. There are reportedly as many as 15 refineries under the control of the SUA situated in areas along the Thailand/Burma border. According to intelligence, there are over 15 smaller, portable refineries located in northern Thailand, more than half of which are situated in Mae Hong Son and Chiang Mai provinces. These refineries process both Thai and Burmese opium. Further reports indicate that several of the Thai-based laboratories have an estimated production yield of 100 kilograms of No. 4 heroin per month. It is believed that such output could very well cause concern to the larger refineries across the border, thus initiating possible warfare. Many refineries are well guarded with large arsenals of weapons, including machine guns, grenades, rocket launchers and land mines.

There are several heroin refineries operating in Laos under the control of trafficking organizations based in Burma and Thailand. Heroin is moved from Laos through northeastern Thailand, finally utilizing Don Muang International Airport and the seaport of Klong Toey in Bangkok as the main points of exit. Concurrently, intelligence suggests that heroin manufactured in Laotian refineries was transported along several new trafficking routes during 1987. Reports show heroin trails following the river along the Thailand/Laos border into Loei Province and traversing Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi to the east coast. Another route extends from Loei to Chaiyaphum or Khon Kaen and then on to Nakhon Ratchasima. From there, the heroin shipments are transported along the first route to the east coast. Intelligence also indicates that Laotian heroin was transported via Kampuchea to the seaport of Da Nang in Vietnam, from which point No. 3 heroin was shipped on merchant vessels to various islets near Hong Kong, where acetic anhydride smuggled in from China is available for refining. Sources also reveal that heroin shipments were trafficked from the tri-border area of Thailand, Burma and Laos into the southern Chinese province of Yunan. From there, the narcotics were transported by means of China's relatively good road, air and rail networks to the ports of Canton and Hong Kong. In effect, shipments through Communist countries have added northern and eastern routes for opiates produced in the Golden Triangle. This proliferation of routes is associated with the bumper crop of opium produced in the Golden Triangle region during the past year. It is also believed to be in response to increasing pressures by law enforcement authorities, particularly in Thailand, against opium production and trafficking.

India has also emerged as a popular alternate route for traffickers. Southeast Asian heroin originating from the western Burma frontier is routed through India and Bangladesh. There have been frequent reports of trafficking in Burmese refined heroin from the India/Burma border, particularly through the state of Manipur via the border town of Moreh,

India. Heroin manufactured in the Golden Triangle region was also brought into India from Tamu in Burma to Imphal in Manipur. As part of this process, there is a reverse flow of acetic anhydride which is smuggled from India through Burma to supply the heroin refineries in the Golden Triangle. Intelligence indicates that Burmese clandestine laboratory operators tend to prefer Indian to Chinese manufactured acetic anhydride due to its higher quality. Reports show that heroin refineries have been set up inside Burma near the Indian border, readily accessible to shipments of acetic anhydride smuggled in from India. This chemical is apparently smuggled across the India/Burma border concealed in five gallon cans. These cans are tied to floating rafts which travel along the Chindwin River until they reach the shores of Mandalay, where they are pulled out of the water. Under the 1962 Customs Act, a 100 kilometre belt on the Indian side of the India/Burma border was declared a special area in which the movement of acetic anhydride was banned. A local factor which creates an atmosphere conducive to narcotics trafficking is that tribal inhabitants on either side of the border have freedom of mobility within an area 40 kilometres inside India and 16 kilometres inside Burmese territory. This allows for barter trade in items of daily necessity without any passport and visa requirements.

From Thailand, opiate narcotics are frequently trafficked from Bangkok via couriers or air and vessel cargo destined for Europe. Australia and North America. A large portion of these opiates is also transported across the border from Thailand into Malaysia via both sea and land routes. Malaysia continues to serve as a transit country for heroin and illicit heroin processing from imported morphine and heroin base. The importation and refining of No. 3 heroin is undertaken primarily for local consumption, although the narcotic is also exported to Singapore for local use, and to Australia and Europe. At the same time, No. 4 heroin continues to be smuggled in from Thailand and Burma, destined exclusively for western markets. The majority of No. 3 and No. 4 heroin is transshipped through Penang, Malaysia, an island off the country's northwest coast which remains the operational base for traffickers dominating Malaysia's drug trade. Indonesia is a common transit point for opiates exported from the Golden Triangle through Penang, Malaysia. Shipments arrive in that country through northern Sumatra and proceed on to Jakarta, Surabaya and Bali.

Malaysia shares sea borders with six countries: Indonesia, Thailand. Singapore, Brunei, the Philippines and Vietnam. The numerous fishing vessels which ply Malaysia's east and west coasts provide an ideal means for smuggling narcotics into the country. A common ploy is to use long Thai boats, which are advantageous because they are fast and simple to manoeuvre along coastal areas. They are used to deliver shipments from Satun in southern Thailand to illegal entry points along the coasts of Kedah, Perlis and small offshore islands. By land, opiates are transported through the main trunk roads from the Thailand/Malaysia border, particularly by the eastern stretch through Kelantan and Trengganu, where drugs arrive concealed in secret compartments inside motorcycles, cars and trucks or secreted in loads of fish or vegetables. Intelligence indicates that trafficking organizations have been using the area along the Thailand/Malaysia border to establish floating laboratories and makeshift jungle refineries where raw opium is converted into morphine or heroin in preparation for delivery to international markets.

Despite Malaysia's severe punitive measures for trafficking as well as increased enforcement pressure at the Thailand/Malaysia border, narcotics trafficking continues in that country. Intelligence indicates there are stockpiles of drugs along the border area. Heightened enforcement at the border junction has forced traffickers to move narcotics by sea as an alternate route. During 1987, numerous seizures of heroin as well as acetic anhydride revealed that shipments were being routed through the Andaman Sea, indicating the significance of these waters as a trafficking route. The numerous archipelagoes and unpatrolled borders make this area a haven for ships delivering and picking up their illicit cargoes.

As a crossroads in Asia, Singapore continues to be a major transshipment area for Golden Triangle opiates, and to a lesser extent, opiates produced in the Golden Crescent region. Southeast Asian shipments are transported by sea, air and overland through Malaysia. Smaller amounts of narcotics transit Singapore from Southwest Asia, primarily by sea as well as by direct flights from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Seizures of Golden Triangle narcotics have increased dramatically in Thailand, Europe, Australia and North America over the last several years. In February, 1988, authorities discovered 1,280 kilograms of No. 4 heroin at Klong Toey Sea Port, Bangkok. The consignment was intended for shipment to the United States via Singapore by cargo vessel. This seizure of 95% pure heroin was the largest ever to be made worldwide.

In 1987, the Golden Triangle remained the major source of supply of opiates destined for Hong Kong. To a lesser extent, opiates were also imported into Hong Kong from the Golden Crescent region. Traffickers made increasing use of Chinese overland routes, in particular across the China/Burma and China/Vietnam borders, to bring opiates from the Golden Triangle into Hong Kong. Authorities also report the routing of vast shipments through the southwestern province of Yunnan, through its capital, Kunming, to Guangzhou and then on to Hong Kong. The People's Republic of China itself has become an important conduit for heroin from the Golden Triangle to Hong Kong and the West. Increased frequency of air couriers used for transporting narcotics abroad continued, and Thai trawler traffic remained a problem in view of the cargo capacity of such vessels. Thai trawlers transport shipments to international waters for transfer to Hong Kong registered fishing trawlers. In December, 1987, authorities in Hong Kong seized 126 kilograms of heroin, comprising 80 kilograms of No. 4 heroin and 46 kilograms of heroin base near Aberdeen. The shipment, which was transported into the colony by sea, was the largest single seizure ever of No. 4 heroin and the largest seizure of heroin base in 1987 in Hong Kong.

The increasing quantity of No. 4 heroin available in Hong Kong over the past several years reflects a change in the supply pattern of the local drug market. Whereas heroin addicts in Hong Kong prefer No. 3 heroin, most of the world market demands No. 4 heroin. Source country manufacturers now tend to concentrate on the production of No. 4 heroin to satisfy the demand of the wider international clientele. This trend, coupled with the diminishing production of heroin base, has forced local importers in Hong Kong to import No. 4 heroin. A portion of No. 4 heroin is converted back to No. 3 heroin for local consumption; however, most of this form of heroin is intended for export. There were nine heroin refineries neutralized in Hong Kong during 1987. While all of the operations involved the manufacture of No. 3 heroin, No. 4 heroin was being used as the base

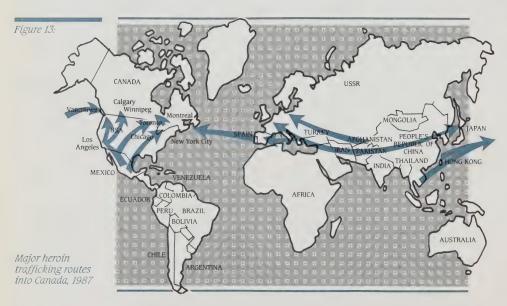
for conversion in one instance. In early 1988, authorities made a record seizure of 200 kilograms of No. 3 heroin destined for the local market, which equalled approximately half of the total amount seized the previous year.

Investigations over the last several years have led authorities to believe that the Triad organizations in Southeast Asia play a predominant role in the traffic of opium and heroin in that region and have developed major illicit drug distribution systems throughout the world, with direct connections to affiliate groups in Canada, the United States and Europe.

Southwest Asia

The Golden Crescent area of Southwest Asia maintained a high level of opium production in 1987, commensurate with heightened domestic demand. At the same time, evidence shows that heroin continued to be exported abroad, as exemplified by the region's share of approximately one third of Canada's illicit heroin market in that year.

As the inhabitants of tribal areas in the Golden Crescent cultivate opium poppy fields, they simultaneously convert multi-tons of their opium into heroin which finds its way to Europe and North America. The infrastructure of the tribal territories was made to order for traffickers, as the established routes, the bazaars, the proximity of the growing areas, both in Pakistan and Afghanistan, serve to provide obstacles against effective law enforcement. From the growing areas, the opium is moved overland by truck, camel, donkey and human caravans directly to conversion laboratories.



According to intelligence, there are three major heroin refining areas established in Pakistan. The largest laboratory belt is in the traditional tribal areas of Khyber, Mohmand and Bajaur Agencies. Authorities estimate that there are 100 heroin laboratories in Khyber, 50 in Mohmand and 50 in Bajaur. A second belt is located in the Chagai Hills in Baluchistan. Authorities report that approximately 25 laboratories in that area are capable of producing a minimum of 200 kilograms of heroin per month. This is an uninhabited and desolate area, which spans approximately 200 kilometres along the Afghanistan/Pakistan border, without law enforcement or military presence within a radius of 150 kilometres. A third area of refining activity is in Rabat, at the western tip of Pakistan in Baluchistan. In 1987, 21 laboratories were seized there, one more than the previous year.

Once heroin is refined within the tribal zones, shipments are transported to Peshawar, Pakistan. From that point, they follow a land route southwards through the Northwest Frontier Province and western part of the province of Baluchistan adjacent to the Afghanistan border. Baluchistan is a central point for heroin export to Iran, Europe and North America. Intelligence shows alternate road, rail and air routes to Karachi, Pakistan, from whence the narcotics are shipped by sea or air to North America, transiting either New Delhi, Bombay or the Gulf States. Controlling the narcotics traffic is extremely difficult, as trafficking routes traverse a border which encompasses hundreds of kilometres of extremely rugged terrain. To avoid interception by law enforcement along mainland routes, traffickers are adopting alternate routes through the tribal area of Baluchistan leading to Irani Baluchistan en route to the Gulf coast.

While Iran remains a net importer of opiates produced in Afghanistan and Pakistan, it is also a significant conduit for the transshipment of opium and heroin from these source countries. Shipments enter Iran from the east and exit through its western border, notably through Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Reports indicate that laboratories for morphine base and heroin refining are operational in Kurdish controlled sectors of northwestern Iran and the Baluchi sectors located in the country's southwest.

Over the years, India is believed to have become a major transit country for trafficking of Southwest Asian narcotics to destinations in the West. Since the emergence of the Golden Crescent as a major source of illicit opiates, the entire India/Pakistan border has become vulnerable to traffic in narcotics from Pakistan. The states of Jammu and Kashmir in India are closest to the Northwest Frontier Province, where most of the Golden Crescent's illicit opium is produced and converted to heroin. In the last several years, security measures taken at the Punjab border, which had previously been the area most vulnerable to movement of opium and heroin through India, have reportedly forced traffickers to use diversified routes from the area of Sialkot to Jammu. In effect, areas in the adjacent Indian state of Rajasthan have picked up the illegal trafficking activities. Large quantities of heroin from Pakistan are smuggled by camel trains. Once inside Indian jurisdiction, the drugs are buried in the desert and collected at nightfall by smugglers using jeeps who then transfer the shipments to transport trucks, wherein the contraband is concealed amongst commercial goods and delivered to Bombay for onward export.

Bombay and New Delhi continue to be the most important exit points in India. The airport in New Delhi is frequented by traffickers carrying narcotics to the West, either on their person or in baggage. Authorities report the most common methods of illicit transportation have been to conceal heroin in the false sides and bottoms of suitcases, inside shoes and clothing, as well as internally, by means of swallowing and stuffing. The Bombay sea and air ports are also reputed to be gateways for trafficking syndicates to smuggle their illicit shipments abroad. A recent phenomenon has been the use of international courier services for transporting narcotics. Intelligence indicates that legitimate cargo consignments are delivered from the Indian cities of Jaipur and Bangalore located in the interior to Bombay for international export, and are then substituted with illicit drugs following Customs inspection. The seaport in Bombay has become noted for its large container traffic, with narcotics being concealed amongst such items as chili powder, boric powder and pickles, as well as inside bales of textiles.

Austria, Yugoslavia and Turkey are transit countries due primarily to Western European demand for Southwest Asian heroin and the geographic location of these countries in respect to the overland Balkan route. Turkey's location astride two continents, on the direct land route between producing areas in the Golden Crescent and the consumer nations in Western Europe and North America, make it a natural transshipment country for illicit narcotics. This route begins in Turkey and traverses Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Austria, or alternately, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria. Movement overland is often accomplished via private vehicles or by bonded trucks carrying goods between Iran, Iraq and the Gulf states as well as to Europe.

Seizures and intelligence reports clearly indicated an increase in movement of heroin west along the Balkan route in 1987. The exodus of nationals from Iran, coupled with the comparatively lower cost for Iranian heroin, have been identified as significant factors which have resulted in a spread of trafficking networks with tentacles that reach directly into Canada. This trend is expected to continue, given the escalating flow of heroin into and through Turkey from Iran during 1987.

Morphine base and heroin enter Turkey from the east, generally from Iran where Kurdish groups have cross-border linguistic and cultural links. The heroin trade within Turkey is, for the most part, controlled by established criminal elements. There are reports of large quantities of heroin being readily available at the Iranian border. Upon entry into eastern Turkey, opiates move either directly south to Syria or west to Turkey's Mediterranean coast. The most common exit route from Turkey is overland through Eastern Europe, although there have been indications that traffickers are increasingly shifting to sea routes. This change in trafficking patterns is attributed to efforts by Turkish authorities and is consistent with intelligence received from several European countries relative to activity along the Balkan route during 1987. Turkish and Iranian organizations used Turkey as a major conduit for more than 70% of all the heroin seized in Europe, estimated at approximately one ton in 1987. It is believed that most of the heroin intercepted throughout Europe in the past year entered via the Balkan route. Turkey and Austria play an important role in Canada's heroin trade through their trafficking connections with Europe, from whence a portion of the heroin is diverted to North America. Moreover, both European and North American traffickers travelling from Asia are known to stopover in Vienna in an effort to conceal their point of origin at final destination.

Two of the world's largest seaports as well as major international airports are located in the Netherlands and Belgium. As the most important heroin trading centre in Europe, the Netherlands witnessed the transit of plentiful supplies of both Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin by sea, land and air routes in 1987. Intelligence indicates that traffickers from Asia smuggled more heroin base than refined heroin into the Netherlands during the year. To avoid carrying large amounts of heroin, some traffickers prefer converting the heroin base in the Netherlands, where precursor chemicals required for refining are readily available.

The United Kingdom remains an important transshipment point for illicit narcotics destined for Canada. Intelligence indicates that the United Kingdom has become a regular transshipment area for heroin en route to Canada from India, Pakistan, Thailand and the Middle East. Trafficking from Southwest Asia is facilitated by both historical and family ties existing between the United Kingdom and that region. Compared to previous years, a significant change in 1987 occurred when a large amount of heroin began to arrive in the United Kingdom from Southwest Asia via West Africa and Turkey, demonstrating the importance of these countries as transit points along the trafficking routes to the United Kingdom.

Nigeria continues to serve as a transit point for narcotics originating in Asia, particularly from the Golden Crescent region. A portion of the opiates is intended for local consumption; however, most of the shipments are intended for final destinations in Europe and in North America. During 1987, a significant amount of heroin arriving from West African countries, particularly Nigeria, was seized at Frankfurt's airport. The Federal Republic of Germany also continues to be an important trading and transit country for narcotics flowing into Europe. A considerable number of nationals from Nigeria transit Frankfurt en route to Canada. Moreover, nationals from several African countries, including Nigeria, are frequently employed as couriers for smuggling heroin and other illicit drugs to international jurisdictions, including Canada.

Nepal's role as a transshipment area for heroin continued in 1987. Intelligence indicates that heroin moves overland from Burma to Nepal via India, and that clandestine laboratories in India also supply heroin to the domestic market in Nepal. It is believed that some heroin enters the country by air from other Asian points, primarily Thailand. The growing tourist traffic between Nepal and China extends the possibilities of overland smuggling from China. All international streams of heroin exiting this land-locked country must pass through Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu.

Lebanon

Heroin shipments are trafficked from Lebanon to Western markets primarily by air via couriers using Beirut International Airport, and occasionally through seaports such as Tripoli and Byblos, mainly aboard container ships. Intelligence indicates that large amounts of Lebanese heroin are also taken by couriers to Damascus in Syria, where they make commercial air connections to Europe and North America. As well, opiates are moved from Lebanon into Syria for conversion into heroin. Refining centres for heroin appear to be focused in the Aleppo and Homs areas of Syria.

Figure 14:

Southeast Asian Heroin

Farmer - 10 kilograms of opium - \$1,000-\$1,600

Laboratory (Golden Triangle) – 1 kilogram of No. 4 heroin (pure) \$1,400-\$5,000

Distribution Centre (Bangkok) – 1 kilogram of No. 4 heroin (pure) \$6,000-\$8,000

Canada - 1 kilogram of No. 4 heroin (pure) - \$120,000-\$200,000

- 1 ounce (28 grams) of No. 4 heroin (pure) - \$6,000-\$15,000

- 1 gram of No. 4 heroin (pure) - \$1,000

- 1 capsule of No. 4 heroin (5%-6% pure) - \$35-\$100

Southwest Asian Heroin

Farmer - 10 kilograms of opium - \$1,400

Laboratory (Golden Crescent) - 1 kilogram of heroin (pure) - \$4,400-\$4,800

Distribution Centre (Europe) – 1 kilogram of heroin (pure) – \$50,000-\$90,000

Canada - 1 kilogram of No. 4 heroin (pure) - \$120,000-\$200,000

- 1 ounce (28 grams) of No. 4 heroin (pure) - \$6,000-\$15,000

- 1 gram of No. 4 heroin (pure) - \$1,000

- 1 capsule of No. 4 heroin (5%-6% pure) - \$35-\$100

Note: Prices for heroin in Canada at each level of the distribution system do not fluctuate greatly, regardless of country of origin.

Representative prices for Southeast Asian and Southwest Asian heroin at successive stages of trafficking, 1987

Cyprus continues to develop as a key transit country for the shipment of narcotics from Lebanon to Europe and North America. This is primarily due to the geographic position of Cyprus in relation to the Middle East and the European and North American continents and, notably, to the situation prevailing in the Middle East, especially Lebanon. Traffickers have explicitly taken advantage of the government's inability to exercise effective control in the country as a result of the political turmoil. Modern telecommunications and convenient air and sea links between Cyprus and Lebanon/Syria, and between Cyprus and other Mediterranean/European countries, offer excellent opportunities for movement and contacts among international drug traffickers.

Mexico

The bulk of exported heroin produced in Mexico is destined for the United States. Overall, Mexican traffickers have an effective infrastructure for heroin production, transportation and distribution in both Mexico and the United States. As in past years, Mexico supplied via the United States only a negligible share of Canada's illicit heroin market in 1987. Intelligence, however, indicates that a trend towards expansion in Canada has already begun to emerge.

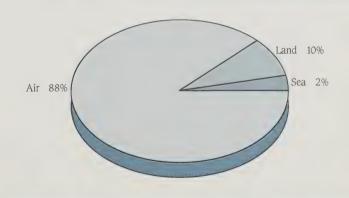
Mexico's involvement in the heroin trade is complete, from cultivation to conversion and subsequent trafficking of the final product. There are no indications at present that Mexico is a storage area for opium stockpiles, and shipments are believed to be moved north on a continual basis. Since heroin laboratories are generally crude and rudimentary operations, the refining process tends to take anywhere from one to three days, contingent on the particular laboratory and individual chemist. As an industrial nation, Mexico also produces it own precursor chemicals, which are readily available for local use. The opium gum is transported from the fields to nearby villages by animals, humans, land vehicles and, occasionally, by air. The infinite number of back roads, trails and footpaths provide excellent barriers to interdiction.

Mexico's relatively well developed surface and air networks are definite assets for trafficking organizations, offering numerous alternate routes for trafficking heroin, particularly into the United States. Although narcotics shipments are moved via air and sea, the most common method of transportation is by private vehicle. The busy entry points along the Mexican border with the United States provide myriad opportunities for movement of heroin concealed in goods and vehicles with little danger of detection. As well, the vast and remote nature of much of the border makes patrolling exceedingly difficult and allows for the profitable smuggling of narcotics by such unsophisticated means as human carriers across unguarded sections of the border.

Canada

The Canadian illicit narcotics market remains largely under the control of organized crime syndicates. The well organized distribution system indicates a strong relationship between certain national groups active in trafficking within the various regions of Canada and the variety of heroin supplying those areas. In the West, Chinese crime organizations operating out of Vancouver monopolize the distribution networks for Southeast Asian heroin entering the country. The importation and distribution of a portion of Southeast Asian heroin and the bulk of Southwest Asian heroin are controlled by Iranian, Chinese and Italian crime organizations in Eastern Canada, particularly in Montreal and Toronto. Lebanese crime organizations are the most common recipients of heroin shipments originating in Lebanon, which are routed through Montreal and Toronto. These groups are highly organized and have the ability to finance and smuggle almost any type of illicit drug shipment required, with access to airlines, shipping companies and vessels. A considerably smaller amount of heroin is also brought into Canada on an individual basis for personal use by heroin users. Mexican heroin generally enters the country via the United States through Western Canada.

Figure 15:



Movement of heroin into Canada by mode of transportation (estimated percentage shares), 1987 The importation and distribution of heroin continues to be centred in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Montreal's importance to the Canadian heroin trade became increasingly evident during 1987, with Toronto and Vancouver also highlighted as transshipment points for heroin destined to the United States. This was reflected in a number of significant seizures made in those cities. (See Chapter 8: Major Canadian-Related Drug Seizures in 1987.) Although a portion of the imported heroin was destined elsewhere, the bulk of the narcotic is believed to have been intended for domestic consumption.

Given the long distances heroin shipments travel to reach Canada as well as the relatively small quantities which are imported at any given time, air trafficking routes remained the most prevalent mode of transport in 1987. An estimated 88% of narcotics shipments arrived by air, of which approximately one quarter were routed through the postal system. Importation by land accounted for an estimated 10% of the heroin smuggled into Canada in 1987, while the remaining 2% entered the country by sea conveyance. With the increasing volume of air traffic reaching major Canadian airports from Europe and Asia, body-packing or strapping, concealment of narcotics in false-sided luggage and cargo shipments continued to be the most common smuggling methods used by couriers delivering narcotics to Canada.





COCAINE

Abuse and Availability Trends

The domestic cocaine situation throughout most of Canada during 1987 was consistent with the patterns observed in the *NDIE 1986/87*. High purity levels and increased availability combined with decreased prices made cocaine more accessible to all socio-economic groups in Canada. Cocaine was in abundant supply, primarily in all of Canada's major metropolitan centres and, to a lesser extent, in many rural areas. While available at gram and ounce quantities with purity levels between 25% and 65% in most regions of Canada, cocaine in an almost pure state was frequently encountered in pound and kilogram quantities in the larger cities of Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal. The most significant trend to emerge in Canada during 1987 was the increased use of crack, a concentrated form of cocaine that is appealing for its intensity and affordability.

The overall number of persons charged with cocaine-related offences increased by 16%, from 1,396 in 1986 to 1,618 in 1987. (See Figure 16.) The number of persons charged with possession decreased slightly from 594 to 555, while the number of persons charged with trafficking, including possession for the purpose of trafficking, increased by 36%, from 725 in 1986 to 987 in 1987. The number of persons charged with importation decreased marginally from 77 in 1986 to 76 in 1987. The RCMP's Violator Classification System (VCS) recorded investigations of 1,926 persons as major cocaine traffickers in 1987, an increase of 3% over the 1,865 recorded in 1986. (See Figure 17.)

Figure 16.

Number of persons charged with cocaine-related offences, 1983-1987*

Charge	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Possession	414	494	483	594	555
Trafficking**	509	554	603	725	987
Importation	107	113	73	77	76
Total	1,030	1,161	1,159	1,396	1,618

^{*}Persons charged by the RCMP only.

Figure 17: Number and categorization of cocaine traffickers investigated by the RCMP, 1984-1987

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987
Traffic in 1 kilogram or more	641	702	614	658
Traffic in 0.5 to 1 kilogram	334	400	431	369
Traffic in 28 grams to 0.5 kilogram	536	635	595	665
Traffic in less than 28 grams	165	205	225	234
Total	1,676	1,942	1,865	1,926

^{**}Includes Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking offences.

During 1987, the RCMP recorded 1,443 cocaine seizures totalling 145 kg 276, a 41% increase over the 102 kg 686 seized in 1986. (See Figure 18.) Four major seizures made by the RCMP and Canada Customs during 1987 exceeded the largest seizure of 1986, consisting of 7 kg 037. The seizures, all made in Quebec, were of 18 kilograms, 10 kilograms, 9 kg 900 and 9 kg 557. Seizures of cocaine destined for Canada made in foreign jurisdictions totalled 11 kg 831 in 1987, a slight decrease from the 12 kg 225 in 1986. (See Figure 19.) Cocaine intercepted in foreign jurisdictions included seizures made in Mexico City, San Francisco and Boston. The seizure in San Francisco of nine kilograms destined for Canada involved the arrest of four individuals from a Montreal-based organization which had recruited a crew member from a cargo ship in Colombia to transport the shipment of cocaine to Vancouver.

Figure 18:

Agency	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RCMP*	98.113	115.200	109.247	102.686	145.276
Other Police					
Departments**	18.175	39.233	60.835	144.456	137.520
Total	116.288	154.433	170.082	247.142	282.796

^{*}Includes cocaine seized by the RCMP and Canada Customs.

Note: Seizures of cocaine by Quebec Provincial Police were not available for the years 1983 to 1985 and are therefore included for 1986 and 1987 only.

Amount of cocaine seized in Canada, 1983-1987 – Weights in kilograms

Three clandestine cocaine laboratories were seized by the RCMP in Canada during 1987. One laboratory seized in the Prince George area of British Columbia involved the manufacture of synthetic cocaine and was the first of its kind discovered in Canada. The remaining two laboratories processed coca paste into cocaine hydrochloride and were located in the province of Quebec in Garthby and St-Jean.

The most popular method of ingesting cocaine remained intranasal absorption (snorting), although freebasing and smoking cocaine were also popular. The rush from smoking cocaine is said to be immediate and as intense as that of amyl nitrite but less than when administered hypodermically. Small numbers of cocaine users have been using intravenous injections, known as "booting". RCMP intelligence indicates a new mixture of cocaine and speed that is called "croak" or "coke light", which is primarily injected, but is also snorted. The physical effects are considerably more intense and longer in duration than ingesting cocaine by itself. This mixture sells for approximately the same price as cocaine hydrochloride and yields larger profits to traffickers. Another mixture which surfaced in 1987 was a combination of cocaine and Dilaudid which is referred to as a "speedball".

Crack became increasingly popular with users across Canada, although its abuse did not approach the level evident in the United States. Crack is sold as pebbles resembling aquarium gravel, each of which weighs approximately 0.1 gram and costs between \$10 and \$20, making the drug accessible to the young and less affluent. Drug traffickers are attracted to

[&]quot;Includes seizures made by Vancouver City Police, Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police, Quebec Provincial Police and Montreal Urban Community Police.

crack because it yields more than double the profits made by trafficking cocaine hydrochloride. In Canada, where a kilogram of cocaine might sell for \$50,000, converting the same amount into crack will raise its value to more than \$120,000. The first seizure of crack in British Columbia was recorded in 1987, and an incident of crack being seized in a federal penitentiary was reported in Newfoundland. Crack is steadily gaining in popularity and availability in southwestern Ontario, in particular, Windsor, which is directly influenced by its proximity to the US market, notably Detroit, Michigan. The widespread inner city use of crack found in the United States is spreading to Metropolitan Toronto, where crack houses are appearing and crime rates linked to crack use are climbing. The number of cocaine-related deaths tripled in Ontario over two years, and this has been largely attributed to the increased use of crack. Deaths across Ontario resulting from cocaine overdoses jumped from 32 in 1985 to 94 in 1987, with most of the deaths occurring in Toronto.

Figure 19:
Amount of cocaine
seized in foreign
jurisdictions which
was destined for or
had transited
Canada, 1983-1987
- Weights in
kilograms

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
47.797	19.902	1,167.939	12.225	11.831

RCMP intelligence indicates that a significant percentage of the user population comprises upper middle class professionals or double income earners. Typically, the cocaine user is a professional male between the ages of 19 and 35, although this profile is shifting to include all socio-economic levels, particularly with the emergence of more affordable crack. In 1987, the use of cocaine expanded to include younger males who, in some instances, were associated with nightclubs and sometimes resorted to crime, often cocaine trafficking, to support their habits. In 1987, there developed a trend of increased crack abuse by lower income males between the ages of 17 and 25 living in the Toronto and suburban areas.

According to a province-wide survey of drug use by Ontario adults conducted by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, cocaine use increased in 1987, with an average of 6.1% of Ontario adults reporting use of cocaine at least once in their lifetime, compared to 3.3% in 1984. (See Figure 20.) Reported use of cocaine in the form of crack was minimal in Ontario at an estimated 0.4% of the population. Further analysis of the 1987 data identified the following typical cocaine user characteristics: young (18 to 29 years old); male (1.5 times more likely than females to use cocaine); more likely to be a Metropolitan Toronto resident; an annual income of up to \$50,000; uses cocaine once a month or less often (95% of all cocaine users). Although the proportion of those who had used cocaine at least once in their lifetime rose, the number reporting use in the past 12 months did not increase, suggesting that the number of people who have ever used cocaine increased primarily between the years 1984 and 1986.

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Number of recordents	1984	1987
Number of respondents	1,048	1,040
	Percent	age Use
Gender		
Male	4.8	7.2
Female	1.9	4.7
Overall	3.3	6.1
Age		
18 to 29 years	7.1	13.6
30 to 49 years	3.0	4.5
50 years and over	0.4	0.5
Education		
Elementary	0.0	0.0
Secondary	2.7	5.7
Post-Secondary	5.2	7.6
Occupation		
Professional/Managerial	4.2	5,9
Sales/Clerical	2.9	6.5
Labour	5.2	7.8
Other	1.9	4.5

Ontario Adult Cocaine Use in 1984 and 1987* *Surveys conducted in 1984 and 1987 by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. Respondents comprised Ontario adults reporting cocaine use at least once in their lifetime.

Figure 21:

Number of Respondents	1,688
	Percentage Use
Age	
Age 18-25 years	26.14
26-34 years	29.66
35 years and over	3.39
Combined ages	11.21

Prevalence of cocaine use in British Columbia in 1986*

*Survey conducted by the Policy Analysis Division of the Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit, Ministry of Attorney General, British Columbia in 1986.

A recent survey conducted in British Columbia by the Policy Analysis Division of the Attorney General's Co-ordinated Law Enforcement Unit (CLEU) reported that the use of cocaine in British Columbia is fast approaching levels found in the United States and is almost twice that of Ontario. Other findings that resulted from this survey were: over 11% of adult British Columbians have used cocaine at least once in their life; cocaine pervaded every economic and occupational stratum in the province; no area was immune – from large urban centres to remote northern villages. The survey also showed that two thirds of British Columbia users were male and that, overall, cocaine use is heaviest among 26 to 34 year olds, at 29.7%, followed by 18 to 25 year olds, at 26.1%. Only 3.4% of persons over the age of 35 reported having used cocaine. (See Figure 21.)

It is estimated that 80% of the cocaine entering Canada originates from Colombian groups based in the United States. Montreal is Canada's key distribution centre for cocaine, with the lowest distribution wholesale prices and the growing presence of agents for South American traffickers. The Colombian crime organizations have related groups operating in the Caribbean and in major metropolitan areas in the United States and

Canada. Members of these affiliate organizations, who operate at the middle level of the Colombian trafficking groups, are assigned to foreign illicit distribution networks on a rotational basis. These members, who are most often Colombian citizens, will move into a Canadian city for a period of up to six months and then return to Colombia to be replaced by other members, making identification of their activities extremely difficult.

Chapters of several outlaw motorcycle gangs are present in most regions of Canada. An estimated 65 different outlaw groups engage in criminal activities, which increasingly include the distribution of cocaine. Various gangs across Canada, including Hells Angels, the Grim Reapers, Satan's Choice and the Outlaws, were active in cocaine trafficking in 1987. These Canadian groups also connect with their United States and European counterparts to facilitate their drug trafficking operations.

The cocaine reaching Canada originates from the predominant growing and refining countries of South America. The majority of cocaine reaching Canada either transits or is obtained in the United States, notably Miami, Florida, before being smuggled overland or through the international airports in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary and Ottawa. Direct importation into Toronto from source countries occurs only sporadically and involves mainly Peru and Brazil. The Montreal international airports of Mirabel and Dorval are the principal ports of entry for cocaine reaching Canada, which is then distributed throughout the rest of the country.

Developments in Source Countries

Colombia

Colombia maintains its position as the world's primary processor and exporter of cocaine. In 1987, there was a marked increase in all cocaine trade activities in Colombia, ranging from coca cultivation to cocaine processing. There was also a commensurate increase in successful operations by the Colombian police to counteract these activities, witnessed by higher laboratory seizure, eradication and arrest statistics. According to the US Department of State's *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1988*, the Colombian National Police seized and destroyed 9,547 kilograms of cocaine base and cocaine HCl in 1987, well above the 1986 figure of 3,980 kilograms of base and HCl.

Current estimates are that approximately 80% of the world's cocaine supply is processed in and exported from Colombia. There is also evidence that the number of laboratories for final cocaine HCl processing purposes is increasing in other South American countries, particularly in Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; however, this industry is controlled largely by Colombian organized crime groups.

Colombia is the fourth largest country in South America, with coastlines stretching approximately 1,500 kilometres along the Pacific Ocean and 1,800 kilometres along the Caribbean Sea. Colombia is characterized by three topographical areas: the flat coastal area broken by the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta mountain range, the central highlands dominated by the Andes Mountains running southeast to northwest across

the country, and the sparsely settled eastern plains (Llanos) and jungle area. This Colombian terrain, with altitudes ranging from sea level to over 5,000 metres, rugged mountain areas and remote jungles, is ideal for the cultivation of legal as well as illegal crops.

Coca fields, usually less than two hectares in size, are generally found in clusters on newly cleared land in remote jungle areas and alongside rivers. The principal cultivation areas lie in the coastal plain regions of Darien and the Gulf of Uraba, the departments of Putumayo, Amazona, Caqueta, Guaviare, Vaupes, Meta, Vichada and Casanare in the central highlands, and the department of Cauca in the Llanos. An estimated 25,000 hectares of coca, consistent with the 1986 estimate of 20,000 to 30,000 hectares, were under cultivation in Colombia in 1987. Production of dry coca leaves was estimated at 20,000 tons, which, after domestic consumption is taken into account, could have produced up to 20 tons of cocaine HCl.

A 250 hectare cultivation discovered at Paime, Cundinamarca in June, 1987, within 100 kilometres of Bogota, represents an attempt to establish cultivation at higher altitudes, resulting in a better grade of coca leaf. The fields were hidden on rough terrain along the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Rio Magdelena. Seized were 10 cocaine base laboratories and one cocaine HCl laboratory, as well as 200 kilograms of cocaine base, quantities of chemicals and other equipment.

Figure 22:

	Bolivia	Colombia	Peru
Gross coca cultiva- tion (hectares)	40,000-60,000	25,000	106,000-200,000
Estimated coca leaf yield (metric tons)*	56,000-84,000	20,000	106,000-200,000
Domestic coca leaf consumption (metric tons)	10,000	10,000	17,000-18,000
Estimated cocaine (HCl) yield (metric tons)**	92-148	20	178-366
Total cocaine HCl production:	290-534		

Estimated production of cocaine in principal source countries, 1987 - Weights in metric tons

*Based on 1,400 kilograms of leaves per hectare obtained annually in Bolivia, 800 kilograms per hectare in Colombia and 1,000 kilograms per hectare in Peru.

**500 kilograms of coca leaves are generally required to process one kilogram of cocaine hydrochloride.

Cocaine HCl laboratories, dependent on imported coca paste, are widely dispersed and hidden throughout Colombia, both along the tributaries of the Amazon River running through the eastern Llanos and in the mountain areas of western Colombia. The transportation of precursor chemicals along the tributaries of the Amazon also remained largely uncontrolled and unaffected in 1987. Consequently, the amount of cocaine HCl exported from Colombia is believed to have been greater than any previous year.

All eradication and interdiction activity in Colombia was consolidated under one Directorate of Anti-Narcotics in 1987. This consolidation of anti-narcotics efforts resulted in more discoveries of clandestine airstrips and cocaine processing laboratories by Colombian authorities. Approximately

1,360 laboratories (mostly rudimentary paste/base laboratories) were destroyed during 1987, well above the 1986 figure of 549. These operations consisted of a helicopter task force of four to six aircraft, and the crop destruction required all available anti-narcotics personnel plus a number of battalion-sized units of the army. Only 460 hectares of coca were destroyed in 1987, and manual eradication operations will remain limited until a safe, effective herbicide is approved for use in Colombia.

There are at least five major trafficking organizations in Colombia headed by major Colombian drug traffickers. The two principal organizations, known as the Medellin and Cali cartels, control most of the cocaine industry within Colombia. The Medellin Cartel, a coalition of criminal organizations headed by a handful of major drug traffickers headquartered in Medellin, Colombia, has evolved from an underworld power in Colombia into a multinational conglomerate with private armies and its own foreign policy. In February, 1987, Carlos Enrique Lehder Rivas, a key figure in the notorious Medellin Cartel, was extradited to the United States where, in early 1988, he was tried and found guilty of importing some 16 tons of cocaine into the United States over a four year period. The extradition treaty between the United States and Colombia, however. collapsed in June, 1987, under pressure from the drug trafficking cartels. Consequently, the drug barons continue to wield enormous wealth and power, and their ruthless methods include intimidation and assassinations of officials and the use of private armies. But the murder of Colombia's Attorney General in January, 1988, by the drug barons appears to have convinced the government of Colombia to mobilize the army in a determined onslaught against the drug cartels. Since the incident, the army has raided dozens of ranches, resulting in the seizure of large quantities of modern weapons, vehicles and private planes. These investigations have allowed authorities to gain enormous insight into the operations of Colombia's drug trafficking organizations.

Violence continues to escalate in Colombia, furthered by the connection between drug traffickers and insurgent groups such as the National Liberation Army (ELN); the 19th of April Movement, known as the M-19; and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the largest, oldest, and best trained and equipped insurgent group. The guerrillas offer protection for cocaine laboratories and growing fields in exchange for a percentage of the profits. In some cases, the FARC have their own fields and laboratories and compete with drug traffickers. This, on more than one occasion, has resulted in open violence and the settling of accounts.

Increasing drug consumption among Colombia's youth, as well as the guerilla threat and the growing economic power of the traffickers, are of major concern to large communities and the government of Colombia. Presently, it is estimated that two metric tons of cocaine and five metric tons of other coca derivatives (mainly bazuco) are consumed domestically in Colombia.

Peru

Peru remained a leading producer of coca leaf and coca paste for the expanding international cocaine market in 1987. Coca cultivation in Peru was placed at between 106,000 and 200,000 hectares in 1987, compared with approximately 135,000 hectares in 1986. Coca leaf is grown both legally and illegally in Peru. Legal coca production for local consumption

and use in the pharmaceutical industry was between 17,000 and 18,000 hectares, leaving approximately 90% of Peru's coca crop for illegal purposes. For many Peruvian peasants, coca is essential to survival, affording profits 12 to 18 times greater than the expected return on legal crops.

Traditionally, coca is grown on the slopes of the Andes in northeastern and central-eastern Peru. The main coca leaf growing areas are along the Ene-Urubamba, Maranon, and Tambopata rivers and in the Upper Huallaga Valley. The highest production with the best quality leaf is found within the basin of the Huallaga River, which stretches across the departments of Huanuco and San Martin and encompasses the communities of Tingo Maria, Uchisa, Tocache, Juanjui and Tarapoto. Illicit laboratories and clandestine airfields are scattered throughout the basin area.

The coca growing and coca paste manufacturing areas of Peru are located in some of the most inaccessible areas of the countryside, where government control is limited at best. The control of these illegal coca cultivations, the precursor chemicals used to make coca paste and cocaine base and Peruvian airspace used by drug traffickers flying in from Brazil, Bolivia or Colombia forms the basis for Peru's National Drug Control Plan, announced in 1986. Already limited human and material resources for drug enforcement have been stretched further by efforts to contain trafficker/insurgent activities.

Estimates indicate that as many as 300 Colombian traffickers have been operating openly in Iquitos, Pucallpa, Tingo Maria, Uchiza and Tocache since 1977, despite numerous para-military operations. Airstrips destroyed by the anti-drug police are routinely back in business within days or replaced by new ones within weeks, and continue to accommodate aircraft from Brazil, Bolivia and Colombia picking up 350 to 500 kilogram loads of coca paste or cocaine base. Peru, however, has concluded a number of agreements with neighbouring countries concerning joint policing of border areas, combined enforcement efforts and exchanges of drug-related information and intelligence.

One of the most controversial elements of the country's drug problem is the connection between Peru's leading insurgent groups and the national and international drug traffickers. Peru's two major groups, Sendero Luminoso (SL or Shining Path) and the Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru (MRTA), are both active and present in the middle and upper Huallaga coca cultivation region. MRTA has definitely distanced itself from the drug trade, but there is evidence that at least some of the SL units have supplied protection to the traffickers in return for money and arms. The question is whether or not, over time, the current co-existence between insurgents and traffickers will become much more intimate and lead to the kind of narcoterrorism currently evident in Colombia.

The major obstacles to the Peruvian government's drug enforcement actions have been limited resources and the size of the domestic cocaine problem. In 1979, the Office of Drug Control was established in Peru to co-ordinate the drug enforcement efforts of the various government agencies and departments involved in controlling the drug problem, and to ensure that decisions of the Cabinet committee on drug control are executed by individual ministries. Drug enforcement efforts have been concentrated in four major areas under the present Peruvian government.

These comprise enforcement and interdiction, eradication, crop substitution and control of coca cultivation. More than 12,000 hectares of coca leaf have been destroyed by the eradication agency CORAH, but new crops are seeded as fast as old plants are destroyed. A special development project in Peru aims at offering peasants an alternate source of income by ensuring that the necessary water, transportation and electrical services are available to them. The government of Peru is not prepared to outlaw coca entirely, given the plant's medical, social and religious significance within the Andean culture.

The Peruvian government's general drug laws indicate that another area of national priority is rehabilitation of drug addicts. Drugs are widely used among the youth, with marihuana, coca paste and gasoline being the major substances of abuse. Peru's Health Ministry estimates that 30% of young adults between the ages of 16 and 21 use controlled substances.

Figure 23:



Major areas under coca cultivation in South America, 1987 Coca remained Peru's largest cash crop in 1987, gaining in financial importance over the manufacturing sector and traditional Peruvian export earners. The cocaine trade in Peru is worth the equivalent of approximately US \$1.5 billion a year, which represents an estimated 10% of the country's gross domestic product. Drug traffickers in Peru continue to operate at will, a situation that is expected to continue as long as there is a demand for their product and no profitable, domestic alternative to the coca economy.

Bolivia

Bolivia is the most significant country after Peru for coca cultivation and the production of cocaine. Bolivia processes a large percentage of its own coca paste into cocaine hydrochloride, in contrast to Peru, where most of the coca paste is sold to Colombian traffickers and shipped to Colombia for final processing. Cultivating coca to be used for infusions, medicines and chewing is legal in Bolivia, but the processing of coca derivatives is not.

Bolivia borders Brazil to the north and east, Paraguay to the southwest, Argentina to the south, Chile to the southeast and Peru to the west/northwest. The Andes mountains intersect the country from north to south, creating variations in the climate. The country's principal growing areas are the Chapare region of Cochabamba department and the Yungas area of La Paz. Approximately 40,000 to 60,000 hectares of coca plants were under cultivation in Bolivia in 1987. The US Department of State estimates that, with approximately 10,000 tons of coca leaf used domestically by the indigenous people, the total production could be 92 to 148 tons of cocaine HCl.

Most of the domestic coca leaf production originates in the Yungas and Chapare regions of Bolivia. Since most of the precursor chemicals originate from Brazil, the laboratories and holding areas for the coca paste are located in the Beni or Santa Cruz areas of Bolivia, which have easy access to Brazil via the Amazon River network. Bolivian traffickers have traditionally had dealings with the Colombian drug trafficking organizations. They are currently changing their mode of operation, however, from exporting the coca paste to laboratories in Colombia to processing the paste into cocaine hydrochloride in Bolivia and concentrating their own marketing efforts on Europe.

Cocaine is the major drug of abuse in this country of six million people with an estimated 40,000 to 60,000 regular users of *pitillos* – cigarettes containing coca paste. It is not unusual for the campesinos who work in the cocaine industry to be paid, at least partially, with coca paste. Drug abuse in Bolivia is increasingly crossing socio-economic boundaries and affecting the upper classes. Recently, cocaine has been introduced to the Bolivian youth who frequent nightclubs, where cocaine HCl is readily available to customers.

Bolivia is committed to countering the growing drug problem within its borders. Crop eradication was somewhat successful during 1987, despite the earlier violent opposition to it from campesinos in 1986. Increased drug enforcement resources and changes in the laws controlling illicit drugs and their abuse were also signs of the government's resolve, as were such initiatives as better definition of areas of legal coca production and the granting of permission to grow coca bush seedlings and sell them only through government outlets.

Brazil

Brazil's coca cultivation is believed to be limited; however, the country is an emerging producer of *epadu*, the local variety of coca which grows in jungle clearings or beneath the jungle canopy, making detection difficult. Brazil's many ports, as well as its 7,200 kilometre coastline and proximity to neighbouring source countries facilitate Brazil's involvement in processing and trafficking operations. Coca cultivation is centred in Amazonas State (which borders Peru, Colombia and Bolivia) and towards the west/northwest of Manaus, a city of 250,000 with an international airport and thriving economy due to its duty-free status. Cultivations are also found along the border with Colombia and the banks of the Vaupes, Papui and Solimos rivers near the cities of Sao Paulo de Olivenca, Vargem Grande and Nova Ataiba. Although Brazil is not considered a major production country, 149 plots ranging from two to four hectares (totalling between 300 to 600 hectares) were destroyed in 1987, a considerable increase over the estimated 100 hectares in 1986.

Brazil is a major producer of acetone and ether and importer of chemicals, mainly from West Germany. Brazilian supplied chemicals have been found in illicit laboratories within Brazil as well as in neighbouring countries. Chemicals from Europe enter Brazil through the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos, then transit the country virtually unimpeded. A program that requires manufacturers and distributors to report significant chemical sales was introduced in 1986. This program has helped to locate laboratories and reduce the flow of precursor chemicals to Bolivia.

It is now evident that traffickers from Colombia, Peru and Bolivia are involved in setting up laboratories in Brazil. During 1987, Brazilian authorities seized 10 cocaine HCl laboratories, some capable of producing up to 200 kilograms of cocaine a day. Not only were more laboratories dismantled than in 1986, when six were seized, but also the laboratories provided signs of a major shift in the size of operations. The involvement of several Colombians and Bolivians in these operations indicates that processing activities are being relocated to Brazil, in all likelihood due to increased drug enforcement in Colombia.

Drug abuse is rapidly increasing in Brazil, with cocaine abuse in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo particularly widespread in 1987. Police estimate that 75% of Bolivian cocaine entering Brazil is consumed in Sao Paulo, and that over 150 kilograms of cocaine per month are consumed in Rio de Janeiro. During 1987, another major concern to Brazilian authorities was the increased activity of local drug traffickers who control entire sections of urban slum areas. The gang wars for control of the slum areas or *favelas* in Rio de Janeiro in 1987 were directly linked to local drug traffickers. Murders are numerous in the favelas and the population, which feels protected by the gangs, is unco-operative with the police who are often victims of the violence themselves.

The Brazilian government and the general population are according high priority to the fight against illicit drugs. The establishment of the Federal Drug Council in 1985 and the passage of legislation in 1986 have empowered the Brazilian Federal Police, for the first time, to investigate and seize assets related to illicit drug trafficking. Major media organizations cover drug-related news and arrests in order to increase public awareness

of the problem. Economic conditions, however, such as inflation of over 200% annually and massive foreign debt, do not allow for major investigations into the drug trade.

Ecuador

Ecuador did not become a substantial producer of coca leaf in 1987 as expected. Cultivation of coca in 1987 was significantly reduced, to an estimated maximum of 1,000 hectares located in the department of Pichincha near Quito. Ecuador maintains its status as a transit country and also has a relatively serious domestic consumption problem. The 1987 seizure statistics on cocaine and bazuco indicate that drug processing activity within the country was minimal. Arrests for consumption and possession, however, increased in 1987, reflecting increased enforcement against drugs by Ecuadorian authorities. Since the large-scale eradication undertaken along the San Miguel River bordering Colombia, and other, smaller eradication efforts in 1986, the Ecuadorian Air Force has continued to intensively scan from the air all suspected cultivation areas. Although the Air Force has sighted little to cause concern, Ecuadorian authorities believe the problem could easily reappear and continue to monitor the situation closely.

Along with coca cultivation, processing of coca paste, cocaine base and cocaine HCl has also declined. The US Department of State reports that, during 1987, two medium-sized laboratories were dismantled by authorities near the Peruvian border, and a major laboratory in the Santo Domingo de los Colorados area was closed down by its operators because of heightened Ecuadorian National Police enforcement pressure. The number of laboratories dismantled in both 1986 and 1987 (only one in each year) reveals a marked decrease from the 60 coca paste and cocaine HCl laboratories dismantled during 1985.

Ecuador continues to be an important transit country for precursor chemicals intended for use in the processing of Colombian cocaine, especially at laboratories along the border with southwestern Colombia. The Napo, Putumayo and San Miguel rivers, which flow to the Amazon River parallel to the Colombian border, are considered major transportation routes for these chemicals purchased in or transiting Brazil. Ecuadorian Police have begun interdictive patrols along these river routes, despite territorial disputes and negotiations with Peru. They are also working to stop the transport of chemicals by truck through the Ecuadorian northeastern department of Napo into the Colombian department of Putumayo, and seizures of various types of precursor chemicals have been made. Presently, authorities can make seizures if the chemicals are known to be directly designated for drug production; however, a considerable amount of diversion is said to be occurring from legal Ecuadorian industry.

The Ecuador/Colombia border is the site of considerable activity in cultivation, processing and trafficking. A high percentage of Colombians reside on the Ecuadorian side of the San Miguel River, and some continue their involvement in the drug industry despite the destruction of a significant percentage of their coca cultivation and laboratory operations in 1986. While street level trafficking is the predominant enterprise of Ecuadorian traffickers, a high percentage of foreigners, especially Colombians and Peruvians, are involved in the shipment of drugs from Ecuadorian entry/departure points.

Chile

Chile's role in the international cocaine traffic is as a transit and producing country. Partially processed cocaine, in the form of coca paste or cocaine base, is obtained in Peru or Bolivia and smuggled into Chile for delivery to laboratory facilities. An estimated 500 kilograms of refined cocaine is produced in Chile annually. Cocaine use, especially among young adults from higher income backgrounds, is becoming an increasingly serious problem.

During the past 10 years, drug trafficking in Chile has steadily gained momentum. Several of the major cocaine trafficking organizations involving Chileans are based outside of Chile, but almost exclusively use Chilean couriers who reside in the Santiago area.

Venezuela

Traditionally, coca production in Venezuela has been minimal and confined to the shared border with Colombia. With increased enforcement and eradication efforts in Colombia, this could change in the near future. A few small and rudimentary laboratories producing cocaine base have been discovered in various parts of the country, including Caracas.

Venezuela is used increasingly as a transshipment and money laundering country despite Venezuela's commitment to stop the flow of illicit drugs. The many clandestine airstrips throughout Venezuela offer excellent trafficking routes for incoming drug shipments from Colombia and other South American countries. The US Department of State estimates that 15 to 20 tons of cocaine transit Venezuela annually before entering the United States, where the bulk of the drug is destined.

Argentina

Argentina is also a transit nation for the international cocaine trade. With increased or better co-ordinated enforcement activity occurring in other South American countries, traffickers have turned their attention towards Argentina. Estimates indicated the flow of cocaine moving from Bolivia through Argentina to external markets to be 500 kilograms per month in 1987, a 100% increase over 1986.

In addition to being a major transit country for cocaine from Bolivia, Argentina appears to be increasing its activity in the processing area. After Brazil, Argentina is the second greatest producer of precursor chemicals in South America. An estimated three tons of cocaine HCl were produced in more than 20 Argentinean clandestine laboratories in 1987.

According to the US Department of State's *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1988*, some 500 tons of coca leaf were illegally imported for chewing by an estimated 180,000 traditional users in northern Argentina, and approximately 5% of the cocaine seized in arrests was for domestic consumption. With more drugs transiting Argentina during 1987, domestic cocaine use increased while decreasing prices made cocaine more accessible to the general population.

Panama

Strategically situated between the major producing and consuming continents of South America and North America, Panama has traditionally been a principal money laundering centre and significant transit country for the cocaine industry. In June, 1987, the Chief of the Panama Defence Forces (PDF), General Manuel Antonio Noriega, was accused of corruption and various criminal acts by a retired chief of staff. In February, 1988, the United States federal grand juries sitting in Miami and Tampa, Florida, returned indictments against General Noriega on charges of drug trafficking and drug money laundering. Money laundering was reduced considerably during this period as account holders began to move huge quantities of money out of the country, away from Panama's numerous banks. The criminal charges involve Noriega's complicity with the Medellin Cartel.

Nonetheless, Panamanian authorities increased their enforcement capabilities and made notable contributions to drug control through eradication, seizures and arrests in 1987. Over the last two years, no cocaine refining facilities have been discovered, although it is suspected that laboratories may be located in the mountainous jungle areas of the Darien range near the Colombian border. Drug enforcement is the responsibility of the Panama Defence Forces which include both military and police. PDF interdiction efforts, undertaken both unilaterally and jointly with the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), resulted in a new record for cocaine seizures in 1987. These involved the arrest of over 30 major traffickers and seizure of approximately 1,700 kilograms of cocaine, which exceeds the 1986 total of approximately 900 kilograms. In addition, as a result of intensified monitoring and intelligence collecting, the PDF seized over 3,000 kilograms of the chemical potassium permanganate, an essential precursor chemical which could have yielded 30 tons of cocaine hydrochloride.

Costa Rica

Costa Rica is an important air transit point for cocaine. During 1987, the annual estimate for cocaine transiting the country ranged from six to as high as 12 tons. Cocaine seizures in Costa Rica in 1987 were the highest recorded to date and can be expected to increase. There is no evidence of coca cultivation, laboratories or refining operations in Costa Rica, although it is possible that, with pressure on producers in South America to redirect their activities, Costa Rica may become a site for coca cultivation.

Cocaine transits Costa Rica by sea and via couriers using commercial flights, in addition to the principal method of private aircraft. As in other Central American countries, the large volume of cocaine transiting Costa Rica is primarily controlled by the Colombian cartels. Also involved are Mexican, American and Venezuelan traffickers working with various contacts in Costa Rica. Indications are that light aircraft operated by the Colombian cartels are using the numerous rural airports in Costa Rica as refuelling and staging points to carry shipments of up to 500 kilograms of cocaine to Honduras and Guatemala to be amalgamated into ton shipments by sea to the North American market.

During 1987, enhanced measures were taken against drug trafficking by Costa Rican authorities. No major changes are expected in the air transit of cocaine through Costa Rica with the exception of some variance of the routes and stopping points due to the increased vigilance of the authorities.

Honduras

Honduras, located on the Central American isthmus at the halfway point between Colombia and the southern United States, is an ideal transshipment country for drugs. Honduras has a small population, a number of remote dirt airstrips and a poorly guarded Caribbean coastline of approximately 640 kilometres, including the Bay Islands. During 1987, Honduras gained notoriety as a result of several large seizures of cocaine routed through Honduras. In November, 1987, over three tons of cocaine were discovered in two shipping containers aboard a Honduran vessel in Florida. This quantity is believed to have been amassed in Honduras from shipments in the hundreds of kilograms flown from Colombia on aircraft owned by the Colombian cartels.

The government of Honduras recently increased co-operative measures with the United States in order to maximize drug enforcement efforts. Although the Honduran constitution is reported to prohibit extradition of native Hondurans, Juan Ramon Matta, a Honduran and an alleged major figure in the Medellin Cartel who was wanted for the slaying of a DEA agent, was arrested and flown to the US in April, 1988, with the assistance of Honduran authorities.

Investigations by Honduran and US authorities have revealed that the drug trafficking networks using Honduras as a transfer point primarily involved US citizens, US resident aliens or Colombian nationals. There are no indications that coca cultivation, cocaine HCl laboratories or money laundering exist in Honduras, and the focus of drug control will continue to be the transshipment of cocaine.

Guatemala

Guatemala's role in the Central American air shipment of cocaine took on further importance in 1987. Besides being used for onward air transit to Mexico, the numerous rural and wilderness air strips of Guatemala are being used to make connections with sea-going vessels destined for the southeastern United States. Colombian cartels, with the help of Guatemalan contacts, control most of the major shipments of cocaine using Guatemala's isolated landing strips for fuel and staging stops and its ports for shipment by sea.

Guatemala's legitimate industries are Central America's largest users of chemicals, which are also used as precursors in cocaine production. A new drug control law, inclusive of precursor chemical control and seizure of assets, is presently under study by the government's drug enforcement agencies. Another concern to the government of Guatemala is domestic drug abuse. In 1987, the total number of drug-related arrests was 1,465, three times the 463 arrests recorded in 1985.

International/National Trafficking Patterns - Movement

Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil continued to be the principal sources of cocaine entering Canada in 1987. Colombia was the major source of the cocaine, supplying an estimated 40%, followed by Peru at 30% and Bolivia and Brazil at an estimated 15% each.

South America's cocaine industry expanded during 1987, despite extensive eradication and intensified enforcement efforts throughout Latin America. Increasingly, illegal cocaine trafficking involved more countries through the activities of cultivation, processing, transshipment and money laundering. A growing consumer market, expansion efforts by the powerful Colombian cartels and worsening economic conditions in South and Central America have contributed to this increased involvement by individuals and organizations in the drug trade.

At a time when Peru's international reserves have shrunk dramatically, it is estimated that about 10% of Peru's gross domestic product is coca related. For many Peruvian peasants, coca is essential to their survival, with profits 12 to 18 times greater than their expected return from legal crops. Peruvian coca leaf is first turned into coca paste before being flown or shipped by river to processing laboratories in Brazil or Colombia where it is converted to cocaine hydrochloride. Peruvian cocaine transits Brazil via Rio Branco and Cruzeiro do Sul in the state of Acre, usually by aircraft, to Colombia for processing before it is transported to North America and Europe.

In Bolivia, as in Peru, coca cultivation is essential to survival for thousands of subsistence farmers lured into this illicit trade by large profits. The coca paste extracted by local farmers in Bolivia is gathered by the buyers and moved in large quantities by land, water or air to larger laboratory sites generally located close to river systems which have easy access to Brazil. Bolivian produced cocaine reaches Brazil through border towns in Paraguay, through Buenos Aires, Argentina, and on commercial flights to Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo for Brazilian consumption and onward transit. Most Bolivian cocaine is transported to Brazil, where it is put on commercial airlines and shipped to Europe, where the price and market are best.

Figure 24: Estimated percentage shares of cocaine on the Canadian illicit market from principal sources, 1987

Country	Percentage of Market Share
Bolivia	15
Brazil	15
Colombia	40
Peru	30
Total	100

Colombia is the centre of the cocaine industry as the leading producer and exporter of cocaine to world markets, in addition to being a significant coca grower. Colombian drug production is influenced by such common economic factors as profit and the availability of an abundant labour force due to high unemployment. A 5% economic growth rate and a 24% boom in the Colombian construction industry during 1987 was largely attributed to narcodollars, estimated at close to US \$3 billion annually. Colombia is believed to have produced approximately 130 tons of cocaine hydrochloride in 1987, most of which was produced from imported coca paste and cocaine base. Cocaine hydrochloride laboratories, dependent on the importation of cocaine base from Peru and Bolivia, are widely dispersed and hidden throughout Colombia, both along the tributaries of the Amazon River running through the eastern Llanos and in the mountain areas of western Colombia.

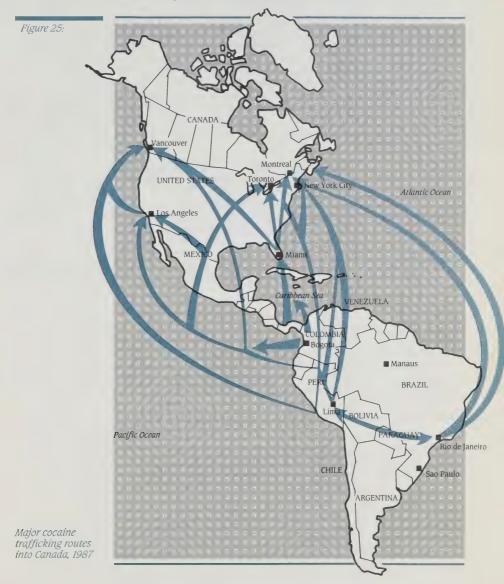
If coca eradication by aerial spraying can be introduced, along with more effective ways of interdicting the importation of cocaine base from Peru and Bolivia, it is estimated that Colombian cocaine hydrochloride production would be reduced to about 100 tons in 1989. In early 1988 the Colombian government, backed by military forces, experienced significant success in its determined attack on drug traffickers. The violence of the powerful drug traffickers in Colombia, however, continued to threaten Colombia's democracy and national security.

Direct air and sea routes are convenient and popular transshipment methods for Colombian cocaine en route to Canada and the United States. The principal Colombian sea ports, Buena Ventura on the Pacific coast, and Barranquilla, Santa Marta and Cartagena on the Caribbean/Atlantic coast, are gaining more significance in the export of large cocaine shipments to North America and Europe. Colombia has shipping lines whose vessels visit Vancouver, British Columbia and St. John, New Brunswick after stops at US ports on both coasts.

There are no direct airline flights between Canada and Colombia, with the exception of the tourist season charter flights from Toronto and Montreal to Cartagena. There is considerable evidence of Canadian couriers utilizing these flights for the importation of small quantities of cocaine. Direct flights from Bogota to European points by air carriers such as Lufthansa, British Airways, Air France and the Colombian airline, Avianca, are of major concern to European authorities. A quantity of the cocaine transported to Europe on these airlines could be re-exported to Canada, as some currently is to the United States. Some of the methods used for cocaine exportation from Colombia in 1987 included cocaine concealed in shipments of live goldfish, coffee, stolen legitimate packages and within hollowed-out compartments in the roof, floor and support members of sea freight containers.

There is evidence that the number of laboratories used for final cocaine HCl processing is increasing in South American countries other than Colombia, particularly in Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; yet, the overall control of this industry remains primarily with the Colombian cartels. Essential precursor chemicals needed for processing cocaine hydrochloride are purchased in Brazil or Argentina then sent by truck or boat to the laboratories, transiting either Paraguay or Ecuador easily without interdiction. Chile is another significant producer of precursor chemicals used in cocaine hydrochloride processing. An estimated 500 kilograms of

refined cocaine is produced annually in Chile. Chilean chemists have an excellent reputation in international trafficking circles and are frequently recruited by cocaine organizations in other South American countries as well as Europe and the United States.



Increased cocaine production and trafficking during 1987 was particularly evident in Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador and Argentina. Brazil produces a variety of the coca plant called epadu, precursor chemicals and cocaine hydrochloride, in addition to being a key transshipment and consumer country. Cocaine from Peru, Bolivia and Colombia is smuggled across the shared borders with Brazil using overland routes, clandestine airstrips and major airports for transshipment and distribution internationally or within Brazil. It is estimated that 30 to 50 kilograms of cocaine from Bolivia alone enter Brazil every day through Sao Paulo airport, which has 75 daily international flights, mostly to Europe and North America. Brazil's immense unprotected borders, large market and diversified transportation system, which includes major international airports at Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Recife and Manaus and many sea ports, offer ideal access for drug traffickers. Intelligence indicates that numerous arrests of traffickers from Brazil were made in Europe and the United States in 1987.

Authorities estimate 15 to 20 tons of cocaine, produced principally in Colombia, transit Venezuela annually. Maritime trafficking via commercial vessels poses the greatest threat to Venezuela, a neighbour to Bolivia and Peru and a major transshipment country. During 1986 and 1987, major seizures of cocaine in the United States involved Venezuelan ships. In April, 1987, 420 kilograms of cocaine destined for Miami, Florida were seized aboard a Venezuelan ship. In August, 1987, another seizure of approximately one ton was made in Florida from a vessel originating from Venezuela. Private aircraft are also used for cocaine transshipment through Venezuela, where numerous clandestine airports are used for cocaine trafficking.

Ecuadorian authorities advise that they have noted increased use of Ecuadorian owned ships and aircraft for the purpose of transporting cocaine, as well as an increase in the number of drug couriers transiting the major airports in Quito and Guayaquil during 1987. The opportunities for using Ecuador as a transit point to North America and Europe, especially for cocaine from Colombia and other South American processing areas, are numerous and varied considering the number of available air and sea connections.

Cocaine continues to enter Argentina primarily through the country's rugged, mountainous, 725 kilometre border with Bolivia and, to a lesser extent, through international airports throughout the country. Buenos Aires remains the primary entry point for cocaine entering Argentina. As well, cocaine enters Argentina overland and through the river networks from Paraguay, also a transshipment country for cocaine arriving from Bolivia.

Cocaine leaves Argentina aboard international commercial air carriers and cargo vessels. While the US is a significant destination, Argentine Customs and Federal Police noted an increased flow of cocaine destined for Europe during 1987. The higher profits to be made on the European market and Argentina's major air and sea connections to Europe have contributed to this shift of emphasis from the traditional market of the United States.

The Central American air route is gaining ever-increasing importance in the transportation of cocaine to the North American market. The Medellin and Cali cartels appear to be transporting quantities in excess of 500 kilograms, usually in small, twin-engined aircraft, to Honduras and

Guatemala, with transferring or refuelling stops in northern Panama or Costa Rica. These shipments are then accumulated to make up larger shipments in ton quantities to be carried by ship from Caribbean ports in Honduras, Belize and Guatemala destined for the southeastern United States. In three separate seizures of multi-ton quantities of cocaine made during 1987 this exportation method had been used. In the first incident, an ex-Canadian coast guard cutter seized in Guatemala with two tons of cocaine on board had been purchased as surplus in Miami by a front group for the Medellin Cartel and used to transport the contraband. The second case involved a Honduran vessel seized in Florida that held more than two tons of cocaine concealed in a shipment of wood and furniture. In the third incident, a twin-engined, light aircraft was seized on the west coast of Costa Rica carrying 500 kilograms of cocaine, which had just been transferred from a truck.

Figure 26:

South America

Farmer - 250-500 kilograms of coca leaves - \$200-\$750

Laboratory - 250-500 kilograms of coca leaves = 2.5 kilograms of coca paste - \$900-\$1,000

- 2.5 kilograms of coca paste = 1 kilogram of cocaine base -\$1,300-\$1,600

 1 kilogram of cocaine base = 1 kilogram of cocaine hydrochloride -\$3,000-\$6,500

Canada

Wholesale – 1 kilogram of cocaine hydrochloride (pure) – \$40,000-\$70,000

Retail – 1 ounce (28 grams) of cocaine hydrochloride (50% pure) – \$1,000-\$3,300

- 1 gram of cocaine hydrochloride (50% pure) - \$100-\$250

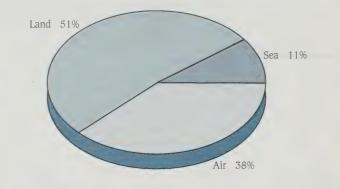
Representative prices for cocaine at successive stages of

Mexico is a major transshipment country for South American cocaine being smuggled north to the United States. A percentage of this amount ultimately arrives in Canada. Cocaine originating in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador is transshipped through Mexico using various methods of transport. Vessels travelling by sea use both Atlantic and Pacific shipping routes and ports. The principal mode of smuggling is by small aircraft using the hundreds of privately owned and clandestine airstrips. A significant amount of cocaine also passes through airports in Mexico, transported by individual couriers.

One of the most frequently used methods of shipping cocaine to the United States has been by small aircraft departing from numerous clandestine airfields on Colombia's Guajira Peninsula to island hop northwards through the Caribbean. Although the Colombian National Police have destroyed a sizable number of these airstrips, they are frequently repaired or replaced by the smugglers and are back in use in a short time. Recently, the Caribbean islands have become focal transit points on the eastern route for cocaine due to increased surveillance in Mexico, Central America and Colombia. Cocaine is shipped by land or sea from Colombia to Venezuela, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago. Then it is carried by air or in small boats to the North American market, directly or via Barbados or Antigua.

The vast majority of seizures of cocaine entering Canada involve small, personal-use quantities carried overland via the US or through the major international airports in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. Most of the cocaine entering Canada in 1987 was transported by land: 51%, as compared with 55% in 1986 and 20% in 1985. Air transportation was used for an estimated 38% of the cocaine reaching Canada (25% in 1986 and 79% in 1985) and sea conveyance for an estimated 11% (20% in 1986 and 1% in 1985).

Figure 27:



Movement of cocaine into Canada by mode of transportation (estimated percentage shares), 1987



CHEMICAL DRUGS



CHEMICAL DRUGS

Abuse and Availability Trends

The Canadian illicit market for chemical drugs is unique, considering that the major share of chemical substances are manufactured domestically. Although a portion of the supply of chemical drugs is imported into Canada from other source countries, primarily the United States, a significant volume is obtained from various sources within the country. The importance of domestic supply sources is believed to have a continuing impact on the abuse and availability trends in Canada's illicit chemical drug trade. An abundant supply of Controlled, Restricted and prescription drugs continued to reach the illicit market across Canada during 1987. The trend of vast amounts of diverted pharmaceuticals being available on the street continued to be a key factor in both chemical drug consumption and the manufacture of look-alike/act-alike drugs. The abuse of solvents and inhalants remained a concern in Canada's North, notably the Northwest Territories.

In Canada, legal controls for the principal chemical drugs of abuse fall within the purview of the Food and Drugs Act (Schedules F, G and H) and the Narcotic Control Act. In 1987, the principal prescription drugs of abuse listed under Schedule F included diazepam, flurazepam and methylphenidate. Under Schedule G, the controlled drugs most subject to abuse were methamphetamine (speed), pentazocine and the barbiturates. Schedule H lists the restricted chemical substances, of which lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) and psilocybin were the predominant drugs of abuse. Phencyclidine (PCP), which is regulated under the Narcotic Control Act, continued to be one of the primary drugs of abuse during the year under review. Overall, LSD, methamphetamine, PCP and psilocybin were the leading chemical drugs of abuse nationwide.

Figure 28.

Drug Category	Charge	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Schedule F Prescription Drugs	Sale without prescription	4	24	24	18	14
Schedule G Controlled Drugs	Trafficking**	100	86	36	57	73
	Total Schedule G	100	86	36	57	73
Schedule H Restricted	Possession	731	421	387	377	360
Drugs	Trafficking**	436	207	278	207	231
	Total Schedule H	1,167	628	665	584	591
Narcotic Control Act Phencyclidine (PCP)	Possession Trafficking** Importation	36 50 2	20 50 5	23 30 5	12 25 5	8 19
	Total PCP	88	75	58	42	27
Total		1,359	813	783	701	705

Number of persons charged with chemical drugrelated offences, 1983-1987*

^{*}Persons charged by the RCMP only.

^{**}Includes Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking offences.

The number of persons charged by the RCMP with chemical drug-related offences remained stable, with a total of 705 persons charged in 1987 compared to 701 in 1986. The most significant change occurred in relation to persons charged with PCP offences, which decreased by 36% in 1987 over 1986, continuing a steady decline since 1983. The number of persons charged with offences pertaining to Schedule F drugs showed a similar drop with a 22% decrease reported between 1986 and 1987. Conversely, the number of persons charged with Schedule G drug offences rose from 57 in 1986 to 73 in 1987, representing a 28% increase. The number of persons charged with trafficking offences involving Restricted drugs under Schedule H, increased from 207 in 1986 to 231 in 1987. This development largely accounted for the slight increase in the total number of persons charged with Schedule H drug offences. (See Figure 28.)

The Violator Classification System (VCS) indicated that the RCMP investigated 304 chemical drug traffickers during 1987, a 13% increase over 1986. There was an increase of 26% over 1986 in the number of investigations involving persons trafficking in more than 10 kilograms of chemical drugs. The number of traffickers dealing in less than 500 grams increased by 15%, from 119 in 1986 to 137 in 1987, while the number of persons trafficking in amounts ranging from 0.5 to 10 kilograms of chemical drugs decreased slightly between 1986 and 1987, as shown in Figure 29.

Figure 29:

Number and categorization of chemical drug traffickers investigated by the RCMP, 1984-1987

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987
Traffic in 10 kilograms or more (bulk) 50,000 units or more	66	79	73	92
Traffic in 5 to 10 kilograms (bulk) 10,000 to 50,000 units	34	21	20	22
Traffic in 0.5 to 5 kilograms (bulk) 5,000 to 10,000 units	100	82	58	53
Traffic in less than 0.5 kilogram (bulk) less than 5,000 units	120	171	119	137
Total	320	353	270	304

The marked increase from 1986 to 1987 in the amount of Schedule F drugs seized is attributed to large quantities of diazepam seized in the province of Quebec during 1987. The total amount of Schedule G drugs seized increased only slightly to 12 kg 676 in 1987 from 12 kg 223 in 1986. By comparison, the total amount of Schedule H drugs seized decreased from 134 kg 005 in 1986 to 115 kg 979 in 1987. The number of LSD units seized declined significantly, from 469,916 in 1986 to 124,320 in 1987. PCP seizures also declined from 7 kg 212 in 1986 to 3 kg 212 in 1987.

Price and purity levels are important indicators of trends in chemical drug abuse. Chemical substances, notably diverted pharmaceuticals, are often used as substitutes for narcotics such as heroin. Heroin purchased at the street level ranges in purity from 1% to 90%, while laboratory analyses have revealed that poisonous substances are often intermixed with the narcotic. By contrast, prescription narcotic drugs such as hydromorphone are pure and quality controlled, and sell on the illicit market for up to \$60 for a 2 mg dosage. As previously discussed in Chapter 3, the prescription supply not only complements the narcotics market, but is also destined for drug users solely dependent on these chemical substances.

Figure 30:

Drug Category	Drug Type	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Schedule F Prescription Drugs	Total Schedule F	.633 (356,309)	147.190 (5,574)	88.954 (1,179,949)	.091 (13,421)	35.179 (1,007,625)
Schedule G Controlled Drugs	Methampheta- mine	79.621 (2,970)	5.738 (2,673)	8.239 (418)	11.474 (94)	.424 (78)
	Amphetamine	.150 (39,515)	.213 (12,724)	.047 (11,571)	.034 (5,396)	.128 (19,274)
	Barbiturates	.097 (12,062)	.040 (158)	.233 (4,580)	.191 (10,771)	.007 (1,971)
	Other Schedule G	191.880 (43,551)	2.152 (36,562)	2.937 (9,336)	.524 (16,372)	12.117 (65,305)
	Total Schedule G	271.748 (98,098)	8.143 (52,117)	11.456 (25,905)	12.223 (32,633)	12.676 (86,628)
Schedule H Restricted Drugs	LSD	(149,623)	.500 (155,649)	(236,958)		(124,320)
	MDA	.822 (536)	2.801 (269)	3.768 (18)	5.292 (17)	.671 (13)
	Other Schedule H	72.028 (2,760)	48.632 (2,071)	319.810 (1,937)	128.713 (6,023)	115.308 (1,112)
	Total Schedule H	72.850 (152,919)	51.933 (157,989)	323.578 (238,913)	134.005 (475,956)	115.979 (125,445)
Narcotic Control Act	Total PCP	15.381 (7,777)	6.011 (305)	20.191 (2,344)	7.212 (13,415)	3.212 (215)

Amount of chemical drugs seized in Canada, 1983-1987 - Weights in kilograms (and number of single dosage units in parentheses)*

*Includes chemical drugs seized by the RCMP and Canada

The Ontario Regional Laboratory reports that units of methamphetamine analyzed during 1987 revealed an average purity level of approximately 27%. In the Toronto area, methamphetamine was available on a limited basis for \$3,000 per ounce or \$100 per gram. During mid-1987, intelligence indicated that antihistamine prepackaged in syringes was sold as speed for \$25 in the Victoria area of British Columbia. Also, in 1987, a clandestine tableting operation seized in the Ottawa area involved the mixture of ephedrine pills with pure caffeine. The pills were marketed as speed (methamphetamine) on the Canadian illicit market.

PCP was encountered across Canada during 1987, with supplies particularly abundant in the province of Quebec. At the street level in that province, the purity of PCP ranged from 0.5% to 2.5%, while manufactured bulk quantities reached purity levels of between 50% and 70%. Analyses of PCP samples taken from a clandestine PCP laboratory seized in the Chicoutimi area of Quebec in December, 1987, revealed an average purity of approximately 40%.

Despite the decline in LSD seizures Canada-wide, LSD abuse expanded to the more rural areas of the country during 1987, with increasing amounts of this substance being encountered in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Large seizures of microdot and blotter LSD occurred in the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Quebec. Analyses conducted by the Quebec Regional Laboratory revealed a purity content ranging from 30 to 50 micrograms per LSD unit. The Ontario Regional

Laboratory reported an average purity content of 46 micrograms per unit of LSD analyzed in 1987, as compared with purity levels of 34 to 44 micrograms per unit in 1986.

Canada continued to experience widespread psilocybin abuse in 1987, with a notable increase in the incidence of growing operations, primarily in British Columbia, Quebec and the Prairie provinces. Although a large proportion of the psilocybin supply in the Prairie provinces originated in British Columbia, an increasing number of local growing operations supplied the Prairie provinces in 1987. In British Columbia, psilocybin mushrooms were in plentiful supply at the gram, ounce and pound levels. Psilocybin mushrooms ground, covered with chocolate and molded into various shapes remained a popular preparation for ingestion in that province. Intelligence also indicated that a mixture of powdered psilocybin and LSD surfaced on the illicit market in the Langley and Chilliwack areas of British Columbia. In Quebec, consumption and cultivation of psilocybin increased during 1987, with cultivators using traditional methods developed in British Columbia. Psilocybin is cultivated in hot houses and other facilities to promote superior growth and high quality.

Look-alike/act-alike drugs were available across the country during 1987, with increases over 1986 in availability and abuse, particularly in the Vancouver and Toronto areas. RCMP intelligence in the Yukon indicates that look-alikes, with caffeine as the main active ingredient, were frequently encountered in schools during the past year. A new drug referred to as 4-r-methylamino-rex was seized in the Kingston area of Ontario in September, 1987. The substance, which was marketed as speed, is an actalike, as it provides effects similar to speed without having similar chemical properties. In early 1988, a clandestine laboratory manufacturing the substance 4-chloro-2, 5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylbenze neethanamine, more commonly known as "DOC", was seized in the Toronto area. This drug was developed as a higher potency analogue of MDA, and had a street price of \$5 per unit.

In 1987, clandestine laboratories continued to manufacture PCP and P2P as a precursor to methamphetamine. The use of diazepam in the manufacture of counterfeit methaqualone became a heightened concern during 1987, with approximately one million units confiscated from clandestine tableting operations in the province of Quebec. Similar operations have been uncovered in previous years. Organizations in Quebec have been largely responsible for the bulk of the counterfeit methaqualone shipments destined for the illicit market in the United States.

The availability of precursor chemicals in Canada has contributed to the operation of clandestine laboratories across the country. Quebec is reported to have the highest concentration of readily available precursor chemicals. Intelligence has indicated that South American organizations involved in the cocaine trade have shown an interest in establishing clandestine cocaine laboratories in Quebec due to the availability of precursor chemicals with few restrictions in that province. In 1987, the RCMP seized two operational cocaine laboratories in Quebec. (A third clandestine laboratory seized in British Columbia involved the manufacture of synthetic cocaine.) Intelligence from British Columbia indicated that persons involved in the illicit manufacture of drugs employed various techniques, including infiltrating chemical company ownership, to ensure accessibility to precursor chemicals.

The RCMP encountered an increasing number of cases of illicit traffic in and abuse of anabolic steroids in Canada during 1987. Schedule F of the Food and Drugs Act provides for the legal acquisition of anabolic steroids through prescription from licensed medical practitioners. However, a significant trade exists in illicit market steroids, including approved products distributed illicitly, as well as counterfeit and other illegal products. Regulatory agencies and medical professionals, as well as law enforcement authorities, have detected a growing and disturbing trend towards anabolic steroid abuse by amateur and professional athletes. A number of athletes, particularly those involved in strenuous sports such as weightlifting, football, body building and track, have reportedly used anabolic steroids in an attempt to enhance athletic performance. According to the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, anabolic steroids are readily obtainable at sports and fitness facilities across the country. The main sources of supply are: illicit import from the United States, Germany, Italy, France and other countries; diversion of steroids intended for veterinary use; illegal prescription by physicians; and illegal sale of these substances through pharmacies.

In 1987, the chemical drug user population remained stable in most regions of the country, with the exception of a resurgence in chemical drug use in the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario. In Quebec, the stability of chemical drug consumption is believed to stem from public awareness campaigns concerning the dangers of chemical drug abuse. Chemical drugs have traditionally been abused or experimented with by the younger segment of society due to comparably lower prices and the popular myth of relative safety in contrast to drugs such as cocaine and heroin. There was no modification in the chemical drug user profile for 1987, with most users being students, unemployed, and generally under 25 years of age. In Ontario, however, the user population in 1987 included persons under 30 years of age, consistent with trends observed in 1986.

In Manitoba, the resurgence of chemical drug abuse was reflected in the increased consumption among junior high and high school students throughout that province. In the Northwest Territories, the chemical user group comprised mainly school age children as well as young adults residing in the larger urban centres. The user population in New Brunswick was mainly male. However, both males and females were reportedly using illicit chemical substances in most regions of the country.

An interesting trend among users of diverted licit pharmaceuticals was revealed in the Toronto area during 1987. Three categories of abusers developed in association with the escalating number of double doctoring cases in that city: males between 22 and 30 years; females between 40 and 55 years; and chronic abusers of narcotics. The male category constituted almost 60% of all double doctoring cases recorded in 1987. These individuals are often unemployed and have criminal records involving substance abuse, including previous convictions for double doctoring offences. The female category involves middle-aged women whose addiction to chemical substances typically occurs following valid medical treatment, often associated with age-related problems. These women constituted approximately 20% of the cases reviewed; many are housewives and few possess criminal records. The third category comprises chronic abusers of narcotics. RCMP intelligence documented three cases in 1987 which had involved consecutive visits to a minimum of 100 doctors.

A survey conducted by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario in 1987 showed trends in chemical drug abuse among Ontario adults. (See Figure 31.) Of the persons surveyed, 9% were found to have used sleeping pills at least once during the previous twelve months. This figure represents an increase from an average of 7.3% revealed in a similar survey conducted in 1984. In general, females more often than males reported use of sleeping pills. A significant correlation between age and use is apparent in both 1984 and 1987 survey results, where those aged 50 years and older are more likely than those aged 18 to 49 years to report use of both sleeping pills and tranquillizers. The reverse is true for stimulant use, with the 18 to 29 age group more inclined than those 30 years and older to report use of

Figure 31:

Drug Type	Stimulants		Sleeping Pills		Tranquillizers	
	1984	1987	1984	1987	1984	1987
Number of respondents	1,049	1,075	1,043	1,074	1,047	1,069
	Percentage Use**					
Total Sample	2.5	2.6	7.3	9.0	9.3	6.7
Gender						
Male	2.6	2.0	4.6	7.1	6.1	3.5
Female	2.6	3.1	9.9	10.8	12.3	9.6
Age						
18 to 29	5.1	4.7	2.2	7.1	3.6	2.1
30 to 49	2.3	2.2	5.9	8.6	10.5	7.9
50 years and over	0.6	1.4	13.2	11.3	13.2	9.5

Prevalence of Ontario adults reporting chemical drug use in 1984 and 1987*

*Surveys conducted by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario.

**Percentage using chemical drugs at least once in the previous 12 months.

Figure 32:

Number of respondents	1983 4,737	1985 4,154	1987 4,267
	P	ercentage Use	e**
Drug Type		J	
Barbiturates	6.0	4.4	3.3
(not prescribed)			
Barbiturates	11.0	9.0	7.8
(prescribed)			
Methamphetamine	3.9	3.1	3.1
Stimulants	15.4	11.8	7.9
(not prescribed)			
Stimulants	5.2	4.3	4.3
(prescribed)			
Tranquillizers	5.0	3.3	3.0
(not prescribed)			
Tranquillizers	6.5	4.7	4.9
(prescribed)			
LSD	8.6	7.4	5.9
PCP	2.0	1.7	1.3
Hallucinogens	6.0	4.8	4.5

Prevalence of chemical drug use among Ontario Students in Grades 7 to 13 in 1983, 1985 and 1987*

^{*}Surveys conducted by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario.

[&]quot;Percentage using chemical drugs at least once during the past 12 months.

stimulants. An average of 2.6% of Ontario adults indicated use of stimulants during 1987, revealing a marginal increase from 1984. Gender differences show that females reported stimulant use more often than males in 1987, while the percentages for both sexes were equivalent in the 1984 survey. The use of tranquillizers among Ontario adults declined from 9.3% in 1984 to 6.7% in 1987. Regardless of year of survey, females are significantly more likely to report use than are males.

An ARF survey conducted in 1987 on the prevalence of drug abuse among Ontario students in grades 7 to 13 revealed a general downward trend in abuse of chemical drugs since 1983. (See Figure 32.) Although the non-medical use of stimulants decreased to 7.9% in 1987 from 15.4% in 1983, the sample populations for all survey years reported non-medical stimulants as the most commonly used chemical substances during the previous twelve months. LSD remained the most widely abused hallucinogen in 1987, while the medical and non-medical use of tranquillizers, the use of methamphetamine, and the medical use of stimulants have stabilized since 1985. The medical use of barbiturates continued to be more prevalent than the non-medical use of these drugs.

Domestic Production and International/National Trafficking Patterns – Movement

Canada's illicit chemical drug supply is derived from three main sources: clandestine manufacture, diversion from medical supply channels and illegal importation. The bulk of Schedule F and Schedule G drugs enter the illicit market through diversion from licit sources, with the notable exception of methamphetamine, which is manufactured in domestic laboratories. As well, several Schedule H drugs and PCP (controlled under the Narcotic Control Act) are clandestinely manufactured in Canada, as are a number of look alike/act-alike drugs. LSD and look-alike/act-alike drugs manufactured and marketed within the United States are imported through trafficking networks supplying the Canadian illicit chemical drug market. Psilocybin, which continued to be produced from domestic free-growing hallucinogenic mushrooms on Canada's East and West coasts in 1987, was also cultivated in sophisticated indoor growing operations, a trend which first became evident in 1985.

The seizure rate for domestic clandestine laboratories decreased in 1987, with a total of four operations dismantled by the RCMP in the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. In mid and late 1987, PCP laboratories were seized in the Toronto area and in Chicoutimi, Quebec. Intelligence reveals that PCP laboratories in Quebec are generally operated by local traffickers who confine the sale of the drug to that province. P2P, an essential precursor chemical for the manufacture of methamphetamine, was clandestinely manufactured in Burnaby, British Columbia and Lacolle, Quebec during the past year. Both laboratories were seized by the RCMP, along with additional equipment and materials intended for the manufacture of methamphetamine.

<i>Figure</i>	77.
LIZUIC	UU:

Year	Drug Type	Location of Laboratory
1983	Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methadualone MDA	Peterborough, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario London, Ontario Madoc, Ontario Toronto, Ontario New Westminister, British Columbia Montreal, Quebec Toronto, Ontario
1984	MDA MDA MDA MDA Methamphetamine Methamphetamine PCP PCP	Victoria, British Columbia Surrey, British Columbia Burnaby, British Columbia Cambridge, Ontario St-Hilarion, Quebec Glen Sutton, Quebec St-Jerome, Quebec Gracefield, Quebec
1985	PCP PCP PCP Morphine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Amphetamine phosphate	Laval, Quebec Fossambault-sur-le-lac, Quebec St-Ubald, Quebec Ste-Foy, Quebec Hamilton, Ontario London, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Ste-Adele, Quebec Pincourt, Quebec
1986	PCP PCP PCP MDA Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine	Portneuf County, Quebec Lac Sergent, Quebec Quebec City, Quebec Nanoose, British Columbia London, Ontario London, Ontario Montreal, Quebec
1987	Methamphetamine Methamphetamine PCP PCP	Burnaby, British Columbia Lacolle, Quebec Toronto, Ontario Chicoutimi, Quebec

Domestic clandestine chemical drug laboratory seizures, 1983-1987*

*Clandestine chemical drug laboratories seized by the RCMP only.

Note: Liquid hashish laboratories and cocaine processing laboratories are contained in the chapters dealing with the cannabis derivatives and cocaine.

The problem of counterfeit methaqualone manufacture continued to challenge law enforcement authorities in 1987. St-Jerome and Montreal, Quebec were the sites of two major seizures of clandestine diazepam tableting operations, resulting in the confiscation of approximately one million diazepam tablets, as well as 34 kilograms of diazepam powder prepared for the manufacture of an additional several million tablets. In both cases, the counterfeit methaqualone tablets were intended for shipment to the United States. Moreover, between 1981 and 1986, several tableting operations under the direction of a Montreal organization fabricated and exported to the United States approximately 13.5 million counterfeit methaqualone tablets.

The trend of diverting pharmaceuticals as a major source for the Canadian illicit chemical drug market intensified during 1987, while indicators point to a continuing escalation of the problem in 1988.

Accordingly, the diversion of pharmaceuticals has become an increasingly important factor in the abuse of chemical drugs in Canada. In addition to Canada's laws, the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances impose treaty obligations on Canada to limit the production, manufacture, export, import, distribution and use of various psychoactive substances to scientific and medical applications. However, the potential value on the illicit market of pharmaceuticals imported for medical use is a strong incentive to diversion.

Pharmaceuticals are diverted from the legal supply system in several ways, sometimes with the voluntary involvement and consent of some health professionals. Data provided by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs shows a decrease of 13% in the total number of reported thefts and losses involving Schedule G drugs in 1987 over 1986. This figure reverses the record increase observed in 1986. Decreases occurred for break and enter (22%), armed robbery (7%) and unexplained losses (10%), while incidents involving grab theft, diversion and loss in transit increased by 80%, 100% and 33% respectively. Despite these latter increases, the total number of occurrences for grab theft, diversion and loss in transit is considerably lower than the incidence of armed robbery, break and enter, and unexplained loss. An overall breakdown of total thefts and other losses involving Schedule G drugs shows British Columbia and Ontario with the highest incidence rates. In British Columbia, intelligence indicates that, while pharmacies are now required to have secure areas for narcotics. persons intending to commit armed robbery or break and enter often familiarize themselves with the establishments and their operations to determine precisely where the guarded narcotics are located.

In previous years, armed robbery, break and enter, and related offences were the most common methods of illegally obtaining licit pharmaceuticals. However, during the past several years, diversion from medical practitioners by means of double doctoring has become more prevalent. The escalation of this problem in 1987 is believed to partially account for the decrease in thefts and other losses involving controlled drugs. In Nova Scotia, most licit pharmaceutical drugs enter the illicit market via double doctoring. Medical practitioners and pharmacists in that province, however, have become more aware of the methods used by offenders and have taken steps to counter them. In fact, some users are reported to travel outside the province in attempts to procure pharmaceuticals through double doctoring. Alberta's triplicate prescription program has had a positive impact on the incidence of double doctoring occurrences in that province. The diversion of pharmaceuticals is also related to the level of heroin availability. Intelligence from Saskatchewan indicated that diverted pharmaceuticals, obtained most often through double doctoring schemes, continued to be used as substitutes during periods of low heroin availability in that province in 1987. Intelligence from Manitoba indicated a decrease in the problem of diverted pharmaceuticals in general and double doctoring in particular during the last quarter of 1987, due to a steady supply of heroin during that time. (See Chapter 3 for further information regarding heroin availability and the diversion of pharmaceuticals, as well as Alberta's prescription program.)

In response to the growing problem of double doctoring in the province of Saskatchewan, a 1987 investigation, undertaken by the RCMP in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Pharmaceutical Association as well as four major police forces, surveyed

5,400 prescriptions. As a result, 812 charges were laid against 130 people, identifying nine doctors responsible for issuing 44% of the prescriptions. Of the 389 doctors investigated, 15 were disciplined by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

While diverted pharmaceuticals are often used as substitutes for heroin, and in the manufacture of other chemical substances, investigations have revealed a user population solely dependent on pharmaceutical drugs, as discussed earlier in this chapter. Accordingly, a myriad of illegal activities and modus operandi are employed to supply a growing demand for pharmaceuticals for other than medical use. In addition to double doctoring, break and enter, and other related offences, prescription fraud is used to illegally acquire pharmaceuticals. Traffickers often steal prescription pads and prepare forms with fictitious doctors' names. As well, individual blank forms are sold for an average of \$5 on the street. A further step is taken by teams of two people breaking into doctors' offices after regular working hours. While one individual takes a forged prescription to a pharmacy to be filled, the other remains in the office to answer the telephone call from the pharmacist for confirmation of the prescribed medication.

Figure 34:

Reported thefts and other losses involving Schedule G drugs, 1983-1987

Year	Break and Enter	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Unexplained Loss	Diversion	Loss in Transit	Total
1983	374	14	81	22	25	22	538
1984	287	27	90	10	17	16	447
1985	218	10	73	35	5	9	350
1986	332	5	82	42	9	18	488
1987	258	9	76	38	18	24	423

Outlaw motorcycle gangs remain an integral part of the illicit chemical drug trade in Canada, although their direct involvement became less visible during 1987. In Quebec, intelligence sources attribute this trend to the groups' growing involvement in cocaine and cannabis trafficking. Major RCMP investigations in 1987 nevertheless continued to focus on the involvement of outlaw motorcycle gangs in the clandestine manufacture of and traffic in chemical drugs.

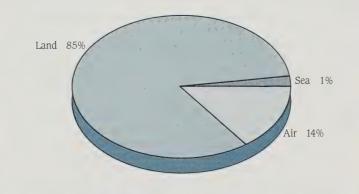
Intelligence has demonstrated that, while outlaw motorcycle gangs are the predominant traffickers for chemicals manufactured domestically, notably PCP, methamphetamine and MDA, as well as LSD imported from the United States, other less organized groups have become increasingly involved in the trafficking of such chemicals as diazepam, psilocybin and diverted pharmaceuticals. However, reports from Manitoba and Nova Scotia confirm that motorcycle gangs continued to control the production and distribution of most of the chemical drugs entering those provinces during the past year.

Patterns in the trafficking of illicit chemical drugs in Canada reveal that supplies are distributed from major urban centres to the rural and more remote areas, with Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver continuing to serve as major bases for the overall Canadian market. The Hells Angels motorcycle gang continued its longstanding role as the major supplier for the Maritime region. The gang has divided the Maritimes into areas of responsibility for its members, thus allocating responsibilities for the control of appointed

areas while ensuring profits gained from drug-related activity are funnelled back to the gang. In Nova Scotia, the local chapter is generally supplied by Hells Angels chapters in Quebec, or by the West End Gang in Montreal. The Prairie provinces receive supplies from both Southern Ontario and British Columbia via motorcycle gang networks. Well organized motorcycle gangs in Montreal, Quebec City and the Eastern Townships of Quebec appear to control the distribution and trafficking of chemicals, particularly LSD and PCP, within the province. By comparison, the province's illicit market for diverted pharmaceuticals is controlled by Montreal organizations having contacts in various pharmaceutical companies.

Imported chemical drugs such as LSD and look-alike drugs, primarily from the United States, enter the Canadian illicit market by land, air and sea conveyance. Given that the vast majority of look-alike/act-alike drugs are manufactured and marketed in the United States, traffickers either travel across the border to purchase supplies, or obtain shipments through mail order networks established in drug-oriented magazines and related literature. Outlaw motorcycle gangs are the prime movers of LSD shipments entering the country, which are mainly transported overland. As well, most chemical drugs manufactured domestically are routed across the country by land. In 1987, an estimated 85% of chemical drugs destined for the illicit market were moved by land, up from 80% in 1986. Air transport accounted for 14% (19% in 1986), while a negligible amount of chemicals entered Canada by sea (1%). Of the chemical drug shipments trafficked by air, a portion entered Canada through the postal system. (See Figure 35.)

Figure 35:



Movement of chemical drugs into Canada by mode of transportation (estimated percentage shares),







CANNABIS

Abuse and Availability Trends

The most prevalent drugs on the Canadian illicit market in 1987 continued to be the cannabis derivatives, which were widely available in gram to multi-kilogram quantities in all regions of Canada, including the more remote and isolated areas. Patterns of abuse and availability varied across Canada, with marihuana or hashish dominating different markets. Marihuana originated from Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico and Thailand, as well as domestic cultivation. Hashish reached Canada from Lebanon and Jamaica, with liquid hashish being primarily supplied by Jamaica. Some new trends emerged across Canada in 1987, although, overall, black hashish remained the most widely sought after and abused cannabis derivative. Trinidad and Tobago surfaced as a source country for marihuana destined for the Toronto area, and Libyan and Moroccan hashish were encountered in Ouebec. The Prairie provinces reported the frequent appearance of hashish stamped with the word "Accord" and a new method of distributing liquid hashish at the gram level that involved placing the drug inside small copper caps commonly used in the plumbing trade.

The amount of cannabis seized by the RCMP and Canada Customs during 1987 totalled 50,882 kg 800, an increase of 94% from the 26,250 kg 700 seized in 1986. Marihuana seizures increased by 218%, from 8,314 kilograms in 1986 to 26,475 kilograms in 1987. Hashish seizures increased from 17,837 kilograms in 1986 to 23,968 kilograms in 1987, while seizures of liquid hashish rose significantly from 99 kg 700 in 1986 to 439 kg 800, an increase of over 340%. (See Figure 36.)

Figure 36:

Amount of cannabis seized in Canada, 1983-1987 - Weights in kilograms*

Drug Type	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Marihuana	23,361	3,844	3,765	8,314	26,475
Hashish	3,467	2,379	18,973	17,837	23,968
Liquid Hashish	184.7	207.5	201.7	99.7	439.8
Total	27,012.7	6,430.5	22,939.7	26,250.7	50,882.8

*Includes cannabis derivatives seized by the RCMP and Canada Customs.

Figure 37:

Number of persons charged with cannabis-related offences, 1983-1987*

Charge	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Cliarge	1903	1904	1965	1900	1907
Possession	12,018	10,354	9,774	8,020	7,934
Trafficking**	2,682	2,014	2,433	2,191	2,565
Importation	269	271	278	154	268
Cultivation	189	192	177	242	374
Total	15,158	12,831	12,662	10,607	11,141

*Persons charged by the RCMP only.

**Includes Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking offences.

The number of persons charged with cannabis-related offences by the RCMP in 1987 totalled 11,141, a 5% increase over the 10,607 in 1986. The number of persons charged for cannabis importation (268) increased by 74% over the 154 in 1986. A growing trend towards domestic cultivation was witnessed by a 55% increase in persons charged with cultivation offences, from 242 in 1986 to 374 in 1987. (See Figure 37.) The number of persons charged with trafficking in cannabis totalled 2,565 in 1987, a rise of 17% from 2,191 persons charged in 1986. The Violator Classification System indicated that a total of 1,085 cannabis traffickers were investigated by the RCMP in 1987, up 16% from the 933 persons investigated in 1986. (See Figure 38.)

Figure.	

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987
Traffic in Marihuana – 1,000 kg or more Hashish – 500 kg or more Liquid Hashish – 50 kg or more	107	147	135	122
Traffic in Marihuana – 500 kg to 1,000 kg Hashish – 250 kg to 500 kg Liquid Hashish – 25 kg to 50 kg	35	80	47	41
Traffic in Marihuana – 100 kg to 500 kg Hashish – 50 kg to 250 kg Liquid Hashish – 5 kg to 25 kg	113	121	72	117
Traffic in Marihuana – 50 kg to 100 kg Hashish – 25 kg to 50 kg Liquid Hashish – 2.5 kg to 5 kg	161	167	92	111
Traffic in Marihuana – 10 kg to 50 kg Hashish – 1 kg to 25 kg Liquid Hashish – 0.5 kg to 2.5 kg	195	283	308	288
Traffic in Marihuana – Less than 10 kg Hashish – Less than 1 kg Liquid Hashish – Less than 0.5 kg	194	267	279	406
Total	805	1,065	933	1,085

Number and categorization of cannabis traffickers investigated by the RCMP, 1984-1987

_			-	
L	100	ire	17	

	1985	1987
Number of respondents	4,145	4,267
	Percenta	age Use**
Sex		
Male	24.4	18.7
Female	17.9	13.2
Overall	21.2	15.9
Grade		
7	4.7	3.8
9	18.3	12.1
11	35.1	24.3
13	30.8	30.5

Percentage of Ontario students reporting cannabis use in 1985 and 1987*

^{*}Surveys conducted in 1985 and 1987 by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario.

^{**}Percentage using cannabis at least once in the past 12 months.

Two surveys were conducted by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario in 1987. (See Figures 39 and 40.) Among students in grades 7 to 13, cannabis followed alcohol and tobacco as one of the most widely used substances in 1987, as it had in previous years. For the first time since 1977, however, there was a significant decline in the use of cannabis. Between 1985 and 1987, overall student use fell from 21.2% to 15.9%. Not only was the 1987 estimate the lowest for the past decade, it is half the 1979 and 1981 estimates. Other findings were that males continued to be significantly more likely to report use than females (18.7% versus 13.2% in 1987 and 24.4% versus 17.9% in 1985 respectively).

According to the adult survey, an average of 9.5% of Ontario adults used cannabis at least once during the past 12 months. Generally, adult use declined less significantly than student use, from 11.2% in 1984 to 9.5% in 1987. The prevalence of cannabis use declined among the 18 to 29 year olds (from 28.5% to 20.0%) and increased among the 30 to 49 year olds (from 6.3% to 9.2%). Regardless of year, males were more likely to report use than females. The educational level and occupational status of respondents also appeared to be significantly related to reported use. No respondents with elementary school education reported use, compared with 10.7% of those with secondary education and 10.6% of those with post-secondary education. No significant relationship between cannabis use and gross family income was found among the respondents. The frequency of marihuana use decreased from 67.3% in 1984 to 61.7% in 1987 among those who reported use less than once a month, yet those who reported daily use increased from 4.7% in 1984 to 5.4% in 1987.

Figure 40:

	1984	1987
Number of respondents reporting use	117	102
Frequency of reported use	%	%
Less than once a month	67.3	61.7
Once a month	10.0	6.5
Two to three times per month	7.9	8.2
Once a week	1.9	5.5
Two to five times per week	8.2	12.8
Daily	4.7	5.4

Marihuana use by Ontario adults in 1984 and 1987*

*Surveys conducted in 1984 and 1987 by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario.

RCMP drug sections across Canada reported increased seizures of domestic marihuana, with more potent varieties available in 1987 than in previous years. Joint RCMP operations in British Columbia, traditionally the province most prolific in marihuana cultivation because of its moderate climate, resulted in seizures of thousands of marihuana plants grown principally on Crown land. Two separate RCMP investigations in Ontario and Quebec involved multi-ton seizures of domestically grown marihuana. The Ontario cultivation site contained "Indica", "Ordica" and "Sativa" plants that were leafier and more potent than types usually produced in this region. The cannabis seeds for these cultivations originated in California. Nova Scotia also reported increased seizures of cultivation sites coupled with an ideal growing season, which resulted in more potent strains with THC levels comparable to those of imported varieties.

A dramatic increase in hydroponic cultivation was reported throughout Canada in 1987. One location in British Columbia reported the dismantling of some 31 hydroponic cultivation operations within their region alone during 1987. Hydroponic systems using sophisticated watering, lighting and heating equipment can yield significantly higher profits by producing excellent quality cannabis with up to three or four harvests a year, an obvious advantage over Canada's short growing season. Less risk of detection is another advantage of indoor cultivation. This method of cultivation is increasing also as a preliminary growth stage for transplant to outdoor plots, as it accelerates the maturation of plants prior to transplanting. Intelligence indicates that marihuana cultivation in Canada is gaining significance as a prime source of income for growers. In 1987, domestically grown marihuana was reportedly selling for between \$200 and \$500 per pound on the Canadian market, depending on quality and availability. As well, a total of four clandestine liquid hashish laboratories were dismantled in Canada by the RCMP during 1987. (See Figure 46.) These laboratories were involved in the conversion of cannabis into marihuana oil or liquid hashish.

In 1987, both the East and West coasts of Canada continued to be used as transshipment or drop-off areas for cannabis destined to Canada and the United States. Motherships, principally from Thailand, Colombia and Lebanon, off-load their cargo at sea to other smaller vessels which in turn off-load on the western shores of British Columbia or along the eastern shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Secluded bays and inlets along both coasts are the primary drop-off points for the multiton shipments of marihuana or hashish. The cargo may be picked up immediately by an off-shore team or may simply be left at the site for retrieval at a later date. Two mothership operations investigated by the RCMP in 1987 resulted in multi-ton seizures of cannabis. In September, 6,970 kilograms of marihuana believed to have originated from Thailand were seized in British Columbia's Lower Mainland area. The second mothership seizure involved approximately 14 tons of hashish originating from Lebanon, intercepted in the Trinity Bay area of Newfoundland.

Marihuana and hashish reached Canada from the source countries by sea on either coast, through major airports and by land over the shared border with the United States. Liquid hashish arrived primarily via courier at Toronto's Pearson International Airport. The postal system was another frequently used method for smuggling cannabis into Canada in 1987, primarily from Jamaica, Colombia, Thailand and the United States.

Developments in Source Countries

Colombia

Cannabis continues to be one of the major illegal crops grown in Colombia, primarily for export to Canada and the United States. In 1987, although cannabis cultivation in the traditional growing zones of Colombia decreased, fewer cannabis crops were eradicated. As a result, after a steady decline in gross production in 1985 and 1986, Colombia experienced increased marihuana production for export in 1987.

The major marihuana growing areas were the north and west faces of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and the Serrania de Perija mountains bordering Venezuela, both in northeastern Colombia. It is in these areas that the government of Colombia's Directorate of Anti-Narcotics (DAN) has had continuing success with aerial application of the herbicide glyphosate to counter cannabis cultivation. DAN conducted year-round eradication, with emphasis on crop fumigation as early in the growth cycle as possible, thereby reducing the harvest, discouraging cultivation and depleting future cannabis seed supplies. This aggressive eradication program led Colombian cannabis growers to move to other areas in 1987. Intelligence indicated that a number of growers in the Sierra Nevada region are now returning to licit agriculture. Significant cultivation was observed in 1987 in the Sierra de San Lucas range, the department of Bolivar, the Serrania de Darien range near the Gulf of Uraba, and the Panamanian border area.

Total cannabis cultivation in Colombia dropped from between 15,000 and 20,000 hectares in 1986 to approximately 13,000 hectares in 1987, while the estimated eradication also declined, from approximately 11,500 hectares in 1986 to an estimated 8,000 hectares in 1987. Colombia's net production of cannabis in 1987 was believed to be 5,500 tons. Increasing drug consumption among Colombia's youth as well as the growing economic power of the traffickers and their corruptive influence on all levels of society are of major concern to government and community leaders in Colombia. An estimated 100 tons of marihuana are consumed domestically in Colombia. Increasingly, many Colombian citizens are involved in some aspect of the drug industry. Cannabis and coca growers make considerably higher incomes than they would from legal agriculture or unskilled labour. Profits made in the drug industry are credited for boosting the national economy.

Despite the Colombian government's commitment to combatting drug trafficking, Colombia's drug traffickers have continued to acquire enormous profits and power. The Medellin and Cali cartels in particular control most of the drug industry through intimidation, blackmail and terrorist activities. The resulting violence has threatened the security and stability of the entire country. (See Chapter 4: Cocaine – Developments in Source Countries, Colombia, for additional information.)

Jamaica

Jamaica is one of the major marihuana producing countries in the Western Hemisphere. It supplies Canada, the United States and Europe. Jamaica exports marihuana, hashish and liquid hashish to North America, with Canada the main recipient of the latter. The third largest of the Caribbean islands, Jamaica has a population of approximately 2.5 million concentrated primarily in the cities of Kingston and Montego Bay, which are popular tourist centres with international airports. Jamaica's ideal climate and location create excellent opportunities for cultivation and trafficking of marihuana.

Cannabis is cultivated throughout Jamaica. The north-central and south-central areas of Westmoreland, St. Ann, St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, Manchester and Hanover, however, are the principal growing areas. These areas are extremely mountainous, with soil and climatic conditions

conducive to the cultivation of marihuana crops year round. Authorities report that approximately 4,000 hectares were cultivated in both 1986 and 1987; however, approximately 2,750 hectares were eradicated in 1987 and 2,000 hectares were eradicated in 1986 through manual chemical spraying. The total production during 1987 was estimated at approximately 3,000 tons.

A poor economy and low wages also contribute to Jamaica's role in international drug trafficking. While marihuana cultivation is a principal means of subsistence for many farmers in Jamaica, trafficking in cannabis is a lucrative business for many others. From the small informal trader to the major traffickers, members of trafficking groups belong to every socioeconomic level of Jamaican society . The major distributors are organized crime figures who deal in large quantities and employ various means of transporting marihuana. In 1985, the government of Jamaica identified 26 major groups involved in marihuana trafficking and connected to foreign traffickers in North America, Europe and South America.

Drug abuse in Jamaica is a serious problem and has increased dramatically within the last decade. Marihuana is the major drug of abuse in Jamaica, followed by cocaine. Historically used for medicinal and recreational purposes, marihuana continues to be used by agricultural workers, as a medicinal tea or in ointment for external application, and as part of certain religious rituals. A recent national survey among secondary level students in Jamaica showed that 26.8% of the females and 30.5% of the males had used marihuana. A concentrated effort to curb the use of drugs in Jamaica by the Jamaican Police and Security Forces resulted in increased seizures during 1987: approximately 215 tons of marihuana were confiscated in 1987, compared with 196 tons in 1986.

Figure 41:

Estimated percentage shares of cannabis derivatives on the Canadian market from principal sources, 1987

	Drug Type and Percentage Share			
Country	Marihuana	Hashish	Liquid Hashish	
Canada	20		5	
Colombia	20	warmen.		
Jamaica	20	10	88	
Lebanon	- manual - m	60	7	
Mexico Pakistan/India/	15	_	-	
Southwest Asia Thailand/	_	30		
Southeast Asia	20	_	_	
United States	5			
Total	100	100	100	

Mexico

Mexico was the leading producer and largest supplier of marihuana to the United States in 1987. With a population of 78 million, Mexico covers an enormous land mass of two million square kilometres bordered by the United States to the north and Guatemala and Belize to the south. Approximately 9,000 hectares of marihuana, the same amount estimated in 1986, were under illegal cultivation in Mexico during 1987. The Mexican Attorney General's Office reported that 3,580 hectares of marihuana were eradicated in 1987. Approximately 5,420 tons of marihuana were available for export in 1987, a marginal increase over 1986's estimate of 5,200 tons.

Marihuana cultivation is found in every state in the Republic of Mexico. Traditionally, the main production areas for marihuana, as well as for opium poppies, have been the mountainous and sparsely populated northwest states, although, recently, marihuana cultivation has expanded to central and southern states. Principal growing areas for marihuana are in the more western states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, Guerrero, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco and Michoacan. Cultivation varies from being a subsistence occupation for countless small farmers to a major and well-organized illegal industry. Subject to the climate, there are two marihuana crops per year in Mexico. One is planted in May and harvested in the fall; the other, which yields a lower quality crop, is planted in the fall and harvested in the spring. Because of ideal climatic conditions in the last three years, including 1987, bumper crops are expected to continue unless drought conditions reduce year round cultivation.

The Attorney General's Office of Mexico committed more than 1,600 persons and 60% of its budget in 1987 to Mexico's drug enforcement efforts, which were assisted by the United States. The US/Mexico border has become an increasing focus of drug-related activity, and extensive drug enforcement co-operation between Mexico and the United States is an important bilateral issue.

The economic situation in Mexico continued to deteriorate in 1987, characterized by high inflation, high domestic interest rates and a large public deficit. In many Mexican states, drug trafficking bolsters weak economies by providing investment capital and employment. Widespread rural poverty and high unemployment in Mexico encouraged peasants to cultivate lucrative illegal crops and traffic in illegal drugs. An estimated 40% of the Mexican workforce is unemployed or underemployed. With a minimum wage of \$3.00 a day, wages did not keep pace with either the drop in value of the peso or inflation. The decrease in purchasing power has led to a reduced lifestyle for both the urban middle class and the rural communities. These conditions have encouraged increased participation in the illegal drug trade in Mexico.

Although Mexico's drug traffickers are not allied with leftist guerrilla groups, as in South America, acts of violence against police and among traffickers are commonplace. The murders of a federal judge, police commander and a DEA agent in Mexico by suspected drug traffickers since 1985 were instrumental in increasing eradication, interdiction and anti-corruption efforts by the government of Mexico over the past year. As a result, traffickers now exercise greater discretion and caution with regard to Mexican authorities. A recent development in Mexico is the growing presence of Colombian and other South American drug traffickers, whose violent methods and activities pose a greater threat to the government than Mexican traffickers.

In 1986, the government of Mexico responded to the growing social and health problems created by increased domestic drug consumption by establishing a national council on alcohol and drug abuse. Marihuana is Mexico's leading drug of abuse, followed by inhalants and amphetamines, then cocaine and heroin. Drug abuse in Mexico has been directly influenced by the expanding illegal drug trade; however, this trend may stabilize at least, once it is addressed by the government's education and prevention programs.

Thailand/Southeast Asia

Production of marihuana in Thailand has continued to rise since 1980, with record crops reported in 1987. Considered on international markets, particularly North America, to be of superior quality, Thai marihuana is cultivated primarily for export. Although marihuana production in other Southeast Asian countries has increased, Thailand is the leading producer and exporter of marihuana in the region known as the Golden Triangle. Thailand's well-developed domestic and international transportation systems, which accommodate a huge tourist flow, and its proximity to Laos and Burma contribute to its major role as a marihuana producer and shipment point.

Cannabis is cultivated mainly in the northeast of Thailand and in Laos. Within the past several years, however, cultivation has spread to southern Thailand, southwest Thailand along the border with Kampuchea and central Thailand bordering Burma. Marihuana is grown in the hot and humid region of northeastern Thailand by the Thais, whereas opium poppy, also a major illegal crop in Thailand, is grown by nomadic hilltribe people. Along the 800 kilometre Mekong River, marihuana cultivation can be seen almost everywhere, with increasing cultivation showing up on the Laotian side of the Mekong. A recent trend is the production of the more profitable and higher THC content variety called sinsemilla.

The countries of Laos, Burma, Kampuchea and, most recently, Vietnam all contributed substantially to the supply and outflow of marihuana from Southeast Asia. Burma in particular was the site of increased production of marihuana, grown primarily by the Karen rebels. The marihuana market is more lucrative in Burma, where farmers and traffickers make more profit growing marihuana than opium, another major crop in this area. Cheap labour costs, ideal climate and year round harvests make producing marihuana at least five times more profitable to traffickers than producing opium. As production in surrounding countries increases, the price of Thai marihuana is expected to drop.

The Thai government reported the seizure of over 2,500 tons of marihuana in 1987, an increase of approximately 34% over the 1,870 tons seized in 1986. Marihuana seizures in Burma also escalated in 1986/87 over recent years. Burma reported seizures totalling 126 tons in 1987, compared with 324 kilograms in 1985.

Trafficking activities in Thailand are controlled by ethnic Thai/Chinese who have an extensive worldwide network. Several marihuana trafficking groups have been identified through the efforts of the Foreign Anti-Narcotic Community (FANC) members, who work closely with Thai authorities.

Domestic marihuana use, which is increasing at an alarming rate in Thailand, is considered fashionable by some members of the Thai middle and upper classes, a trend influenced by the many foreign tourists from North America and Europe. Although there are no consumption level statistics, indications are that after opiates, marihuana is the most popular drug of abuse.

Lebanon

Lebanon was the leading producer of hashish for export to other Middle Eastern countries, Europe and North America in 1987. An estimated 60% of the hashish smuggled into Canada originates from Lebanon. Continuing civil war in Lebanon throughout 1987 impeded accurate drug intelligence and drug enforcement by the government of Lebanon. However, the US Department of State's *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1988*, estimates that 16,000 hectares of cannabis were grown in Lebanon in 1987, producing approximately 48,500 tons of cannabis and yielding an estimated 700 tons of hashish.

Most of the cannabis, as well as opium poppies, continued to be cultivated in the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley during 1987. A group of Shiite Muslims known as the *Ashiar*, once migrant labourers themselves, is believed to control the hashish industry in this area under the rule of the Syrian Army. Cannabis cultivation and production increased during the war which began in 1972 and is responsible for an estimated 80% of the revenue in the Bekaa Valley. The 20 to 25 militia groups use drug trafficking and production to augment their finances and make effective drug enforcement difficult for the central government of Lebanon.

Pakistan/India/Southwest Asia

Pakistan and India remained significantly involved in the illicit production, conversion and trafficking of hashish during 1987. Surrounded by other hashish producing countries such as Afghanistan, Iran and Nepal, India and Pakistan also continued to serve as major transit areas for hashish from Southwest Asia destined to world markets.

No figures are available on the amount of cannabis cultivated within Pakistan in 1987. According to the Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB), domestic demand alone was an estimated 800 tons of hashish for use by approximately 600,000 users during 1987. Pakistan's drug enforcement efforts were focused on domestic heroin production, trafficking and consumption, with cannabis production viewed as a less significant problem. Nevertheless, authorities in Pakistan seized over 158 tons of hashish and made 19,568 cannabis-related arrests.

Over the past five years, considerable smuggling has taken place at the India/Pakistan border; however, recent security measures have reduced drug trafficking considerably. Most of the hashish seized by Indian authorities at these points of importation in 1987 was produced in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Until a few years ago, cannabis cultivation was permitted in some northern Indian states for the production of "hemp". At present however, only Orissa and Madhya Pradesh states cultivate cannabis for medical and research purposes on small tracts of land. Cannabis use and cultivation have a long tradition in India. Although committed to phasing out licit cannabis cultivation by 1989, Indian officials assigned priority in 1987 to the control of heroin production and consumption. There were no available figures for cannabis cultivation during 1987. In 1986, the Indian Narcotics Control Bureau destroyed over 162 hectares of illicit cannabis cultivation in the state of Kerala in southern India. The fields, well-hidden and on virtually inaccessible terrain, had been detected at altitudes of over

2,100 metres. Since then, small plots have reappeared occasionally; this may indicate new methods of cultivating cannabis in order to avoid detection.

Nepal, which borders India to the north, continues to be a major source of marihuana and, to a lesser extent, hashish. In 1987, 8,633 kilograms of hashish and 45,413 kilograms of marihuana of Nepalese origin were seized in the Indian states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh bordering Nepal. Besides Nepal, Bhutan is also becoming a source country for marihuana. With India's goal to stop licit cannabis cultivation by 1989, the tempo of marihuana smuggling from Nepal and Bhutan may increase considerably. Since marihuana does not form a significant part of the drugs exported out of India, it is believed that the bulk of marihuana smuggled into India from Nepal is for local consumption. Most drug addicts live in the cities of New Delhi and Bombay. However, as user estimates were concerned exclusively with opium and heroin addicts, no estimate of cannabis users in India was available for 1987.

United States

Cultivation and eradication of commercial grade marihuana increased significantly in the United States in 1987. Domestic demand was met mainly by domestic cultivation and importation from Mexico and Jamaica. According to the *Narcotics Intelligence Estimate, 1987*, produced by the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee, an estimated 3,000 to 3,500 tons of marihuana were harvested for use in the United States in 1987. This represents approximately 25% of the total marihuana available on the US market, and an increase in domestic production from 1986's estimate of 18%.

During 1987, approximately 7.4 million cultivated cannabis plants were destroyed through the US Domestic Cannabis Eradication-Suppression Program, in which 46 states participated. This was an increase of over 63% from the 4.7 million eradicated in 1986. Kansas, Hawaii, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri and California were responsible for approximately 79% of the 1987 eradication program total. Also eradicated were 105 million low potency, fibre-type cannabis plants located primarily in Indiana. Arrests related to this program increased by 17%, to 6,502 in 1987 from 5,536 in 1986. Sinsemilla, the unpollinated female plant with a higher THC content, represented over 40% of crops eradicated in 1987, a rise from the 26% it represented in 1983. Other discernible trends in 1987 were sophisticated growing techniques such as cloning, hydroponics and indoor cultivation.

Cannabis, marihuana in particular, remained the principal drug of abuse in major cities throughout the United States during 1987. Although the number of marihuana-related hospital emergencies reported in the United States increased by 40% from 1986 to 1987, a long-term downward trend in marihuana use among high school seniors was noted in the findings of a 1987 survey sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The results of this survey among students in some 130 public and private schools nationwide indicated marihuana and hashish use fell to its lowest level since 1978. The proportion of students who used marihuana daily declined by more than 66% from 1978 to 1987, indicating a continuing downward trend in marihuana use nationally.

International/National Trafficking Patterns – Movement

Colombia

Colombian marihuana accounted for an estimated 20% of the 1987 market share of illicit marihuana in Canada. Maritime smuggling using noncommercial vessels continued to be the most common method of transporting marihuana from Colombia to North America. Colombian marihuana reaching Canada often transited the United States, particularly Florida.

Marihuana was cultivated principally in the traditional growing areas of northeastern Colombia during 1987. Generally, harvested marihuana is stored in the same area in which it is grown or in neighbouring areas such as the Guajira Peninsula, where it is hidden in thickets and secluded areas near the sea coast to await pick-up by ocean-going vessels. Until recently, considerable amounts of processed marihuana were transported from the traditional cultivation and storage sites in the Sierra Nevada and the Serrania de Perija to intermediate transfer points along the Caribbean Sea by aircraft. By 1987, however, the bulkiness and market value of marihuana no longer justified the high cost of air transportation. Instead, cannabis is transported by truck to the Caribbean coastline, then carried to transfer points in the Caribbean by fishing vessels or other small sea craft. Often, the marihuana is transported in 45 kilogram bales wrapped in black plastic similar to that used in garbage bags. The bales are well taped and covered with burlap for protection during shipping. Some of the marihuana is still placed on board large freighters visiting the Caribbean ports of Barranquilla and Santa Marta. In March, 1987, a nine ton containerized shipment of marihuana originating in Colombia was seized from a Liberian registered vessel by port authorities in Montreal. This shipment had been trucked from Cucuta near the Venezuelan border and loaded on board the vessel disguised as a shipment of ceramic roofing tiles.

Figure 42:

Representative prices for marihuana at successive stages of trafficking, 1987

			Source Are	a	
Level and Weight	Colombia	Jamaica	Thailand	United States	Mexico
Source 1 pound	\$115-\$135	\$25	\$25-\$70	Sinsemilla \$350-\$1,450	\$600
Trafficker (Canada) 1 pound	\$700-\$2,200	\$400-\$1,400	\$3,800	Sinsemilla \$2,100-\$3,300	\$1,800-\$2,500
Street (Canada) 1 ounce/unit	\$60-\$250	\$35-\$165	\$25-\$40 per stick	Sinsemilla \$210-\$300	\$200-\$250

Intelligence indicates that some Colombian growers expanded their marihuana cultivation operations into other locations on the west coast of Colombia during 1987 to avoid detection by authorities. Conventional eastern routes and methods of transportation were utilized for marihuana grown in these areas; nonetheless, the Pacific coastline may become an alternative shipping route in the years ahead for cannabis destined to North America.

Jamaica

The proximity to the United States and other Caribbean islands makes Jamaica a natural staging area for drugs originating in other countries, especially South America. Situated some 1,100 kilometres from Miami, Florida, and central to major producing and consuming countries, Jamaica's geographic location facilitates the onward movement of marihuana to world markets. Traffickers continued to use ships to transport multi-ton quantities of Jamaican marihuana to North America in 1987. General aviation aircraft also were used to smuggle a sizable percentage of the marihuana, using airdrops to waiting vessels or landings in the Bahamas as well as in the United States.

An estimated 3,000 tons of marihuana were available for export from Jamaica in 1987. The harvested and compressed marihuana is usually stacked under heavy foliage and canvas or in huts located near the growing sites, and subsequently transported to the nearest airstrip to await shipment. Four-wheel-drive vehicles and river rafts are among the conveyances used to transport marihuana from the growing and storage areas in the mountains to illegal airstrips located throughout the island. The Jamaican Security Forces regularly destroy these airstrips; however, they are often rebuilt within days.

Large shipments of marihuana are smuggled from Jamaica's numerous bays and inlets by boats of all sizes and descriptions. There is also a steady flow of marihuana as well as other drugs leaving Jamaica via commercial air and shipping routes. A common method of smuggling marihuana is via containerized cargo, often disguised as legitimate export products. As a result of this practice, certain airlines threatened to suspend all cargo services or pull out of Jamaica completely in 1987. In one case, a leading American company cut off one of its Jamaican suppliers and planned to completely suspend the purchase of items made in Jamaica if this practice continued.

Thousands of tourists visit Jamaica weekly; this, coupled with Jamaica's close ties to Canada and the United States and the fact that English is the country's principal language, facilitates contacts and business dealings for illegal purposes between individuals of these countries. The low level traffickers on the north coast are the most likely to have contacts with regular tourists. They are also the main shippers of marihuana in small quantities via mail envelopes, small packages and tourist couriers. Favoured concealment methods include body packs, carried and checked luggage, and air and sea freight. Most Jamaican marihuana is destined for the United States, followed by Canada and Europe. Canada is the predominant market for Jamaican liquid hashish.

Mexico

Mexico is a primary source of marihuana as well as a major conduit for illegal drugs destined for North America. South American cocaine and marihuana mainly transit Mexico destined for the United States and Canada. Mexico is estimated to have supplied approximately 15% of the marihuana smuggled into Canada in 1987. A seizure in Mexico in early 1988 of over 30 tons of marihuana originating in Thailand suggests that Mexico is being used as a transit point for Southeast Asian marihuana destined for the North American market.

	4.3

	Source Area		
Level and Weight	Lebanon	Pakistan/India	
Source 1 pound	\$20-\$35	\$18-\$34	
Trafficker (Canada) 1 pound	\$1,600-\$3,500	\$1,600-\$3,500	
Street (Canada) 1 ounce 1 gram	\$150-\$550 \$10-\$30	\$150-\$550 \$10-\$30	

Representative prices for hashish at successive stages of trafficking, 1987

Despite a mountainous terrain and virtually unnavigable inland waters,
Mexico has one of the most extensive domestic transportation systems in
Latin America, Well-developed rail, highway and air transportation systems.

distribution system do not fluctuate greatly regardless of

Mexico has one of the most extensive domestic transportation systems in Latin America. Well-developed rail, highway and air transportation systems serve the major economic centres of the country, which occupies a land mass of almost two million square kilometres. This, combined with Mexico's geographic location, a 3,200 kilometre border with the United States and shared borders with Belize and Guatemala, make it a natural transit point for drugs en route to North America.

Cannabis was cultivated in the mountainous regions of most states in Mexico during 1987. Harvested marihuana is packaged almost immediately, with minimum stockpiling, then shipped from cultivation areas in bulk quantities via van, bus or truck to the more populated centres. A myriad of back roads, trails and footpaths make interdiction difficult at this stage. Marihuana is then transferred, primarily to the United States, by land, sea or small aircraft using numerous clandestine airstrips. Seizures along the US/Mexico border in 1987 indicated that most marihuana was smuggled into the United States by vehicle. The use of private aircraft for smuggling Mexican marihuana into the United States accounted for only 5% of the 400 tons seized by the Mexican government during 1987.

Several cases involving Canadians in 1987 revealed well organized importation networks for the transportation of illegal drugs to Canada from Mexico transiting the United States. The arrest of a major Mexican trafficker in Montreal and his associates based in the United States and Canada in June, 1987, resulted in the dismantling of a Tijuana-based marihuana, hashish and cocaine smuggling organization responsible for exporting marihuana by the ton into the US and Canada over a six year

period. Frequent direct Mexico City to Montreal flights via Iberia Airlines and the large number of charters between Mexican resorts and major Canadian cities facilitate direct importation of marihuana and other drugs into Canada from Mexico by individual couriers.

Thailand/Southeast Asia

Marihuana, Thailand's principal illicit export crop, was cultivated in 31 provinces throughout the country during 1987. Marihuana is transported from Thailand principally by air and sea. Thailand's share of the illicit marihuana market in Canada in 1987 was estimated at 20%, an increase over the 15% market share estimated in 1986.

A considerable amount of the marihuana attributed to Thailand is cultivated in Burma and Laos. Immediately after harvesting, marihuana is made into Thai sticks by the farmers, then sold to local people who in turn sell their shipments to mid-echelon financiers living in larger cities. The financiers are responsible for packaging the marihuana into larger pressed quantities, often in vacuum-sealed plastic containers which reportedly keep the marihuana fresh for up to two years. The packaged marihuana is either stored in small factories or *godowns*, sometimes with legitimate crops to conceal the contraband, or loaded onto large trucks and transported to the major financiers in Bangkok where it is put in airtight, waterproof, galvanized iron containers used for sea cargo. At this stage, the marihuana is usually loaded aboard fishing boats off the western coast or in the Gulf of Thailand from the cities of Trat and Sattahip to Prachuap Khiri Khan and Chumphon, then transported to waiting foreign-owned ships. There are over 20,000 Thai fishing trawlers plying international waters, many of which are equipped with radar and satellite communication systems to precisely locate motherships which may be several hundred kilometres offshore. Ships with illicit cargoes destined for Europe wait in the Andaman Sea off the coast near Phuket, whereas ships headed for the United States wait off the western coast of Thailand, often transiting Penang, Malaysia or Singapore.

Figure 44:

	Source Area		
Level and Weight	Jamaica	Lebanon	
Source 1 pound	\$1,125-\$1,250	\$290-\$320	
Trafficker (Canada) 1 pound	\$3,000-\$6,500	\$3,000-\$6,500	
Street (Canada) 1 ounce 1 gram	\$250-\$500 \$10-\$40	\$250-\$500 \$10-\$40	

Note: Prices for liquid hashish in Canada at each level of the distribution system do not fluctuate greatly regardless of country of origin.

Trafficking activities in Thailand are directed principally by ethnic Thai/Chinese who have extensive worldwide networks. Bangkok is the preferred location in Southeast Asia for the consummation of large-scale illicit drug deals because of its transportation, communication and expatriate criminal infrastructures. Most illegal drug financiers are foreigners who have lived in Thailand for many years, speak the language, are politically well connected and have access to or own shipping companies, airlines and vessels.

The preferred method for transporting marihuana is by container shipments. Onward routing to Canada is varied and complex. Deals are made in Taipei, Hong Kong or Singapore with shipments diverted through these points as well as Taiwan, Beijing and Tokyo. The most popular areas for vessels to visit for picking up illegal cargoes are Phuket and Pattaya. The principal shipping route for Thai marihuana destined for the West Coast of Canada is across the Pacific Ocean via the South China Sea and the Philippines. One major seizure by the RCMP in September, 1987, in the Lower Mainland area of British Columbia involved almost seven tons of marihuana originating from Thailand. Another avenue for Thailand/Canada illegal drug activities is via the two Canadian commercial airlines which have direct service to Bangkok's Don Muang International Airport, through which an estimated 5,800 Canadians pass monthly.

Lebanon

Lebanon's role in cannabis cultivation and hashish production for export continued almost unabated throughout 1987. Approximately 300 to 500 tons of the hashish produced in Lebanon were available for export to world markets in 1987. Known for its high THC content, Lebanese hashish supplies markets in the Middle East (particularly Egypt), Europe and North America

Movement of hashish from Lebanon to the Western consuming markets involves various routes and transit sites. The airports in Beirut and Damascus, Syria, as well as Byblos, Jounieh, Tyre, Khalde, Sidon, Menieh, Tripoli and Quzai, are the principal departure points for hashish leaving this region. Cyprus, Italy, Greece and Turkey are important stopovers and logical links to Lebanon and to the rest of the Middle East for cannabis shipments destined for Europe and North America.

The development of Cyprus as a major transit point for drugs passing through the eastern Mediterranean has been influenced by various elements. Cyprus acts as a natural funnel for the transshipment of drugs from the Middle East to Europe and North America because of its geographic location, excellent telecommunications, tourist facilities and the highly unstable political situation prevailing in the Middle East, especially Lebanon. Traffickers from Lebanon who either live in Cyprus or visit the island regularly have established themselves in Cyprus to negotiate with drug suppliers and buyers from various other countries. The cities of Limassol, Larnaca, and Ayia Napa, frequently visited by tourists during the summer, are used for trafficking activities. Larnaca also provides easy access to Lebanon by way of commercial motor vessels that travel daily to Jounieh. Direct and connecting flights from Larnaca Airport are also preferred by traffickers to avoid the more suspect direct flights from Europe and North America to Beirut. Each year, more than 300,000 containers arrive in Cyprus, of which 250,000 are in transit and are not checked unless information is received to indicate shipment of contraband.

Lebanon's share of the illicit hashish market in Canada in 1987 was estimated at 60%, a drop from an estimated 85% share in 1986. Lebanon's estimated share of the liquid hashish market in Canada increased from 5% in 1986 to 7% in 1987.

Italy is a direct link for sea shipments originating from the Middle East (in particular Lebanon) and destined for Europe and North America. It is ideally situated in the centre of one of the world's busiest navigational channels. Italy's coastline is dotted with numerous ports and fishing villages which create an obstacle to the effective registry and control of the flow of local and foreign vessels by local authorities. The major ports, Naples and Palermo, and the international airports in Rome and Milan are significant centres for drug smuggling. It is suspected that drugs are smuggled into Canada via Italy using containers, exported cars and shipments by organizations using import/export companies as fronts.

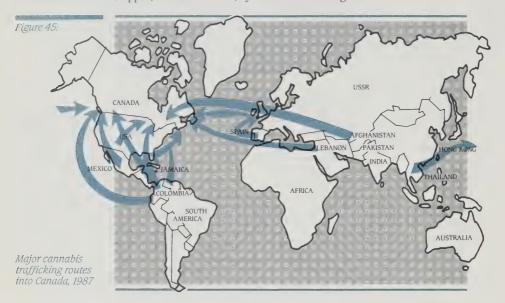
Pakistan/India/Southwest Asia

Pakistan's shared borders with the other Southwest Asian producing countries of Afghanistan, Iran and India facilitate its role as a major transit route for hashish and heroin destined for all parts of the world. Pakistani hashish is transshipped to North America essentially along the same routes used by heroin traffickers. Processed hashish from Pakistani cannabis is transported by truck, camel, donkey and human carrier from the growing areas through the Northwest Frontier Province and the western part of Baluchistan adjacent to the Afghan border with Iran, to Europe and North America. Hashish is also moved by road, rail or air to Karachi where it is routed by sea or air to North America by way of either New Delhi, Bombay or the Gulf states. There are numerous major international organizations as well as lone entrepreneurs operating out of Pakistan. Several of the larger organizations have become significant sources of hashish to organized crime groups in Europe, the United States and Canada through their distribution systems, which engage ethnic Pakistani expatriots.

Marihuana, hashish and heroin flow across India's shared borders with Pakistan, Nepal and Burma en route to Europe and North America. Located between the two principal sources of illicit drugs in the world, the Golden Triangle and the Golden Crescent, India is extremely vulnerable as a transit country. The bulk of the hashish seized in India has its origins in Pakistan or Afghanistan and is smuggled into India through land borders in the states of Punjab and Rajasthan. Over the past five years, considerable smuggling activity into India has taken place at the India/Pakistan border, especially Punjab state. Large agricultural fields on either side of the border make it easy to transfer drugs from one country to the other undetected. Recent security measures significantly reduced drug trafficking at this border, where the majority of hashish seized by Indian authorities at points of importation in 1987 was produced in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Most of the hashish seized in Bombay in 1987 was also of Pakistani or Afghan origin, as identified by markings and methods of packaging. Quantities of hashish also enter India from Nepal and, to a lesser degree, Bhutan. Once in India, the hashish is usually buried in the desert and collected at night with jeeps, then concealed under goods on transport trucks and taken to Bombay, where it is often loaded onto small water craft. The two most important exit points for drugs in India are Bombay and New Delhi. The bulk of the hashish which reaches New Delhi is smuggled out by air

passengers and through cargo shipments. At Bombay, both the airport and seaport are frequently used by trafficking syndicates for exporting drugs; however, most of the large consignments of hashish are transported aboard ships.

Hashish from Pakistan and India reaches Canada and the United States via Iran and the Middle East to Europe or through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea, before crossing the Atlantic Ocean. It is also shipped, to a lesser extent, by commercial air freight.



United States

The United States was the source of an estimated 5% of the marihuana on the Canadian market, besides acting as an important transit point during 1987. US domestic cultivation supplied an estimated 25% of the marihuana consumed in the United States, an increase over previous years. This increase, combined with the enhanced potency of domestic marihuana, has turned marihuana cultivation in the United States, which barely existed 10 years ago, into a highly profitable industry.

A large amount of the marihuana originating from South America and Mexico which is destined for Canada is shipped through the United States, mainly through the states of Florida and California. Almost all of the liquid hashish from Jamaica seized at US airports is destined for Canada, whereas hashish destined for the United States often transits Canada.

Canada

Both domestic and imported cannabis derivatives remained widely available throughout Canada in 1987. Numerous varieties of cannabis, ranging from Mexican Red Hair and Thai sticks to black hashish and liquid hashish, were readily available on the illicit market in Canada. Colombia, Thailand and Jamaica supplied the largest estimated market shares of marihuana imported into Canada in 1987, at 20% each. In 1986, Jamaica's share of marihuana was estimated at 30%, and Thailand and Colombia each supplied an estimated 15%. Mexico accounted for an estimated 15% in 1987, which is a drop from its estimated 1986 share of 25%. In 1987, the estimated market share of cannabis supplied by the United States was 5%, the same amount as in 1986. Domestic cultivation accounted for 20% of the market share, a significant increase from the estimated 10% market share in 1986. (See Figure 41.)

Four clandestine liquid hashish laboratories were seized in Canada by the RCMP in 1987. These laboratories were involved in the conversion of marihuana to liquid hashish or marihuana oil. Imported varieties of hashish remained the most popular cannabis derivatives in Canada during 1987. Lebanon dominated the illicit hashish market in Canada with an estimated 60% market share, followed by Pakistan/India/Southwest Asia at 30% and Jamaica at 10%. Afghanistan figured prominently in the estimated share of the Canadian market owing to a major seizure in August, 1987, involving 5,126 kilograms of Afghan hashish in Montreal. Lebanon was also the primary source of hashish destined for Canada in 1986, accounting for 85% of the market, while Pakistan/India followed at 10% and Jamaica accounted for the remaining 5%. Jamaica was the primary source of liquid hashish to Canada in 1987 at an estimated 88% market share, consistent with the 1986 figure of 90%. Lebanon supplied an estimated 7% and, as in 1986, Canada supplied an estimated 5% market share of liquid hashish in 1987.

Figure 46:

Year	Location of Laboratory	
1983	Ayr, Ontario	
1984	Nanaimo, British Columbia Aylmer, Quebec	
1985	Lac Argente, Quebec Courtenay, British Columbia Fort Saint John, British Columbia Fairmont, British Columbia Penticton, British Columbia	
1986	Cornwall, Ontario Bristol, Quebec Powassan, Ontario London, Ontario London, Ontario	
1987	Winnipegosis, Manitoba Montreal, Quebec London, Ontario Chilliwack, British Columbia	

Domestic clandestine liquid hashish laboratory seizures, 1983-1987*

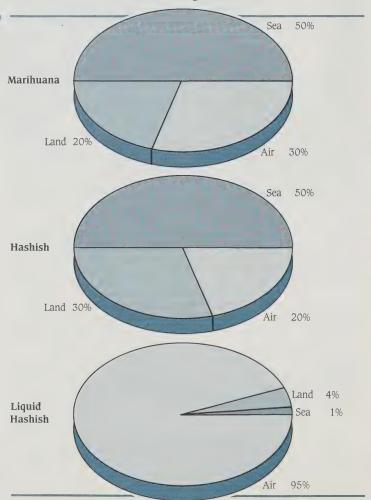
*Clandestine laboratories seized by the RCMP only. Note: Includes both liquid hashish and marihuana oil laboratories seized.

Shipments of cannabis entered the Canadian market in 1987 by all possible means. Marihuana, hashish and liquid hashish were seized most frequently at Pearson International Airport in Toronto, often concealed in body packs and luggage. Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto were the principal distribution centres for cannabis destined to regions throughout Canada. Hydroponic and indoor cultivation operations were encountered

with increased frequency in Canada during 1987. This method of production reduces the risk of detection and also lends itself ideally to the Canadian climate, as it provides for year-round cultivation and, consequently, greater profits.

Air conveyance accounted for approximately 30% of the marihuana and 20% of the hashish entering Canada in 1987, compared with 15% and 9% respectively in 1986. The figures for overland transportation dropped in 1987 from an estimated 25% in 1986 to 20% for marihuana and increased from 1% in 1986 to 30% for hashish. An estimated 50% of the marihuana and hashish imported into Canada entered via ocean-going vessels in 1987, a drop from 60% for marihuana and 90% for hashish in 1986. Liquid hashish was smuggled into Canada almost exclusively by air, at an estimated 95%, the same percentage as in 1986. Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver served as the principal ports of entry as well as regional distribution centres for cannabis entering Canada in 1987.

Figure 47:



Movement of cannabis into Canada by mode of transportation (ensimated percentage shares), 1987



DRUG MONEY FLOW



DRUG MONEY FLOW

The RCMP is committed to the principle that financial investigations are an integral part of a properly balanced drug enforcement program. The traffic in illicit drugs is a three-dimensional crime; it involves people, drugs and money. Experience has demonstrated that drug traffickers who are permitted to retain their accumulated profits are able to resume their trafficking activities at their former levels once released from jail, or even while still incarcerated. In the drug trade, wealth equates to power. Failure to deal with the financial aspect of drug trafficking will inevitably result in an unbalanced and largely ineffective drug enforcement effort.

Trafficking organizations in Canada generate billions of dollars annually from the importation and distribution of illicit drugs. The enormous potential for profit provides a strong incentive to persons already in or considering entering the drug trade. Moreover, the accumulated wealth of criminal organizations provides the means to facilitate increasingly sophisticated methods of importation and distribution of illicit drugs. The natural tendency of crime organizations to invest drug profits in mainstream legitimate business presents additional problems to law enforcement and to society in general. Separating drug organizations from their accumulated wealth through asset forfeiture is a concept that has received wide support in Canada as well as in many other countries.

RCMP Anti-Drug Profiteering Program

Since its inception in 1981, the RCMP Anti-Drug Profiteering (ADP) program has been directed towards tracing drug money flows, identifying and seizing criminally obtained assets, and prosecuting drug traffickers for possession of the proceeds of crime. The ADP program, as part of the RCMP drug enforcement program, provides for a two-pronged approach: on one hand, 60 ADP specialists have been deployed to drug sections in key geographic areas throughout Canada to conduct investigations and provide operational assistance; on the other, all RCMP drug investigators are expected to address themselves to the financial aspect of the crime when conducting investigations into the activities of significant targets. Training has been a key element in this latter approach; by early 1988, approximately 400 RCMP drug investigators had attended courses covering ADP investigative techniques.

Until the proclamation of Bill C-61, the ADP program is obliged to function within the confines of laws that have been inadequate with respect to the freezing and forfeiture of drug crime proceeds. Nevertheless, the program has known considerable success, due to the investigators' enthusiastic support and an excellent co-operative relationship with officials of Revenue Canada – Taxation. Figure 48 highlights the money and asset seizures made under this program since 1983.

Figure 48: Money and assets seized as a result of the RCMP Anti-Drug Profiteering program, 1983-1987 - Values in thousands of dollars

Category	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Total
Section 312 Criminal Code	985	196	1,894	4,844	3,363	11,282
Drug statutes	1,663	1,193	3,477	3,378	3,302	13,013
Revenue Canada	5,800	1,285	4,762	2,838	11,984	26,669
Total	8,448	2,674	10,133	11,060	18,649	50,964

Training has been an integral part of the ADP program, due to the unique application of financial investigations to drug law enforcement. Courses covering such topics as accounting, net worth analysis, banking procedures, money laundering, international investigational techniques and legislative procedures have been offered to members of the RCMP under the auspices of the ADP program. More recently, similar courses of varying length have been presented to members of police forces across Canada as well as in foreign countries. From the announcement of the Canadian government's National Drug Strategy in May, 1987, to early 1988, training in ADP methodology and the new proceeds of crime legislation was given by members of the RCMP Anti-Drug Profiteering program to approximately 2,000 members of other Canadian police forces. Additional courses dealing with the use of computers in financial investigations and the management of seized assets are currently being finalized.

Canada's New Proceeds of Crime Legislation

The recent enactment of the legislative initiatives contained in Bill C-61 represents a major victory for those concerned with this vital area of law enforcement. For the first time in Canada, enforcement agencies and the courts will be able to effectively deal with the issue of forfeiting criminal proceeds. These new laws form the cornerstone of the ADP program and are expected to result in the effective seizure and forfeiture of considerable amounts of illegally-obtained assets from criminal organizations. This capability should serve to greatly enhance continuing efforts to dismantle major drug trafficking organizations.

The new legislation classifies a number of criminal offences, including serious drug offences, as "Enterprise Crimes". For these offences, new provisions are created that will permit the seizure and ultimate judicial forfeiture of all types of assets if it can be established that they were obtained through illegal activities. The assets can now be seized prior to conviction of the accused, which is essential if the assets are to be available for forfeiture upon conviction. New formal provisions for judicial forfeiture of criminally obtained assets are created, including a comprehensive system of appeals and judicial reviews to safeguard the rights of innocent parties. For the first time in Canada, laundering of the proceeds of crime constitutes a separate criminal offence. A number of other aspects of the new legislation combine to make these new laws among the most comprehensive and progressive legislative initiatives ever directed at the proceeds of organized criminal activity in Canada.

The RCMP will be using these new legislative powers to mount an aggressive attack against powerful drug trafficking organizations that have hitherto been able to accumulate significant wealth with impunity. It is anticipated that criminal organizations will become more actively engaged in defence mechanisms such as money laundering and the use of offshore investments to safeguard their assets. Consequently, future ADP investigations are expected to be more complex than experienced to date.

Money Laundering Techniques

Money laundering is the term used to describe the process whereby cash generated by illegal means is converted to an alternate form in a manner that conceals its origin, ownership or other factors. While laundering schemes vary in degree of sophistication, they are commonly designed to accomplish the same purpose.

Until recently, money laundering had not been a major issue in law enforcement. Recent legislative initiatives in a number of jurisdictions, however, have generated considerable interest in the area of money laundering. Now that Canada's new laws designed to counter this type of activity are in place, considerable efforts are expected to be directed towards investigating and prosecuting those individuals and organizations involved in aiding the drug trade in this manner. While investigations involving money laundering are complex and time consuming, they are an essential part of the overall effort to combat the drug trade.

Hard currency continues to be the principal medium of exchange in the drug trade. Few trafficking organizations, however, are content to merely accumulate large quantities of cash; they usually intend to use the profits from drug sales to accumulate other types of assets and maintain a desired lifestyle. At some point in the trafficking cycle, members of crime organizations are forced to deal with the problem of converting troublesome inventories of cash to a less suspicious form. This can be achieved in a number of ways using fairly simple to extremely complex financial manoeuvering, depending on the scale of the organization's activities and the extent of ingenuity employed. Illustrated below are a number of techniques which have been observed in money laundering cases.

Transportation of Currency

The physical movement of currency remains a major concern to trafficking organizations. The transportation of currency is frequently the first step in the laundering process. Trafficking organizations often employ couriers specifically for cash movement, using transportation or concealment devices similar to drug smuggling methods. Specially modified vehicles, false-sided suitcases and smugglers' vests have been employed to physically transport cash domestically as well as internationally.

The storage and movement of currency can present considerable risks to any trafficking organization. Cash is heavy and bulky in comparison to other mediums of exchange; one million dollars in twenty dollar bills weighs approximately 50 kilograms. Being virtually unidentifiable, cash is

also subject to loss or theft by persons either within or outside the organization. The presence of large quantities of cash tends to raise the curiosity of law enforcement agencies and could trigger an investigation leading to the arrest of the trafficker. A number of successful Canadian prosecutions of drug organizations have begun with the discovery of large quantities of unexplained cash.

Financial Institutions

Banks and other financial institutions remain the common carriers of money, including drug money. Trafficking organizations are constantly faced with the problem of placing cash within the banking system without creating speculation as to its origin. Large quantities of cash generate suspicion and also trigger official currency reporting mechanisms in countries such as the United States. Canadian banks, which are not required by law to report large cash transactions, have instituted informal systems to identify depositors of significant quantities of cash and to discourage the use of their institutions for the laundering of criminal proceeds. A common device used to deposit money in financial institutions in both Canada and the US involves the employment of *smurfs*, money couriers of innocuous appearance who make large numbers of small transactions, always under \$10,000, at various financial institutions. In this manner, large quantities of cash can enter the banking system without attracting undue attention.

The smurf will purchase either money orders or bank drafts in the desired amounts. These instruments are then turned over to another individual responsible for co-ordinating the physical movement of the money to another banking institution, usually in another country. Smurfs are also used to convert cash in small denominations to large bills, which are more convenient to use in large drug transactions.

Corruption of the banking system itself is not an uncommon occurrence. In a recent Canadian case, a corrupt bank manager assisted a major group of heroin traffickers in the purchase of over \$40 million in bank drafts, which were then deposited in various foreign financial institutions. Other cases have been encountered involving relatively junior employees of financial institutions who set up and managed bank accounts at their place of employment in order to launder drug proceeds. In Miami, Florida, a group of cocaine traffickers actually obtained control of a small bank, which they then used to launder millions of dollars in cash. Whatever the method, once in the banking system, drug money can be transferred almost instantaneously to any point on the globe, using the sophisticated electronic facilities available to financial institutions.

Legitimate Business

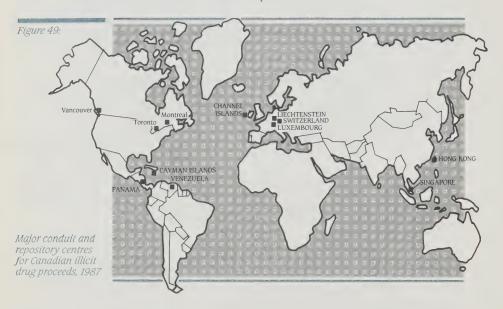
Traffickers often use domestic business organizations to launder drug money. Legitimate business enterprises that engage principally in cash transactions, such as vending machines, arcades and retail stores, are popular, and have been encountered frequently by investigators in Canada. Drug monies are intermingled with legitimate revenues on a regular basis, resulting in overstated levels of sales generated by the business. While the excess profits are subject to tax, the trafficker is now free to spend his/her profits since he/she has a legitimate source of income. Criminals can face

difficulties with this type of scheme due to the fact that enforcement agencies often have the investigative capability to identify suspicious cash deposits or unrealistic revenue figures for the type of business employed.

Foreign Currency Exchanges

Foreign currency exchanges are often set up as storefront operations and engage in cash transactions on a regular basis. A recent trend towards the use of these enterprises has been noted in Canada, due in part to policies instituted by the major banks to discourage money launderers. Some of these storefront operations have become particularly popular with trafficking organizations, and have been observed to be handling several million dollars in cash per week. By using the currency exchange, the trafficker avoids dealing directly with conventional banks entirely. Since most currency exchanges purposely refrain from keeping records that would lead to the identity of the customer, investigators are often frustrated in their efforts to follow the audit trail of the criminal proceeds.

Currency exchanges also facilitate transfers of money to other jurisdictions to aid in payment for drug shipments, or merely to move the money to foreign repositories. Most common in Canada, however, is the exchange of a large quantity of cash for a bank draft denominated in another form of currency. The trafficking organization then easily transports the bank draft to a chosen destination. Canadian trafficking organizations have used this method to successfully move hundreds of millions of dollars to offshore repositories.



Brokerage Houses

Smaller brokerage houses occasionally accept large cash deposits, especially if they believe that they are executing orders on behalf of a foreign bank or an important customer of that bank. The foreign bank places an order for securities, stipulating that payment will be made by courier on the settlement date. The trafficker will have the money delivered to the brokerage house, which affords him/her the liberty to sell the securities for cash at a later date. In other cases, brokers eager for additional business will simply accept large amounts of cash without questioning the source of the funds, making elaborate forms of subterfuge unnecessary.

Financial Havens

Using offshore financial haven countries in the laundering process and as repositories for drug money has traditionally been popular with traffickers at all levels. In choosing an offshore destination for his/her money, the launderer seeks out certain attributes. These include bank secrecy laws, accessibility, political and monetary stability, little or no tax on certain sources of income, and the ease of setting up a foreign-owned corporation. Drug dealers do not take advantage of financial haven facilities merely because they are tax havens; rather, they take advantage of the existing infrastructure of anonymity set up for the handling of capital of persons seeking to avoid income tax.

The financial and corporate secrecy provisions of certain countries are used extensively by those involved in the drug trade. They use offshore facilities in laundering money by moving the funds in such a manner as to distort or destroy any audit trail that the authorities could track, either forward to the ultimate recipient, or backward to the criminal origin of the funds. To accomplish this, the launderer often uses dummy corporations and financial institutions in several foreign jurisdictions. It is not unusual for a laundering operation to entail numerous corporate entities established in several offshore financial havens and bank accounts in other haven countries. These arrangements are designed to disorient the investigator attempting to unravel the audit trail.

Trafficking organizations move drug money to the selected financial haven country by various means, the most popular of which is the physical transportation of currency or bank drafts. Yet, depositing the money within the financial haven constitutes only one aspect of the laundering process. To complete the cycle, the money must be repatriated in such a manner that it appears to be derived from legitimate sources and is therefore able to be spent without serious repercussions. One common practice is the loanback technique.

Loan-Back Technique

In the loan-back technique, the launderer sets up a corporation in a selected financial haven, often further concealing the true ownership by using a local lawyer or another foreign corporation as the nominee owner. The individual then chooses a business venture of some type based in his/her own country, and subsequently purchases the business by making a nominal deposit. The balance of the purchase is paid in the form of a loan from an offshore corporation secretly held by the money launderer, who is, in effect, borrowing his/her own money.

Once established in business locally, the launderer continues the process by making the scheduled payments on the loan as though it were legitimate. In this manner, the loan-back not only allows the repatriation of the formerly "dirty" money, but also allows the launderer to pay interest as well as claim these payments as legitimate business expenses. In another variation of the loan-back scheme known as direct investment, the money launderer simply invests offshore money in a legitimate domestic business venture, with his/her foreign corporation shown as the purchaser. The real ownership of the foreign investing corporation is clouded by secrecy laws or by the use of nominee or corporate owners. Using multiple layers of corporate ownership to obscure true ownership is often referred to as *daisy-chaining*. A recent Canadian case revealed over 90 domestic and foreign corporate entities which comprised an interlocking chain designed to hamper investigative efforts to trace the flow of millions of dollars of drug proceeds.

Double Invoicing

Once a trafficking organization controls corporate entities in different jurisdictions, it can employ a technique known as double invoicing. Under this scheme, the domestic company orders goods from the offshore corporation at inflated prices. The difference between the inflated price and the real value is deposited into an offshore account, sometimes in a completely different jurisdiction. The domestic corporation, being charged high prices for the goods purchased, often earns low levels of profit, which is desirable under highly taxed western systems. If the domestic company is already being used to accommodate drug money, this method facilitates the laundering process through the invoicing system.

Reverse-Flip Property Purchase Method

Real estate flips or quick turnovers of property at accelerating price levels have commonly been used in mortgage frauds. The reverse-flip method is similar except for the fact that the flip commences with understated property values. It resembles the double invoicing method to the extent that two scales of prices, one real and the other artificial, are employed for a given asset. As an example, an individual may purchase a piece of property with a true value of two million dollars for a stated purchase price of one million dollars; the balance is passed under the table to the co-operative vendor. After holding the property for some time, and perhaps investing a further million dollars in improvements, the property is sold for its current true value of three million dollars. Of course, the launderer is quite willing to pay the required taxes on the windfall profit, since, in the drug business, there is always more illicit money to be made.

Cross-Trading

This method has been employed for years in illegal wash-trading activities in the stock markets. Recently, it has become one of the most sophisticated money laundering techniques. In the securities market, the value of a share or option to purchase a commodity is governed by the price set under free market conditions by a buyer and a seller, both of whom are ostensibly unrelated. If, however, the buyer and seller of the security are working together, the market forces which are supposed to

apply can be circumvented; in effect, the two accomplices can work together to set an artificial price for the security (by "crossing" buy and sell orders at a predetermined price).

Classic wash-trading usually occurs when the persons seeking to manipulate the market price secretly hold a substantial block of the shares of the company being traded. In money laundering of this nature, such control is unnecessary; any security can be used. All that is required is that a secretly held corporation be based offshore to act as the counterpart in the trading activity. The launderer's goal is to use this method to repatriate money held by that offshore entity, under the guise of legitimate trading profits earned on the open market.

As an illustration of this device, consider the example of a Canadian who secretly controls a holding company in Hong Kong and wishes to launder money using the device of a commodity futures contract. This person purchases a contract in the amount of fifty million dollars which was proposed by the holding company. The brokerage firm involved requires only a relatively small sum up front as margin. If the commodity rises in price by 10% over the term of the contract, the launderer has made a profit of five million dollars, less brokerage fees. The offshore holding company has registered the loss of the five million dollars, but since these monies actually belong to the launderer, no real economic reverse has occurred. The goal has been met; the money has been repatriated to the trafficker in a form that appears to be legitimate trading profits. If the commodity falls in price, the trafficker shows a trading loss, but this loss is offset by the corresponding profit made by the holding company in Hong Kong, the other side of the contract. The money is still available for another repatriation attempt. As a bonus, the trafficker is able to write this "loss" off against other trading profits for tax purposes.

Underground Banking Systems

Certain segments of some ethnic groups have been known to distrust the conventional commercial banking system, and therefore have traditional systems in place which they employ to transfer drug monies. A system referred to as the Chinese underground banking system operates through gold shops, money changers and trading companies, often controlled in various countries by the same family.

The Chinese banking system can be used to transfer funds from one country to another by merely depositing money in a family-controlled business in one country and receiving the like amount (less fees) at one of the family businesses in the desired country. Of particular significance to law enforcement is the fact that record keeping under this system is practically non-existent, leaving no audit trail to follow. It is believed that this particular system is responsible for the transfer of a great deal of the heroin money in Southeast Asia. As it becomes necessary to transfer money between that part of the world and western countries, commercial banking facilities are integrated into the system.

Drug traffickers of Middle Eastern origin often employ a similar underground system known as *Hundi*. The Hundi dealer receives a deposit of money locally and then contacts an associate in the desired destination country by telex or telephone. The associate delivers the arranged sum of money to a specified party. Periodically, the books of the respective Hundi dealers are compared, with any deficits being settled in cash.

Laws and Enforcement Measures at the International Level

It has often been said that crime knows no geographic boundaries; in no fields of criminal endeavour is this truer than in the areas of drug trafficking and money laundering. The widening international scope of these types of criminal activities has forced drug investigators to focus more on the fact that their investigations often cross international boundaries. In such cases, serious problems often arise because of jurisdictional disparities. As a remedy, many countries have begun to implement mutual legal assistance treaties (MLAT's) to augment existing international conventions.

Canada has now passed legislation to facilitate the implementation of such treaties, which are bilateral agreements through which two countries agree to assist each other in the gathering of evidence regarding criminal investigations. The treaty allows each party to make specific requests from the other for assistance and investigational action in the following areas:

- Temporary transfer of serving prisoners to the foreign jurisdiction to testify in court;
- The issuance of court orders enforcing the production of records and documents;
- The issuance and execution of search warrants to obtain evidence of interest to investigations in the foreign jurisdiction;
- Court orders to obtain testimony or affidavits from witnesses and subsequent introduction of these documents into court;
- Co-operation regarding enforcement of the payment of fines and obtaining restitution for victims of offences committed in the other jurisdiction;
- Mutual co-operation regarding the location, seizure and forfeiture of assets proven to be the proceeds of crime; and
- Temporary loaning of court exhibits between the two countries for use in criminal trials.

Canada has signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties with the United States and the United Kingdom. Negotiations regarding similar treaties are currently underway with approximately 20 other countries. Apart from facilitating the gathering of evidence for the purpose of prosecuting members of drug trafficking organizations, it is anticipated that these treaties will be used extensively in cases involving the forfeiture and sharing of the proceeds of crime.



MAJOR CANADIAN-RELATED DRUG SEIZURES IN 1987

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MAJOR CANADIAN-RELATED DRUG SEIZURES IN 1987

Heroin			
January	Toronto — 1 kg 600 of Southwest Asian heroin in Toronto en route from New Delhi, India via Frankfurt, Germany.	June	Montreal — 1 kg 040 of Southwest Asian heroin in Montreal en route from Iran via Greece.
February	Montreal — 469 grams of Southwest Asian heroin in Montreal en route from New Delhi via London, England.	June Toronto — 366 grams of black tar heroin of unknown origin in Toronto en route from Raleigh, North Carolina via Buffalo, New York and Fort Erie, Ontario.	
February	Hemmingford, Quebec — 470 grams of heroin of unknown origin in Hemmingford destined for the United States.	July	Toronto — 447 grams of Southwest Asian heroin in Toronto en route from Afghanistan.
February	Toronto — 1 kg 660 of Southwest Asian heroin in Toronto en route from Bombay, India via Lisbon, Portugal.	August	Vancouver — 922 grams of heroin of unknown origin in Vancouver en route from London, England.
March	Montreal — 425 grams of Southwest Asian heroin in Montreal en route from Bombay, India via New York.	September	Toronto — 3 kg 983 of Southwest Asian heroin in Toronto en route from Bombay, India via London, England and destined for
April	New Delhi, India — 1 kilogram of Southwest Asian heroin in New Delhi en route from India to Montreal.	September	Miami, Florida. Toronto — 10 kilograms of Southeast Asian heroin in Toronto en route from Hong Kong via Tokyo and
June	Montreal — 500 grams of Southwest Asian heroin in		Vancouver, and destined for New York.
	Montreal en route from Bombay, India.	September	Boston, Massachusetts — 160 grams of Southwest
June	Montreal — 215 grams of Southwest Asian heroin in		Asian heroin in Boston en route from New Delhi, India to Montreal, Quebec.

Montreal en route from

India.

October	Vancouver — 4 kg 080 of Southeast Asian heroin in Vancouver en route from Bangkok, Thailand via	May	Boston, Massachusetts — 2 kilograms in Boston en route to Montreal via Miami, Florida.
November	Tokyo and destined for Mexico. Vancouver — 2 kg 010 of	May	Toronto — 1 kilogram in Toronto en route from Panama.
	Southeast Asian heroin in Vancouver en route from Hong Kong to San	May	Montreal — 9 kg 900 in Montreal.
November	Francisco, California. Laval, Quebec —	May	Ottawa, Ontario — 4 kilograms in Ottawa.
	112 grams of heroin of unknown origin in Laval.	May	Vancouver — 2 kilograms in Vancouver en route
December	Montreal — 2 kilograms of Lebanese heroin in	May	from Miami, Florida. Montreal — 1 kg 070 in
	Montreal en route from Beirut, Lebanon.	June	Montreal. San Francisco, California
Cocain		june	— 27 kilograms in San Francisco, of which
January	Vancouver — 1 kg 647 in Vancouver en route from Seattle, Washington.		9 kilograms were destined for Vancouver.
January	Toronto — 2 kilograms in Toronto en route from	July	Mississauga, Ontario — 1 kg 104 in Mississauga en route from Trinidad.
	Detroit, Michigan to Mississauga, Ontario.	August	Montreal — 4 kilograms in Montreal.
January	Lacolle, Quebec — 1 kg 331 in Lacolle en route from Miami, Florida.	August	Montreal — 2 kilograms in Montreal en route from Colombia.
January	Ottawa, Ontario — 1 kilogram in Ottawa.	August	Surrey, British Columbia — 1 kilogram in Surrey.
February	Prince George, British Columbia — Clandestine synthetic cocaine hydrochloride laboratory	September	Toronto — 1 kg 866 in Toronto originating from Colombia.
February	in Prince George. Surrey, British Columbia —	September	Mexico City, Mexico — 831 grams in Mexico City destined for Montreal.
A noil	5 kg 419 in Surrey. Montreal — 1 kg 500 in	September	Mississauga, Ontario —
April	Montreal.		5 kg 230 in Mississauga.
April	Victoria, British Columbia — 1 kilogram in Victoria.	September	St-Jean, Quebec — Clandestine cocaine hydrochloride laboratory
April	Vancouver — 2 kilograms in Vancouver.	0 1	in St-Jean.
		September	Montreal — 2 kilograms in Montreal.

October Montreal — 5 kilograms in Montreal. October Montreal — 3 kilograms in Montreal. October Montreal. October Langley, British Columbia — 1 kg 020 in Langley. October Montreal — 10 kilograms in Montreal. October Montreal — 10 kilograms in Montreal. December Lacolle, Quebec — 2	grams
October Montreal — 3 kilograms in Montreal. October Langley, British Columbia — 1 kg 020 in Langley. October Montreal — 10 kilograms November Montreal — 6 kilog Montreal.	
— 1 kg 020 in Langley. November Montreal — 6 kilog Montreal. October Montreal — 10 kilograms	rams in
October Montreal — 10 kilograms in Montreal. — December Lacolle, Ouebec. — 2	
960 in Lacolle en ro	
October Granby, Quebec — from New York City 1 kilogram in Granby.	
October Garthby, Quebec — December Toronto — 1 kg 43 Toronto originating Peru and destined f Montreal.	from
October Edmonton, Alberta — 1 kg 290 in Edmonton en route from Trinidad and Tobago. December Toronto — 1 kg 72 Toronto en route from Trinidad and Tobago	om
October Montreal — 2 kilograms in Montreal. December Prince George, Briti Columbia — 1 kilog Prince George.	sh gram in
October Montreal — 2 kg 500 in Montreal. Chemical Drugs	
October Victoria, British Columbia January — 1 kilogram in Victoria — Clandestine en route from California via Washington state. Burnaby, British Co — Clandestine methamphetamine laboratory in Burna	
November Rimouski, Quebec — 9 kg 557 in Rimouski en route to Montreal. February Kelowna, British Cc — 23 kilograms of psilocybin in Kelow	
November Lacolle, Quebec — 3 kg 987 in Lacolle en route from New York City. February Columbia — 4 kg 5 psilocybin in Salmo	00 of
November Langley, British Columbia February Vernon, British Columbia – 52 kilograms of psilocybin in Verno	
November Surrey, British Columbia — March 3 kg 050 in Surrey. Mortana March Columbia — 13 kilo of psilocybin in Chi	
November Great Falls, Montana 5 kilograms in Great Falls, en route from Florida to Edmonton, Alberta of pshocybir in Circle March — 5,000 units of amphetamines in S	swick
November Winnipeg, Manitoba — 1 kilogram in Winnipeg,	

March	Montreal — Clandestine diazepam tableting operation involving approximately 800,000	October	Lacolle, Quebec — Clandestine methamphetamine laboratory in Lacolle.
	units of diazepam along with 34 kilograms of pure diazepam prepared for compression into tablets in Montreal.	November	St-Jerome, Quebec — Clandestine tableting operation involving 200,000 units of diazepam in St-Jerome.
April	Fredericton, New Brunswick — 1,000 units of LSD in Fredericton.	November	
May	Richmond, British Columbia — 50 litres of piperidine at the Canada/United States	December	Chicoutimi, Quebec — Clandestine PCP laboratory in Chicoutimi.
	border.	Marihu	ıana
June	Edmonton, Alberta — Clandestine psilocybin cultivation operation in Edmonton.	February	St-Jerome, Quebec — 75 kilograms in St-Jerome originating from Jamaica.
June	Fredericton, New Brunswick — 2,000 units	February	Powell River, British Columbia — 138 kilograms in Powell River.
July	of LSD in Fredericton. Calgary, Alberta — 3,872 units of LSD in Calgary.	March	Toronto — 55 kilograms in Toronto originating from Trinidad and Tobago
July	Toronto — Clandestine PCP laboratory in Toronto.	March	Toronto — 102 kilograms in Toronto originating from Jamaica.
July	Montreal — 11,000 units of LSD in Montreal.	April	Surrey, British Columbia —
August	Sydney, Nova Scotia — 1,180 units of LSD in		80 kilograms in Surrey originating from Colombia.
Angust	Sydney.	May	Toronto — 70 kilograms in Toronto originating
August	Kanata, Ontario — 50,000 ephedrine tablets in Kanata.	May	from Jamaica. Toronto — 50 kilograms
Contombor		iviay	in Toronto originating
September	Winnipeg, Manitoba — 1 kg 165 of psilocybin in Winnipeg.	August	from Trinidad and Tobago. Texas, United States —135
October	Rosetown, Saskatchewan — 1,000 units of LSD in Rosetown.	Tugust	kilograms in Texas en route from Mexico to Quebec.
October	Montreal — 76,000 units of LSD in Montreal.	August	St-Jerome, Quebec —2,890 kilograms from a cultivation site in St-Benoit, Quebec.

September Toronto — 51 kilograms in September Rogersville, New Brunswick — 34 kg 550 Toronto originating from Jamaica. in Rogersville. September Vancouver, — 6,970 November Sept-Iles, Quebec — 480 kilograms in Sept-Iles kilograms in Vancouver originating from Thailand. destined for Montreal. November Gander, Newfoundland -September Newbrook, Alberta — 185 kilograms near 14 tons in Gander Newbrook from a originating from Lebanon hydroponic cultivation site. and destined for Montreal. September Orillia, Ontario — Liquid Hashish 3,814 kilograms from seven cultivation sites in February London, Ontario -Simcoe County near Orillia. 8 kilograms in London. October Fredericton, New March Toronto — 26 kg 650 in Brunswick — 350 Toronto originating from kilograms in Fredericton Jamaica. originating from Colombia and destined for British June Toronto — 5 kilograms in Columbia. Toronto originating from Jamaica. December Montreal — 100 kilograms Toronto — 7 kilograms in in Montreal en route from July Amsterdam. Toronto originating from Jamaica. Hashish Toronto — 11 kilograms in July Toronto originating from April Toronto — 26 kilograms Iamaica. in Toronto originating from Jamaica. September McAdam, New Brunswick - 204 kg 550 on the July Halifax, Nova Scotia — Canadian side of the 57 kilograms in Halifax. Canada/US border near McAdam en route from August Montreal — 37 kilograms in Montreal originating Florida to Ontario and the Prairies. from Lebanon. August Montreal — 5,126 October Niagara Falls, Ontario kilograms in Montreal 5 kilograms at the originating from Canada/US border en route Afghanistan. to Toronto from New York City. August Montreal — 120 kilograms in Montreal originating November Toronto — 13 kg 765 in from India. Toronto originating from Jamaica. August Islamabad, Pakistan — December Toronto — 5 kilograms in 2.055 kilograms in Islamabad destined for Toronto. Montreal. December Toronto — 5 kilograms in Toronto originating from

Jamaica.

Toronto – 5 kg. Toronto – 5 kg en provenance de la Jamaïque.		Toronto – 5 kg en provenance de la Jamaïque.	uin[
Toronto - 13,76 kg en provenance de la Jamaïque.		Toronto – 26,65 kg en provenance de la Jamaïque.	SigM
Niagara Falls (Ontano) – 5 kg à la frontière canado- américaine, à destination de Toronto en provenance de New York.	Octobre	Montréal. ich liquide London (Ontario) - 8 kg.	Haschi Février
du côtê canadien de la frontière canado- américaine près de McAdam, en provenance de l'Ontario et des Prairies.		480 kg à destination de Montréal. Gander (Terre-Neuve) – 14 tonnes en provenance du Liban, à destination de	,
McAdam (Nouveau- Brunswick) – 204,55 kg	Septembre	Rogersville (Nouveau- Brunswick) – 34,55 kg.	
Toronto – 11 kg en provenance de la Jamaïque.]uillet	Islamabad (Pakistan) – 2055 kg à destination de Montréal.	iñoA
Toronto - 7 kg en provenance de la Jamaïque.]ul]]et	Montréal – 120 kg en provenance de l'Inde.	ıûoA

isM	Toronto - 70 kg en provenance de la Jamaïque.		.nsisinsdglA1
	provenance de la Colombie.	tůoA	Montréal – 5 126 kg en provenance de
IinvA	Surrey (Colombie- Britannique) – 80 kg en	tůoA	Montréal – 37 kg en Montréal – 37 kg en
	provenance de la Jamaïque.]nillet	Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse) - 57 kg.
Mars	Toronto - 102 kg en		provenance de la Jamaïque.
Mars	Toronto - 55 kg en provenance de Trinité-et- Tobago.	Haschio Avril	Toronto - 26 kg en
101140.1	Britannique) - 138 kg.		
Février	Jamaique. Powell River (Colombie-	Décembre	Montréal - 100 kg en provenance d'Amsterdam.
Février	Saint-Jérôme (Québec) – 75 kg en provenance de la		Colombie, à destination de la Colombie-Britannique.
Marihu	enei		provenance de la Brunswick) - 350 kg en
	PCP.	Octobre	Fredericton (Nouveau-
Décembre	Chicoutimi (Québec) – Laboratoire clandestin de		plantations dans le comté de Simcoe près d'Orillia. Saisie de 3 814 kg.
Novembre	Montréal - 1 000 comprimés de diazépam.	Septembre	Orillia (Ontario) - Sept
Novembre	Saint-Jérôme (Québec) - Laboratoire clandestin. Saisie de 200 000 comprimés de diazépam.	Septembre	Newbrook (Alberta) – Installation de culture hydroponique. Saisie de 185 kg.
Octobre	Lacolle (Québec) - Laboratoire clandestin de méthamphétamines.	Septembre	Vancouver – 6 970 kg en Provenance de la Thailande.
Octobre	Montréal - 76 000 doses de LSD.	Septembre	Toronto – 51 kg en provenance de la Jamaïque.
Octobre	Rosetown (Saskatchewan) - 1 000 doses de LSD.	, -	Z 890 kg.
	1,65 kg de psilocybine.	tûoA	Saint-Jérôme (Québec) – Installation de culture à Saint-Benoît. Saisie de
tůoA	Kanata (Ontario) - 50 000 comprimés d'éphédrine.		135 kg en provenance du Mexique, à destination du Québec.
тйоА	Sydney (Nouvelle-Ecosse) - 1 180 doses de LSD.	tůoA	Texas (États-Unis) –
Juillet	Montréal – 11 000 doses de LSD.	isM	Toronto – 50 kg en Provenance de Trinité-et-

Toronto – Laboratoire clandestin de PCP.	Jalliul	Prince George (Colombie- Britannique) – 1 kg.	Décembre
Calgary (Alberta) - 3872 doses de LSD.	təlliu(Toronto - 1,72 kg en provenance de Trinité-et- Tobago.	Décembre
Fredericton (Nouveau- Brunswick) – 2 000 doses de LSD.	uin(Toronto – 1,43 kg en provenance du Pérou, à destination de Montréal.	Décembre
Edmonton (Alberta) – Installation de culture de champignons de psilocybine.	uiu[Lacolle (Québec) – 2,96 kg en provenance de New York.	Décembre
canado-américaine.		Montréal – 6 kg.	Novembre
Britannique) – 50 litres de pipéridine à la frontière		Montréal – 18 kg.	Novembre
de LSD. Richmond (Colombie-	isM	Toronto - 3 kg en provenance de Montréal.	Novembre
Fredericton (Nouveau- Brunswick) – 1 000 doses	IhvA	Winnipeg (Manitoba) – 1 kg.	Novembre
comprimés de diazépam et 34 kg de diazépam pur en vrac destinés à être transformés en comprimés.		Great Palls (Montana) – 5 kg en provenance de la Floride, à destination d'Edmonton (Alberta).	Novembre
clandestin de comprimés de diazépam. Saisie d'environ 800 000		Surrey (Colombie- Britannique) – 3,05 kg.	Novembre
Montréal – Laboratoire	SisM	Langley (Colombie- Britannique) – 1,02 kg.	Novembre
Saint-Jean (Nouveau- Brunswick) – 5 000 doses d'amphétamine.	Mars	Lacolle (Québec) - 3,98 kg en provenance de New York.	Novembre
Chilliwack (Colombie- Britannique) – 13 kg de psilocybine.	SiaM	Rimouski (Québec) – 9,55 kg en provenance de Montréal.	Novembre
Vernon (Colombie- Britannique) – 52 kg de psilocybine.	Février	provenance de la Californie via Washington, à destination de Victoria.	
Britannique) – 4,5 kg de psilocybine.	121142.1	Victoria (Colombie- Britannique) - 1 kg en	Octobre
Salmon Arm (Colombie-	Février	Montréal – 2,5 kg.	Octobre
Kelowna (Colombie- Britannique) – 23 kg de psilocybine,	Février	Montréal - 2 kg.	Octobre
clandestin de méthamphétamine.		Edmonton (Alberta) - 1,29 kg en provenance de Trinité-et-Tobago.	Octobre
tes chimiques Burnaby (Colombie- Britannique) – Laboratoire	Droge Janvier	Garthby (Québec) – Laboratoire clandestin de chlorhydrate de cocaïne.	Octobre

Crandy (Quédec) – 1 kg.	Octobre	Vancouver - 2 kg.	InvA
Montréal - 10 kg.	Octobre	Britannique) - 1 kg.	
Britannique) - 1,02 kg.	2192122	-sidmolo) sirotoiV	linvA
Langley (Colombie-	Octobre	Montréal – 1,5 kg.	linvA
Montréal - 3 kg.	Octobre	Surrey (Colombie- Britannique) – 5,41 kg.	Février
Montréal – 5 kg.	Octobre		Toinio T
	Septembre	clandestin de chlorhydrate de cocaïne synthétique.	
Saint-Jean (Québec) – Laboratoire clandestin de chlorhydrate de cocaïne.	Septembre	Prince George (Colombie- Britannique) – Laboratoire	Février
2,23 kg.		Ottawa (Ontario) - 1 kg.	Jaivier
- (ontainO) sgusssissiM	Septembre	en provenance de Miami (Floride).	
Mexico (Mexique) - 831 g à destination de Montréal.	Septembre	Lacolle (Québec) - 1,33 kg	Janvier
Toronto - 1,86 kg en provenance de la Colombie	Septembre	Toronto - 2 kg en provenance de Détroit (Michigan), à destination de Mississauga (Ontario).	Talvina
Surrey (Colombie- Britannique) – 1 kg.	ĵůοΑ	(Mashington).	Janvier
Colombie.		provenance de Seattle	(
		Vancouver - 1,64 kg en	lanvier
Montréal - 2 kg en provenance de la	tûoA	e Vancouver – 1,64 kg en	Cocain
Montréal - 2 kg en provenance de la	iñoA iñoA	Э	Cocain
provenance de la		de Beyrouth (Liban).	
Montréal – 4 kg. Montréal – 2 kg en provenance de la		Montréal - 2 kg d'héroine libanaise en provenance de Beyrouth (Liban).	
- 27 kg dont 9 kg à destination de Vancouver. Mississauga (Ontario) - 1,10 kg en provenance de Trinité. Montréal - 4 kg. Montréal - 2 kg en provenance de la	Juillet JuoA	libanaise en provenance de Beyrouth (Liban). e	Cocaïn
San Francisco (Californie) - 27 kg dont 9 kg à destination de Vancouver. Mississauga (Ontario) - 1,10 kg en provenance de Trinité. Montréal - 4 kg. Montréal - 2 kg en provenance de la	Juillet Juillet	Francisco. Laval (Québec) - 112 g d'héroïne d'origine inconnue. Montréal - 2 kg d'héroïne libanaise en provenance de Beyrouth (Liban).	Décembre Decembre Cocain
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SAISIES CANADA EN 1987 ROUTE VERS LE ROUTE VERS LE ROUTE VERS LE

Héroïne

Toronto – 10 kg d'héroïne du Sud-Est asiatique (S E.A.) en provenance de Hong Kong via Tokyo et Vancouver, à destination de New York.	Septembre	Montréal – 500 g d'héroïne du SO.A. en provenance de Bombay (Inde).	uin[
d'héroïne du S.O.A. en provenance de Bombay (Inde) via Londres (Angleterre), à destination de Miami (Flonde).		New Delhi (Inde) - 1 kg d'héroïne du SO.A. en provenance de l'Inde, à destination de Montréal.	linvA
inconnue en provenance de Londres (Angletetre). Toronto – 3,98 kg	Septembre	Montréal – 425 g d'héroïne du SA.A. en provenance de Bombay (Inde) via New York.	SieM
Toronto - 447 g d'héroine du SO.A. en provenance de l'Afghanistan. Vancouver - 922 g d'héroine d'origine	təlliu(tüoA	Yoronto – 1,66 kg d'héroïne du SO.A. en provenance de Bombay (Inde) via Lisbonne (Portugal).	Février
inconnue en provenance de Raleigh (Caroline du Nord) via Buffalo (New York) et Fort Érié (Ontario).	***(II:nt	Hemmingford (Québec) – 470 g d'héroïne d'origine inconnue, à destination des États-Unis.	Février
provenance de l'Iran via la Grèce. Toronto - 366 g d'héroïne «black tar» d'origine	niu(Montréal - 469 g d'héroine du SO.A. en provenance de New Delhi via Londres (Angleterre).	Février
du SO.A. en provenance de l'Inde. Montréal – 1,04 kg d'héroine du SO.A. en	uin[du Sud-Ouest asiatique (SO.A.), en provenance de New Delhi (Inde) via Francfort (Allemagne).	
Aniorària de 215 g d'héroïne	uiul	Toronto – 1,6 kg d'héroïne	Janvier



SAISIES IMPORTANTES DE DROCUES AU CANADA VERS VERS VERS VERS VERS VERS



- une collaboration relativement à la découverte, à la saisie et à la confiscation des produits de la criminalité; enfin,
- le prêt temporaire de pièces à conviction qui seront utilisées au cours de procès.

Le Canada a signé des traités d'entraide juridique avec les États-Unis et le Royaume-Uni, et négocie actuellement en vue d'en venir à une telle entente avec environ vingt autres pays. En plus de faciliter la collecte de preuves en vue de l'inculpation des trafiquants de drogue, ces traités devraient être très utiles dans les cas de confiscation des produits de la criminalité et du partage des biens saisis.

Le système bancaire chinois peut servir au virement de fonds d'un pays à l'autre. L'argent « sale » est déposé dans une entreprise contrôlée par la famille dans un pays et le même montant, duquel on a soustrait les frais de virement, est reçu dans une société appartenant à la même famille dans un autre pays. Il n'y a pas de système comme tel pour la consignation de ces transactions, ce qui rend toute vérification presque impossible. Cette méthode servirait au virement de grosses sommes de narcodollars méthode servirait au virement de grosses sommes de narcodollars novenant de la vente d'héroïne en Asie du Sud-Est. Lorsqu'il devient nécessaire d'envoyer l'argent dans un pays occidental, on fait affaire avec les institutions bancaires commerciales.

Les trafiquants de drogues du Moyen-Orient ont souvent recours à un système clandestin semblable appelé *Hundi*. Lorsque le négociant Hundi reçoit une somme d'argent en dépôt, il communique avec un associé dans la destination choisie par télèx ou par télèphone. L'associé livre la somme d'argent convenue à la personne précisée. Les deux négociants comparent périodiquement leurs livres et comblent tout déficit en espèces.

Lois et mesures répressives au

Le crime ne connaît pas de frontières, et cela est particulièrement vrai pour des activités criminelles comme le trafic de la drogue et le blanchissage de l'argent. Ces activités criminelles prennent de plus en plus d'enveisurgeure d'année en année, et les enquêteurs antidrogue ont compris qu'il leur faut faire enquête au-delà des frontières de leur pays. Dans pour remédier à la situation, bon nombre de pays ont décidé d'appliquet des pour remédier à la situation, bon nombre de pays ont décidé d'appliquet des traités d'entraide juridique pour renforcer les conventions internationales existantes.

Le Canada a adopté des lois pour fàciliter la mise en oeuvre de tels traités, qui sont en fait des ententes bilatérales qui permettent à deux pays de s'entraider dans la collecte de preuves pour les enquêtes criminelles. Un traité permet à chaque signataire de demander de l'aide et la tenue d'enquêtes dans les domaines suivants:

 le transfert provisoire de détenus sur un autre territoire aux fins de témoignage devant un tribunal;

- la délivrance d'ordonnances judiciaires aux fins de la communication de dossiers et de documents;
- la délivrance et l'exécution de mandats de perquisition en vue d'obtenir des preuves reliées aux enquêtes sur un territoire étranger;
- les ordonnances judiciaires en vue d'obtenir le témoignage ou des déclarations sous serment de témoins et la présentation subséquente de
- ces documents en cour;
- autre territoire;

 autre territoire;

 autre territoire;

échelles de prix, une vraie et une artificielle, sont utilisées pour un même bien. Par exemple, une personne ne paie qu'un million pour l'achat d'un bien immeuble dont la valeur réelle est de deux millions de dollars. La différence est remise subrepticement au vendeur. Après un certain tempe, et parfois après avoir investi un autre million en rénovations, l'immeuble est parfois après avoir investi un autre million en rénovations. De toute évidence, le blanchisseur est tout à fait disposé à payer les impôts sur ses évidence, le blanchisseur est tout à fait disposé à payer les impôts sur ses gains, puisque dans le commerce de la drogue, il y a toujours d'autres profits à faire.

Vente simulée de valeurs mobilières

Cette méthode est employée depuis des années à la bourse. Récemment, elle est devenue l'une des techniques les plus poussées de blanchissage de l'argent. Sur le marché des valeurs mobilières, la valeur d'une action ou d'un privilège d'achat d'un bien est régie par le prix que fixent le vendeur et l'acheteur, sans lien aucun entre eux, dans le cadre des conditions du marché libre. Toutefois, si le vendeur et l'acheteur travaillent de concert en échangeant des offres d'achat et de vente à un prix prédéterminé, les forces du marché qui s'appliqueraient autrement n'ont plus d'effet et les deux complices peuvent donner un prix artificiel à ce bien.

Traditionnellement, la vente simulée de valeurs mobilières est possible lorsque celui qui veut manipuler le prix du marché détient un nombre important des actions d'une compagnie. Pour le blanchissage de l'argent, ceci n'est pas nécessaire, n'importe quelle valeur mobilière fait l'affàire. Tout ce qu'il faut, c'est une société étrangère achetée secrètement qui participera à la transaction. Le blanchisseur peut ainsi rapatrier l'argent que possède cette société étrangère en prétendant qu'il s'agit de profits acquis légalement sur le marché libre.

Par exemple, un Canadien qui contrôle secrètement un holding à Hong Kong désire blanchir de l'argent au moyen d'un contrat à terme. Il achète le contrat de cinquante millions de dollars que lui propose son propre holding. La maison de courtage n'exige qu'une somme minime en guise d'acompte. Si le prix du bien acheté augmente de 10 % d'ici la date d'échéance du contrat, le blanchisseur fera un gain de cinq millions de dollars, moirs les frais de courtage. Le holding étranger enregistre une perte de cinq millions de dollars, mais puisqu'il s'agit d'argent qui appartient au propriétaire, le blanchisseur, aucune perte n'a vraiment eu lieu. L'objectif est atteint: l'argent retourne aux mains du trafiquant sous forme de profits légitimes. Si l'argent retourne aux mains du trafiquant sous forme de profits légitimes. Si le bien diminue de valeur, le blanchisseur enregistre une perte, qui est toutefois compensée par les gains que fait le holding à Hong Kong, et toutefois compensée par les gains que fait le holding à Hong Kong, et

Systèmes bancaires interlopes

Certains groupes au sein des communautés ethniques ont conservé de la méfiance envers le système bancaire conventionnel et préfèrent employer leur système traditionnel pour le virement des narcodollars. Le système bancaire chinois opère ainsi dans la clandestinité par l'intermédiaire de boutiques d'orfèvrerie, de changeurs et de sociétés commerciales qui sont souvent contrôlées dans divers pays par la même famille chinoise.

l'argent reste disponible pour une autre tentative de rapatriement. En plus, le trafiquant pourra déduire cette « perte» de ses autres profits imposables.

Le transport des narcodollars dans les refuges fiscaux se fait de différentes façons, particulièrement par le déplacement physique d'argent comptant ou de traites bancaires. Toutefois, le dépôt de cet argent « sale » dans les refuges facaux ne constitue qu'un aspect du blanchissage. Pour mener à terme le processus, le trafiquant doit rapatrier l'argent en lui donnant une apparence légitime, et ce, afin de pouvoir en jouir impunément. Une des techniques utilisées souvent à cette fin est çelle de l'auto-prêt.

L'auto-prêt

Dans la technique de l'auto-prêt, le blanchisseur crée d'abord une société dans un refuge fiscal; parfois, pour préserver son anonymat, il fait appel à un avocat de l'endroit ou à une autre compagnie étrangère pour agir comme nominée. Le blanchisseur fait ensuite l'acquisition d'une entreprise dans son propre pays, en versant un acompte. Le solde est payé à l'aide d'un prêt accordé par sa société à l'étranger. Ainsi, le blanchisseur emprunte son propre argent.

Une fois qu'il a établi son entreprise dans son pays, le blanchisseur pour uit le processus en faisant des versements réguliers pour rembourser son prêt, comme s'il s'agissait d'un prêt légitime. Ainai, il peut non seulement rapatrier son argent, mais aussi payer de l'intérêt qu'il déclare seulement rapatrier son argent, mais aussi payer de l'intérêt qu'il déclare methode appelée « investissement direct » fonctionne comme suit: le trafiquant investit son argent en devises étrangères au nom de la société transgère dans une entreprise légitime au pays. Les lois sur le secret étrangère dans une entreprise légitime au pays. Les lois sur le secret commercial et l'emploi de nominées protègent l'identité du véritable propriétaire. L'usage de plusieurs sociétés pour l'achat d'une compagnie est récemment au Canada, plus de 90 compagnies distinctes, canadiennes et récemment au Canada, plus de 90 compagnies distinctes, canadiennes et étrangères, formaient une longue chaîne conçue pour nuire aux enquêteurs étrangères, formaient une longue chaîne conçue pour nuire aux enquêteurs

Double facturation

qui tentaient de retracer les millions de narcodollars.

Un blanchisseur qui contrôle des sociétés dans diverses juridictions, peut se servir de la méthode de la double facturation. La compagnie au pays achète de la société à l'étranger des produits à des prix gonflés. La différence entre le prix gonflé et le prix réel des biens est déposée dans un compte à l'étranger, parfois dans une toute autre juridiction. La compagnie compte à l'étranger, parfois dans une toute autre juridiction. La compagnie ce qui est tout à fait souhaitable dans un pays occidental où les revenus sont fortement imposés. Si l'organisation investit déjà des narcodollars dans cette société, cette méthode facilite le blanchissage effectué à l'aide de la facturation.

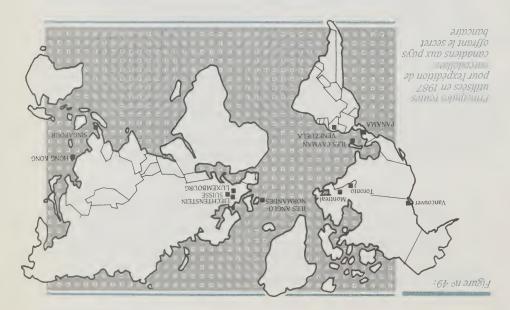
Achat et revente successifs de biens immobiliers

L'achat et la revente quasi-simultanés de biens immeubles à des prix toujours plus élevés est déjà monnaie courante en fraude hypothécaire. La méthode employée pour le blanchissage de l'argent est semblable, mais se distingue par le fait que la valeur de départ est inférieur au prix normal. Elle s'apparente aussi à la technique de la double facturation, puisque deux

Les lois sur le secret bancaire et commercial de certains pays sont très utiles aux trafiquants de drogue. Ceux-ci emploient les institutions étrangères pour le blanchissage des narcodollars en déplaçant l'argent de façon à fausser ou à effacer toute piste que pourraient retracer les autorités, que ce soit pour identifier le bénéficiaire ou le criminel qui est à la source des profits illégaux. Pour ce faire, le blanchisseur se sert souvent de compagnies prête-nom ou d'institutions financières dans plusieurs juridictions étrangères. Il n'est pas rare pour une opération de blanchissage de comprendre de nombreuses compagnies distinctes établies dans divers refuges fiscaux ainsi que des comptes bancaires dans d'autres paradis refuges facult que des combres concues en vue de semer l'enquêteur qui tente de suivre la piste de vérification.

L'emploi de paradis fiscaux pour le dépôt des narcodollars au cours du processus de blanchissage a toujours été populaire auprès des trafiquants. Le choix du pays étranger est dicté par certaines caractéristiques recherchées par le trafiquant, entre autres des lois sur le secret bancaire ou commercial, un climat politique et une situation monétaire stable, un taux d'impôt faible ou inexistant sur les revenus provenant de certaines sources et la facilité d'y constituer des sociétés. Les avantages fiscaux ne représentent pas le seul attrait de ces pays pour les trafiquants; ces derniers sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressés à profiter de l'anonymat que ces pays garantissent à sont surtout intéressée à profiter au constitute.

Les refuges fiscaux



d'une petite banque et s'en est servi pour blanchir des millions de dollars en espèces. Quelle que soit la méthode employée, une fois les narcodollars introduits dans le système bancaire, ils peuvent être virés presque immédiatement à tout endroit au monde, grâce aux installations électroniques perfectionnées dont disposent les institutions financières.

Sociétés légitimes

Les trahquants exploitent souvent des societes légitimes pour blanchir les profits de leur commerce illicite. Les enquêteurs canadiens ont souvent eu l'occasion de constater que les entreprises qui se prêtent le mieux à ce genre de combine, sont celles qui doivent manipuler beaucoup d'argent liquide, entre autres, les fournisseurs de machines distributrices, les salles recettes légitimes, cet les déciallants. Les narcodollars sont combinés aux recettes légitimes, cet qui augmente artificiellement les profits provenant des imposables, mais le trafiquant peut alors les dépenser à sa guise, puisque ce sont alors des revenus légitimes. Cette méthode n'est pas infaillible, cat les policiers sont souvent en mesure d'identifier les dépôts suspects d'argent liquide et les revenus irréalistes qui ne correspondent pas aux activités du commerce.

Bureaux de change

Des bureaux de change sont fréquemment mis sur pied comme façade et effectuent régulièrement des transactions au comptant. Il s'agit d'une tendance à la hausse au Canada, surtout depuis que les institutions financières ont adopté des mesures pour décourager le blanchissage. Ces bureaux de façade sont particulièrement populaires auprès des cont particulièrement populaires auprès des dollars en espèces par semaine. En faisant appel à un bureau de change, le trafiquant n'a pas à traiter avec une banque. Puisque la plupart des bureaux de change ne conservent aucun document révélant l'identité de leurs clients, les enquêteurs ont souvent de grandes difficultés à retracer la piste des profits illégaux.

Les bureaux de change facilitent également le virement des narcodollars dans d'autres juridictions pour payer les envois de drogue ou simplement pour déposer l'argent à l'étranger. Au Canada, cependant, ils servent surtout pour transformer de grosses sommes d'argent liquide en des traites bancaires en devises étrangères. L'organisation de trafiquants peut alors transporter facilement les traites à la destination de son choix. Les trafiquants canadiens ont employé cette technique pour déposer des centaines de millions de dollars à l'étranger.

Maison de courtage

Les petites maisons de courtage acceptent à l'occasion des dépôts de grosses sommes d'argent comptant si elles croient exécuter les ordres d'une banque étrangère ou d'un client important. La banque étrangère demande à acheter des valeurs en précisant que le paiement sera fait par un messager à la date convenue. Le trafiquant fait livrer l'argent à la maison de courtage et peut revendre les actions plus tard en échange d'argent comptant. Dans et peut revendre les actions plus tard en échange d'argent comptant. Dans et peut revendre les actions plus tard en échange d'argent de grosses sommes d'argent en espèces sans mettre en question l'origine. Le trafiquant n'a même pas à se servir d'autres subterfuges.

Transport de l'argent liquide

Le déplacement physique de l'argent en espèces reste une des préoccupations majeures des organisations de trafiquants. Le transport de l'argent est souvent la première étape du processus de blanchissage. Les organisations emploient fréquemment des passeurs uniquement pour le transport de l'argent comptant. Ceux-ci utilisent différentes méthodes de dissimulation qui s'apparentent à celles qui servent à la contrebande de la drogue, par exemple l'emploi de véhicules spécialement modifiés, de valises à doubles parois et de vestes de passeurs pour transporter de l'argent comptant à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur d'un pays.

Le transport et l'entreposage de l'argent liquide posent de grands risques pour les organisations de trafiquants. L'argent comptant est volumineux et lourd par rapport aux autres moyens de paiement; un million de dollars en coupures de vingt dollars pèse environ 50 kg. Puisqu'il est pratiquement impossible de l'identifier, l'argent en espèces peut aussi la cunosité des policiers et peuvent donner lieu à une enquête qui entraînerait l'arrestation du trafiquant. Plusieurs membres d'organisations entraînerait l'arrestation du trafiquant. Plusieurs membres d'organisations criminelles au Canada se sont retrouvés derrière les barreaux suite à la découverte de grosses quantirés inexpliquées d'argent comptant.

Institutions financières

Les banques et les autres institutions hinancières demeurent les principaux transporteurs d'argent, y compris des narcodollars. Les trafiquants doivent constamment trouver de nouvelles façons de placer leur sagent liquide au sein du système bancaire sans éveiller de soupçons quant à son origine. Le dépôt de grosses sommes d'argent en espèces est louche et déclaration par su carains pays comme les Etats-Unis. De telles exigences n'existent pas au Canada, mais les banques canadiennes ont institué leur propre système pour identifier ce banques canadiennes ont institué leur propre système pour identifier ce banques canadiennes ont instituté leur propre système pour identifier ce banques canadiennes ont institut de la criminalité. Souvent, pour faire un dépôt dans une institution financière au Canada comme aux États-Unis, on fait appel aux schtroumpfs, des passeurs d'argent à l'apparence anodine qui font plusieurs petits dépôts, généralement de moins de 10 000 \$, dans font plusieurs petits dépôts, généralement de moins de 10 000 \$, dans diverses institutions financières. Ainsi, une grosse somme d'argent liquide l'ait son entrée dans le système bancaire sans attirer l'attention.

Le schtroumpf achète des mandats ou des traites bancaires pour les montants désirés. Ces documents sont transmis à une personne qui coordonne les mouvements de l'argent vers une autre institution financière, généralement à l'étranger. Les schtroumpfs sont parfois aussi appelés à changer de petites coupures en des plus grosses, celles-ci étant plus pratiques pour l'achat de quantités importantes de drogue.

La corruption du système bancaire même n'est pas inhabituelle. Récemment, au Canada, un directeur de banque sans scrupules a sidé une organisation majeure de trafiquants d'héroïne à acheter des traites bancaires d'une valeur de plus de 40 millions de dollars. Ces traites ont ensuite été déposées dans diverses institutions financières à l'étranger. Dans d'autres cas, des employés subaltemes ouvrent et administrent des comptes bancaires à leur lieu d'emploi afin de blanchir des narcodollars. À Miami (Floride), un groupe de trafiquants de cocaïne a obtenu le contrôle

genre de biens lorsqu'on peut prouver que ces biens ont été obtenus par la pratique d'activités illégales. Les biens peuvent maintenant être saisis avant l'inculpation de l'accusé, ce qui est essentiel pour pouvoir ensuite les confisquer. On a également créé de nouvelles dispositions sur la confiscation judiciaire des produits de la criminalité, y compris un système innocents. Pour la première l'ois au Canada, le recyclage des produits de la criminalité constitue une infraction criminalité des produits de la criminalité constitue une infraction criminalité des produits de la première l'ois au Canada, le recyclage des produits de la criminalité constitue une infraction criminalité distincte. Ces dispositions et les autres aspects de la nouvelle législation constituent les initiatives les plus complètes et efficaces adoptées jusqu'à présent pour s'attaquer aux profits acquis illégalement au Canada.

La G.R.C. emploiera le pouvoir que lui contêre cette nouvelle législation pour monter une attaque tous azimuts contre les puissantes organisations de trafic qui, jusqu'alors, ont réussi à amasser des fortunes illégalement et impunément. Ces groupes vont probablement tout mettre en oeuvre pour protéger leur avoir par le biais de techniques de blanchissage de l'argent et d'investissements étrangers, ce qui va compliquer les enquêtes économiques antidrogue.

Techniques de blanchissage Techniques de blanchissage

Le blanchissage de l'argent, c'est la transformation d'argent comptant acquis illégalement en une autre forme afin d'en cacher l'origine, le propriétaire et d'autres facteurs. Les méthodes employées pour le blanchissage de l'argent varient en complexité, mais elles ont toutes le même but.

Jusqu'à tout récemment, le blanchissage de l'argent ne représentait pas un problème majeur pour la police. L'adoption et la modification récentes de lois dans bon nombre de juridictions ont cependant suscité passablement d'intérêt envers cette question. Grâce aux nouvelles lois canadiennes visant à réprimer ce genre d'activités, les autorités vont activement chercher à identifier les individus et les organisations qui aident les trafiquants de cette façon. Les enquêtes aur le blanchisasge de l'argent sont complexes et exigent beaucoup de temps, mais elles constituent une étape essentielle de la lutte antidrogue.

Les transactions de drogues continuent de se faire principalement en argent liquide. Peu de trafiquants se contentent toutefois d'accumuler de grosses sommes d'argent comptant. En général, ils utilisent leurs profits pour acquetir d'autres biens et mener un bon train de vie. Cependant, ils dout acquetir d'autres biens et mener un bon train de vie. Cependant, ils liquide en une forme d'invertir ces sommes considérables d'argent liquide en une forme d'innoftaire moins louche. Il y a diverses méthodes de réaliser cette conversion dont la complexité dépend de l'onversion dont la complexité dépend de l'enversion dont la complexité de ses membres. Voici quelques-unes des techniques de blanchissage les plus consamment employées.

Programme depuis 1985. importantes d'argent et de biens qui ont été faites dans le cadre du employés de Revenu Canada - Impôts. La figure no 48 illustre les saisies au soutien enthousiaste des enquêteurs et à la précieuse collaboration des

						PROTESTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P
Total	8448	₽792	10133	09011	64981	₽9609
Article 312 du Code criminel Lois relatives aux drogues Revenu Canada	286 299 I	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1894 774 4762	4844 2278 4844	5355 5302 11984	11 282
Catégorie	1983	₽861	1985	9861	7861	Total

Total	789I	9861	586I	₽86I	2861	Categorie Article 312 du
11 282	2922	4844	186₹	961	986	Code criminel
13013	2325	8788	2477	2611	1 663	Lois relatives aux drogues
69997	₽86 I I	2838	792 b	1 285	2800	Revenu Canada
₹9609	94981	09011	10133	P792	8448	Total

מה מסוומגצ รมอบบน นอ ออนนนdxอ E861 op szupnbyfosz səp səyford səy ans əxp ənSoapyup ทุก อวทุเฮิ รเรเทร suəiq 19 1uəgiy :87 ou ainSid

snoitisodsib səlləvuon sə. gestion des biens saisis. l'utilisation de l'informatique aux fins d'enquêtes financières et sur la police du Canada. On met actuellement la touche finale à d'autres cours sur produits de la criminalité, à environ 2 000 policiers des autres services de antidrogue économiques et sur les nouvelles dispositions légales sur les Programme ont donné des cours de formation en méthode d'enquêtes antidrogue nationale, et le début de l'année 1988, des membres du gouvernement canadien a annoncé la mise sur pied de la Stratégie policiers de partout au Canada et à l'étranger. Entre mai 1987, lorsque le Récemment, des cours semblables d'une durée variable ont été offerts à des

techniques d'enquête internationales et en procédures juridiques. valeur nette, en modalités bancaires, en blanchissage de l'argent, en Cette formation comprend des cours en comptabilité, en analyse de la l'emploi des enquêtes financières aux fins de la lutte antidrogue est unique. La formation a toujours été un volet important du Programme puisque

stilbaimins de la criminalité egislatives canádiennes sur les

continus en vue de démanteler les grands réseaux de trafiquants de drogue. criminelles. Cette nouvelle mesure devrait rehausser grandement les efforts considérables d'argent acquis illégalement par des organisations devraient se traduire par la saisie et la confiscation de sommes angulaire du Programme antidrogue axé sur les profits des trafiquants et criminalité. Ces nouvelles dispositions législatives constituent la pierre et les tribunaux seront en mesure de confisquer les produits de la domaine vital de la police. Pour la première fois au pays, les corps policiers représente une victoire importante pour tous ceux qui oeuvrent dans ce L'adoption récente des dispositions contenues dans le Projet de loi C-61

dispositions prévoient aussi la saisie et la confiscation judiciaire de tout considérées comme des «infractions de criminalité organisée». Ces d'infractions, dont les infractions graves en matière de drogue, qui sont Les nouvelles dispositions prévoient de nouvelles catégories

NARCODOLLARS LES

La G.R.C. croit fermement que les enquêtes tinancières forment une partie intégrante de tout programme antidrogue équilibré. Le trafic de drogues illicites est un crime tridimensionnel qui met en cause des gens, des drogues et de l'argent. L'expérience a démontré qu'un trafiquant qui n'est pas privé des profits de ses méfaits après avoir été condamné peut facilement reprendre ses activités illégales à sa sortie de prison ou même facilement reprendre ses activités illégales à sa sortie de prison ou même pendant son incarcération. Dans le monde de la drogue, la richesse est synonyme de pouvoir. Toute mesure antidrogue qui ne tient pas compte de l'aspect financier du trafic des drogues, restera en grande partie inefficace. l'aspect financier du trafic des drogues, restera en grande partie inefficace.

L'importation et la vente de drogues illicites au Canada constituent un commerce de plusieurs milliards de dollars par année. Le caractère très lucratif de cette activité encourage les trafiquants à poursuivre leur commerce et incite de nouveaux éléments à tenter leur chance. De plus, grâce à leurs richesses accumulées, les organisations criminelles peuvent financer l'emploi de méthodes de plus en plus complexes d'importation et de distribution des drogues illicites, Ces organisations ont aussi tendance à investir les naricodollars dans des sociétés légitimes, créant ainsi un problème additionnel pour la police et la société en général. Le concept de la confiscation des biens visant à priver les trafiquants des produits de leurs méfaits, a reçu l'appui de bien des pays, y compris le Canada.

Le Programme antidrogue axé sur les profits des trafiquants de la G.R.C.

Instauré en 1981, le Programme antidrogue axé sur les profits des trafiquants a pour but de retracer le flot des narcodollars, d'identifier et de saisir les profits du crime et de porter des accusations contre les trafiquants axé sur les profits de trafiquants s'est traduit sur le plan opérationnel par axé sur les profits des trafiquants s'est traduit sur le plan opérationnel par l'affectation de 60 spécialistes en matière d'enquête économique antidrogue dans les diverses sections antidrogue des régions clés du Canada afin d'anne enquêtes et aux opérations, et par l'obligation de porter une attention spéciale à l'aspect financier du trafic des drogues dans le cadre d'une enquêtes sur une cible d'importance. Pour le deuxième volet, la formation a été primordiale. Au début de l'année 1988, environ 400 enquêteurs antidrogue de la Gendarmerie avaient assisté à des cours sur les techniques d'enquête sur les profits des trafiquants.

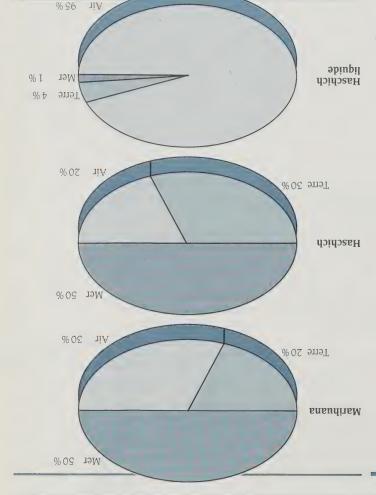
D'ici à ce que le Projet de loi C-61 ait force de loi, le Programme antidrogue axé sur les profits des trafiquants doit fonctionner dans les limites de lois inadéquates en ce qui concerne le blocage et la confiscation des narcodollars. Le programme a néanmoins connu un franc succès grâce



NARCODOLLARS LES

En 1987, des envois de cannabis ont atteint le marché canadien par tous les moyens possibles. C'est à l'aéroport international Pearson de Toronto qu'il y a eu le plus grand nombre de saisies de marihuana, de haschirch et de haschich liquide, en général dissimulés dans des vêtements de contrebande et dans des bagages. Montréal, Vancouver et Toronto dissient les principaux centres de distribution du cannabis destiné à l'ensemble du Canada. Les policiers ont découvert un grand nombre d'installations clandestines de culture hydroponique et de forçage au cours d'installations clandestines de culture hydroponique et de forçage au cours de 1987. Cette méthode de production réduit les risqueus du climat permet la culture pendant toute l'année malgré les rigueurs du climat canadien, ce qui est plus rentable.

En 1987, environ 30 p. 100 de la marihuana et 20 p. 100 du haschich ont atteint le marché canadien par air, comparativement à 15 p. 100 et à 9 p. 100 respectivement en 1986. Les chiffres relatifs au transport par voie de terre ont baissé de 25 p. 100 en 1986 à 20 p. 100 en 1986 à 30 p. 100 en 1986 en ce qui concerne la marihuana, et ont passé de 1 p. 100 en 1986 à 30 p. 100 en 1987 pour ce qui est du haschich. Environ 50 p. 100 de la marihuana et du haschich importés au Canada sont arrivés par navire en 1987, une baisse par rapport à 60 p. 100 pour la marihuana et à 90 p. 100 pour le haschich en 1986, une baisse l'apport à 60 p. 100 pour la marihuana et à 90 p. 100 pour le haschich en 1986, une baisse été introduit au Canada presque exclusivement par voie aérienne. Toronto, été introduit au Canada presque exclusivement par voie aérienne. Toronto, centrés régionaux de distribution pour le cannabis introduit au Canada en 1987.



Modes de transport pour l'importation du cannabis au Canada en 1987

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La G.R.C. a saisi quatre laboratoires clandestins de haschich liquide en 1987. Ces laboratoires servaient à transformer de la marihuana en haschich liquide ou en hulle de marihuana. Les variétés importées de haschich sont demeurées les dérivés de cannabis les plus en demande au Canada. Sur le marché canadien en 1987, 60 p. 100 du haschich provenait du Liban, 56 p. 100 du Pakistan, de l'Inde et du Sud-Ouest asiatique et 10 p. 100 de la Jamaique. L'Afghanistan est apparu comme une source importante alors qu'il y a eu une saisie de 5 126 kg de haschich afghan à Montréal, en août haschich, le Pakistan et l'Inde, 10 p. 100 du marché canadien du haschich, le Pakistan et l'Inde, 10 p. 100 et la Jamaïque, 5 p. 100. La Jamaïque était la principale source de haschich liquide au Canada en 1987, sa part du marché se chiffrant à environ 88 p. 100, ce qui est conforme au niveau enregistré (90 p. 100) en 1986. Le Liban a fourni environ 7 p. 100 de ce marché et, comme l'année précédente, environ 5 p. 100 sont de sources canadiennes.

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aux années précédentes. En raison de cette augmentation et de la plus haute teneur en THC de la marihuana américaine, la culture de cette drogue aux États-Unis, qui existait à peine il y a dix ans, est devenue une industrie extrêmement profitable.

Une grande quantité de la marihuana en provenance de l'Amérique du Sud et du Mexique qui est destinée au Canada est expédiée via les États-Unis, principalement via les États de la Floride et de la Californie. Presque tout le haschich liquide jamaïquain saisi aux aéroports américains est destiné au Canada, alors que le haschich destiné aux États-Unis transite souvent au Canada.

	ortent à la fois sur les laboratoires de
* Lαδοτατοίτες εία	lestins saisis par la G.R.C. seulement
186 I	Winnipegosis (Manitoba) Montréal (Québec) London (Ontario) Chilliwack (Colombie-Britannique)
9861	Comwall (Ontario) Bristol (Québec) Powassan (Ontario) London (Ontario) London (Ontario)
9861	Lac Argenté (Québec) Courtenay (Colombie-Britannique) Fort Saint John (Colombie-Britannique) Fairmont (Colombie-Britannique) Penticton (Colombie-Britannique)
₽861	Nanaimo (Colombie-Britannique) Aylmet (Québec)
2861	(oinstnO) 1yA
Année	Emplacement du laboratoire

Saisises de clandestins de haschich liquide au Canada de 1983 à

Canada

haschich liquide et d'huile de marihuana.

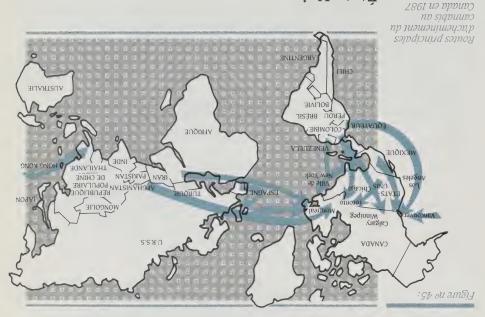
Les dérivés de cannabis de sources étrangères et canadiennes sont demeurés abondants partout au Canada en 1987. On pouvait se procurer facilement sur le marché canadien de nombreuses variétés de cannabis allant de la Mexican Red Hair et des bâtonnets thailandais au haschich noir et haschich liquide. La Colombie, la Thailande et la Jamaïque se sont en 1987. En 1986, la Jamaïque détenait la part du lion avec environ 50 p. 100 chacune du marché canadien de la marihuana fourni 15 p. 100 du marché de la marche. Le Mexique accaparait curviron 15 p. 100 du marché en 1987, une baisse par rapport à 25 p. 100 en 1986. Les États-Unis ont approvisionné environ 5 p. 100 du marché canadien du cannabis en 1987, le même pourcentage qu'en 1986. La marihuana cultivée au Canada représentait 20 p. 100 du marché, soit une augmentation considérable par rapport à 10 p. 100 du marché, soit une augmentation considérable par rapport à 10 p. 100 en 1986 (voir la figure no 41).

par passeurs à bord de lignes aériennes et par fret aérien, tandis qu'à sortie des drogues. L'exportation du haschich de New Delhi se fait surtout bateaux. Bombay et New Delhi constituent les deux principaux points de et transportée jusqu'à Bombay, où elle est souvent chargée à bord de petits est ensuite dissimulée dans des camions contenant d'autres marchandises habituellement enterré dans le désert et recueilli le soir par jeep; la drogue un degré moindre, le Bhûtân. Une fois en Inde, le haschich est quantité de haschich est également exportée en Inde depuis le Népal et, à comme l'indiquaient les marques et les méthodes d'emballage. Une grande Bombay en 1987 provenait également du Pakistan ou de l'Afghanistan, sources pakistanaises et afghanes. La majeure partie du haschich saisi à par les autorités indiennes aux points d'importation en 1987 était de réduit le trafic de drogues à cette frontière, où la plupart du haschich saisi risque de détection. De récentes mesures de sécurité ont considérablement la frontière, il est facile de faire passer des drogues d'un pays à l'autre sans

également expédié, à un degré moindre, par fret aérien commercial. de Suez et la mer Méditerranée, avant de traverser l'océan Atlantique. Il est les États-Unis via l'Iran et le Moyen-Orient jusqu'en Europe ou par le canal Le haschich en provenance du Pakistan et de l'Inde atteint le Canada et

Bombay, elle se fait souvent depuis l'aéroport et le port de mer; toutefois, la

majorité des gros envois de haschich sont transportés par navire.



Etats-Unis

marihuana consommée aux États-Unis, soit une augmentation par rapport marihuana de sources américaines représentait environ 25 p. 100 de la fourni environ 5 p. 100 de la marihuana sur le marché canadien en 1987. La En plus d'agir en tant qu'important point de transit, les États-Unis ont

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Lamaka et Djouniyé. Les trafiquants préfèrent également les vols directs et les correspondances depuis l'aéroport de Lamaka, afin d'éviter les vols directs plus suspects depuis l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord jusqu'à Beyrouth. Chaque année, plus de 300 000 conteneurs arrivent à Chypre, mais 250 000 d'entre eux ne font qu'y transiter sans être vérifiés, à moins qu'on ne reçoive des renseignements indiquant l'envoi de contrebande.

En 1987, le Liban a fourni environ 60 p. 100 du marché canadien du haschich, soit une baisse par rapport aux 85 p. 100 en 1986. Sa part du marché du haschich liquide est passée de 5 p. 100 en 1986 à 7 p. 100 en 1987.

D'Italie constitue un lien direct pour les envois mantimes provenant du Moyen-Orient (en particulier du Liban) et destinés à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Nord. Ce pays jouit d'une situation idéale, car il se trouve au centre d'une des voies mantimes les plus occupées du monde. Étant donné le très grand nombre de ports et de villages de pêche le long des côtes de des navitres de ports et de villages de pêche le long des côtes de des navitres locaux et étrangers. Les grands ports de Naples et de Palerme et les aktoports internationaux à Rome et à Milan constituent d'importants centres d'importation de drogues. Les drogues introduites au Canada via l'Italie seraient expédiées dans des conteneurs, des voitures et divers genres d'envois par des organisations utilisant des sociétés d'importation ou d'exportation comme façade.

Pakistan/Inde/Sud-Ouest asiatique

d'ex-patriotes pakistanais ethniques. organisés en Europe, aux États-Unis et au Canada, lesquelles engagent devenues des sources importantes de haschich pour les groupes criminels opèrent depuis le Pakistan. Plusieurs des principales organisations sont internationales importantes, ainsi que des entrepreneurs indépendants Bombay ou les Etats du golfe Persique. De nombreuses organisations acheminé par mer ou par air jusqu'en Amérique du Nord, via New Delhi, transporté par route, par chemin de ter ou par air jusqu'à Karachi, où il est frontières de l'Afghanistan et de l'Iran. Le haschich est également la province de la Frontière du Nord-Ouest et par l'ouest du Baluchistan aux zones de culture jusqu'en Europe et en Amérique du Nord, en passant par est transporté par camion, par chameau, par âne et par passeur depuis les utilisées pour l'héroïne. Le haschich traité à partir du cannabis pakistanais est expédié en Amérique du Nord essentiellement par les mêmes routes l'héroïne destinés à toutes les parties du monde. Le haschich pakistanais un rôle considérable en tant que point de transit pour le haschich et du Sud-Ouest asiatique, soit l'Afghanistan, l'Iran et l'Inde, le Pakistan joue En raison des frontières qu'il partage avec les autres pays producteurs

La marihuana, le haschich et l'héroïne à destination de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Nord, entrent en Inde en traversant les frontières qu'elle partage avec le Pakistan, le Népal et la Birmanie. Située entre les deux principales sources de drogues illicites du monde, soit le Triangle d'or et le Croissant d'or, l'Inde est extrêmement vulnérable en tant que pays de transit. La majeure partie du haschich saisi en Inde provient du Pakistan ou de l'Afghanistan et y est introduite par ses États frontières du Pendjab et du Rajasthan. Au cours des cinq dernières années, de nombreuses activités de contrebande ont eu lieu à la frontière indo-pakistanaise, en particulier dans l'État du Pendjab. Puisqu'il y a de grandes plantations de part et d'autre de l'État du Pendjab. Puisqu'il y a de grandes plantations de part et d'autre de

Le trafic en Thailande est dirigé principalement par des Thailandais/Chinois ethniques qui possèdent d'importants réseaux à l'échelle mondiale. Bangkok est un lieu de prédilection pour les transactions illicites majeures, à cause de ses infrastructures criminelles et de ses systèmes de transport et de communication. La plupart des financiers de drogues illicites sont des étrangers qui demeurent en Thailande depuis des années, qui parlent la langue, qui ont de bonnes relations politiques et qui possèdent des compagnies de transport, des lignes aériennes et des navires ou qui en disposent.

Le transport de la marihuana se fait surtout par envoi conteneurisé. L'acheminement vers le Canada est varié et complexe. Des transactions décournés à Taipei, à Hong Kong ou à Singapour, les envois étant décournés à ces endroits, ainsi qu'à Taiwan, Beijing et Tokyo, Phuket et Pattaya sont les deux zones les plus populaires où les navires se rendent pour ramasser le fret illicite. La principale route d'acheminement de la marihuana thailandaise destinée à la côte Ouest du Canada traverse l'océan protrama thailandaise destinée à la côte Ouest du Canada traverse l'océan principant philippines. Une profique, via la mer de Chine méridionale et les Philippines. Une importante saisie effectuée par la G.R.C. en septembre 1987 dans le district importante saisie effectuée par la G.R.C. en septembre 1987 dans le district 7 tonnes de marihuana provenant de la Thailande. La drogue est aussi acheminée vers le Canada à bord de vols directs depuis l'aéroport international Don Muang de Bangkok (où passent environ 5 800 Canadiens à chaque mois) offerts par deux lignes aériennes commerciales canadiens à chaque mois) offerts par deux lignes aériennes commerciales

Liban

Le rôle du Liban en tant que source mondiale de cannabis et de haschich est demeuré presque inchangé au cours de 1987. Sa production de haschich destiné à l'étranger en 1987 oscillait entre 300 et 500 tonnes. Connu pour sa haute teneur en THC, le haschich libanais approvisionne les marchés au Moyen-Orient (en particulier en Égypte), en Europe et en Amérique du Nord.

L'acheminement du haschich depuis le Liban jusqu'aux marchés occidentaux comporte diverses routes et divers points de transit. Les aéroports à Beyrouth et à Damas (Syrie), ainsi qu'à Byblos, Djouniyé, Tyre, Mhalde, Sidon, Menieh, Tripoli et Quzai, sont les principaux points de départ du haschich quittant cette région. Chypre, l'Italie, la Grèce et la Turquie constituent d'importantes haltes et des liens logiques avec le Liban et le reste du Moyen-Orient en ce qui a trait aux envois de cannabis destinés à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Nord.

Chypre est devenue un lieu de transit important des drogues passant par la Méditerranée orientale, en raison de divers facteurs. D'abord son emplacement géographique, ses excellents moyens de télécommunications, ses installations touristiques et la situation politique très instable au Moyen-Orient, en particulier au Liban font de cette île un lieu de transbordement normal des drogues du Moyen-Orient destinées à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Vord. Chypre sert de base pour des trafiquants libanais qui y demeurent ou s'y rendent régulièrement pour négocier avec les fournisseurs et les acheteurs de drogues de divers autres pays. Les villes de Deimassol, de Larnaka et d'Ayia Napa, très fréquentées par les touristes en période estivale, servent au trafic de drogues. Il est facile d'accéder au Liban grâce aux bateaux commerciaux qui font quotidiennement la navette entre grâce aux bateaux commerciaux qui font quotidiennement la navette entre

balnéaires mexicaines et les principales villes canadiennes facilitent l'importation directe de marihuana et d'autres drogues au Canada par des passeurs.

Thailande/Sud-Est asiatique

La marihuana, principal produit illicite exporté de la Thailande, était cultivée dans 51 provinces au pays au cours de 1987. L'exportation se fait principalement par air et par mer. En 1987, la Thailande accaparait 20 p. 100 du marché canadien de la marihuana, contre seulement 15 p. 100 en 1986.

Thailande, et transitent souvent à Penang (Malaysia) ou à Singapour. prendre livraison de leur fret illicite au large de la côte ouest de la mer d'Andaman, alors que les navires à destination des États-Unis vont destination de l'Europe attendent la contrebande au large de Phuket dans la se trouver à plusieurs centaines de kilomètres des côtes. Les navires à communications par satellites afin de repérer les ravitailleurs qui peuvent internationales, dont bon nombre sont équipés d'un système radar et de a plus de 20 000 chalutiers de pêche naviguant dans les eaux et Chumphon, puis est transportée jusqu'aux navires étrangers au large. Il y Siam, à partir des villes de Trat et de Sattahip jusqu'à Prachuap Khiri Khan à dotd de dateaux de pêche au large de la côte ouest ou dans le golfe de cargaisons maritimes. A ce stade, la marihuana est habituellement chargée étanches et hermétiques en fer galvanisé qui sont utilisés pour les principaux financiers à Bangkok, où elle est placée dans des conteneurs contrebande, soit chargée dans de gros camions et transportée jusqu'aux entrepôts, partois avec des récoltes légitimes afin de dissimuler la marihuana emballée est soit stockée dans des «godowns» ou petits apparemment la marihuana fraîche pendant au moins deux ans. La souvent dans des contenants en plastique scellés à vide qui gardent derniers compriment la marihuana et l'emballent en grandes quantités cargaison à des financiers intermédiaires dans de grandes villes. Ces puis vendue à des personnes du pays qui, à leur tour, vendent leur la marihuana est transformée en bâtonnets thaïlandais par les fermiers, provient en fait de la Birmanie et du Laos. Immédiatement après la récolte, Une quantité considérable de la marihuana imputée à la Thaïlande

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Liban	ənpïsmal	Viveau du trafic et poids
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Pira du haschich Soquis euur étapes Soguis eur T861 no signi

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1988, les autorités mexicaines ont saisi un envoi de plus de 30 tonnes de marihuana provenant de la Thaïlande, une indication de l'importance du Mexique comme point de transit pour la marihuana du Sud-Est asiatique destinée au marché nord-américain. Environ 15 p. 100 de la marihuana introduite au Canada en 1987 provenait du Mexique.

livre	\$92 932 \$32 \$32 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35	Source 1 livre Trafic (Sanada)		
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trafic en 1887 segastes du segastes renscentants

En dépit d'un terrain montagneux et d'eaux intérieures pratiquement non navigables, le Mexique possède un des meilleurs réseaux de transport en Amérique latine. Ses réseaux aériens, ferroviaires et routiers bien développés desservent les principaux centres économiques d'un pays d'une superficie de près de deux millions de kilomètres carrés. Par conséquent le Mexique qui est bordé au nord par les États-Unis sur une frontière de 3 200 kilomètres et au sud par le Belize et le Guatemala, constitue un point de transit normal des drogues destinées à l'Amérique du Nord.

En 1987, le cannabis était cultivé dans les régions montagneuses de la plupart des États au Mexique. La marihuana récoltée est emballée presque immédiatement puis stockée très brièvement avant d'être expédiée en grandes quantités par fourgonnette, autobus ou camion depuis les zones de culture aux centres populeux. D'innombrables chemins et sentiers rendent l'interdiction difficile à ce stade. L'expédition de la marihuana se poursuit, principalement vers les États-Unis, par terre, par mer ou par petit avion principalement vers les États-Unis, par terre, par mer ou par petit avion efflectuées en 1987 le long de la frontière américano-mexicaine indiquent que l'introduction de la plupart de la marihuana aux États-Unis se fait par véhicule. L'avion privé n'avait servi à transporter que 5 p. 100 des 400 tonnes de marihuana destinées aux États-Unis et saisies par le gouvernement mexicain en 1987.

Plusieurs cas impliquant des Canadiens en 1987 révèlent l'existence de réseaux d'importation bien organisés pour le transport de drogues illégales au Canada via les États-Unis. L'arrestation en juin 1987 d'un important trafiquant mexicain à Montréal et de ses associés opérant à partir des États-Unis et du Canada a mené au démantèlement d'un réseau de contrebande de manihuana, de haschich et de cocaine basée à Tijuana, qui exportait des tonnes de manihuana vers les États-Unis et le Canada depuis six ans. Les vols directs fréquents de Mexico à Montréal offerts par la ligne seinene lberia et le grand nombre de vols nolisés entre les stations aérienne lberia et le grand nombre de vols nolisés entre les stations

Jamaïque

La Jamaique est un pays de transit naturel pour les drogues provenant en particulier de l'Amérique du Sud, et ce, en raison de sa proximité par rapport aux États-Unis (seulement à quelque 1 100 kilomètres de Miami) et aux autres îles des Antilles, et de son emplacement géographique central par rapport aux principaux pays producteurs et consommateurs. En 1987, les navires servaient encore au transport de cargaisons de plusieurs tonnes de marihuana de la Jamaique en Amérique du Nord. Une importante partie de cette contrebande se faisait également par aéronef d'aviation générale et la marihuana de la Jamaique en Amérique du Nord. Une importante partie de cette contrebande se faisait également par aéronef d'aviation générale et décette contrebande se faisait également par aéronef d'aviation générale et décette contrebande se faisait egalement par aéronef d'aviation générale et décette contrebande se faisait egalement par aéronef d'aviation générale et de marihuana était alors parachutée à des naviation par aéronef d'aviation générale et de marihuana était alors parachutée à des naviation par aéronef d'aviation générale et la marihuana était alors parachutée à des naviations de parachutée au des endroits déterminés dans les Bahamas et aux États-Unis.

En 1987, la Jamaïque aurait produit environ 3 000 tonnes de marihuana aux fins d'exportation. Une fois la marihuana récoltée et morpressée, elle est entreposée en général sous une toile et du feuillage épais ou dans des huttes situées à proximité des plantations dans les prontegnes, puis est transportée jusqu'à la piste d'atternissage la plus prontègnes, puis est transportée jusqu'à la piste d'atternissage la plus pronte. Le transport vers les pistes d'atternies situées partout sur l'île, se fâit entre autres, par véhicule à quatre rouse motrices et par radeau. Les forces jamaïquaines de sécurité détruisent régulièrement ces pistes d'atterrissage, mais elles sont souvent remises en état en quelques jours seulement.

De grandes quantités de marihuana sont introduites par bateau de tout genre depuis les nombreuses baies et anses de la Jamaïque. Il y a également une quantité considérable de marihuana, ainsi que d'autres drogues, qui quitte la Jamaïque par avion commercial et par navires. La marihuana est couramment dissimulée dans du fret conteneurisé en tant que produit d'exportation légitime. En 1987, certaines lignes aériennes ont, par conséquent, menacé de suspendre tous les services de fret ou de se retirer complètement de la Jamaïque. Dans un cas en particulier, une importante société américaine a rompu tout lien avec un de ses fournisseurs jamaïquains et a projeté de suspendre complètement l'achat d'articles faits en Jamaïque si cette activité de contrebande se poursuivait.

Des milliers de touristes visitent chaque semaine la Jamaïque. En raison de cet achalandage, des liens étroits de la Jamaïque avec le Canada et les États-Unis et du fait que l'anglais est la principale langue du pays, il est facile pour les gens de ces pays d'établir des relations d'affaires à des fins fliégales. Ce sont les petits trafiquants sur la côte nord qui ont probablement plus de contact avec les touristes réguliers. Ils sont également les principaux expéditeurs de marihuans en petites quantités par enveloppes principaux expéditeurs de marihuans en petites quantités par enveloppes postales, petits colis et passeurs. Les méthodes de contrebande les plus courantes sont de transporter la drogue sur soi, dans les bagages de cabine ou de soute, ou encore de l'expédier par firet aérien ou maritime. Les États-ou de soute, au croore de l'Europe constituent les principaux débouchés de la marihuana jamaïquaine. Le Canada est le principal marché du haschich liquide produit en Jamaïque.

Mexique

Le Mexique est une importante source de marihuana, ainsi qu'un principal lieu de transbordement des drogues illicites destinées à l'Amérique du Nord. La cocaïne et la marihuana sud-américaines destinées aux États-Unis et au Canada transitent principalement au Mexique. Au début de

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Tes voutes de la contrebande

Colombie

Canada transite souvent aux Etats-Unis, en particulier en Floride. destinée à l'Amérique du Nord. La marihuana colombienne atteignant le continue d'être la méthode la plus courante d'expédition de la marihuana marihuana. Le transport par mer à bord de navires non commerciaux En 1987, la Colombie accaparait 20 p. 100 du marché canadien de la

d'un navire libérien. Cet envoi avait été transporté par camion depuis marihuana dissimulées dans un conteneur expédié de la Colombie à bord En mars 1987, les autorités portuaires de Montréal ont saisi 9 tonnes de faisant escale aux ports de Barranquilla et de Santa Marta dans les Antilles. certaine partie de la marihuana est encore placée à bord de gros navires et sont couvertes de jute aux fins de protection pendant l'expédition. Une utilisé pour les sacs à ordures. Les balles sont bien attachées avec du ruban balles de 45 kilogrammes enveloppées de polythène noir semblable à celui points d'escale dans les Antilles. La marihuana est souvent transportée en des Caraïbes, puis par bateau de pêche ou autre petit bâtiment jusqu'aux transport du cannabis se fait plutôt par camion jusqu'au littoral de la mer la marihuana ne justifiaient plus le coût élevé du transport par air. Le la mer des Caraïbes. En 1987, toutefois, le volume et la valeur marchande de dans la sierra Nevada et la serrania de Perija aux points d'escale le long de par avion depuis les installations traditionnelles de culture et d'entreposage longtemps, de grandes quantités de marihuana traitée étaient transportées attendant l'arrivée des navires de long-cours. Il n'y a pas tellement dissimulée dans des fourrés et dans des endroits isolés près de la côte en des régions voisines telles que la péninsule de Guajira, où la marihuana est est généralement entreposée dans la région où elle a été cultivée ou dans traditionnelles de culture au nord-est de la Colombie. La marihuana récoltée En 1987, la marihuana était cultivée principalement dans les régions

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une autre route pour le cannabis destiné à l'Amérique du Nord.

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transport conventionnelles; toutefois, la côte du Pacifique pourrait devenir empruntant des routes orientales et en employant des méthodes de L'expédition de la marihuana cultivée dans ces régions s'est faite en ouest de la Colombie au cours de l'année 1987, afin d'éviter toute détection. étendu leurs plantations de marihuana à d'autres endroits situés sur la côte D'après des renseignements, certains cultivateurs colombiens ont

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exportée de l'Inde ne constitue pas une part importante de l'offre mondiale, la majeure partie de la marihuana introduite en Inde depuis le Népal serait donc destinée à la consommation locale. La plupart des toxicomanes demeurent dans les villes de New Delhi et de Bombay. Toutefois, comme les chiffres ne concernaient que les opiomanes et les héroïnomanes, le nombre de consommateurs de cannabis pour 1987 est inconnu.

États-Unis

La culture et l'éradication de la marihuana de qualité commerciale ont beaucoup augmenté aux États-Unis au cours de l'année 1987. La demande américaine a été satisfaite principalement par la marihuana cultivée aux États-Unis et importée du Mexique et de la Jamaïque. D'après le Mational Marcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee Report de 1987, environ 3 000 à 3 500 tonnes de manihuana auraient été récoltées aux fins de consommation locale en 1987, ce qui représente environ 25 p. 100 du marché illicite américain et une augmentation de la production locale par rapport aux 18 p. 100 en 1986.

la culture à l'intérieur. hautement perfectionnées telles que le clonage, la culture hydroponique et tendances signalées en 1987, mentionnons les techniques de culture augmentation par rapport aux 26 p. 100 en 1983. Parmi les autres THC, représentait plus de 40 p. 100 des récoltes détruites en 1987, soit une 17 p. 100. La sinsemilla, la plante femelle non pollinisée à forte teneur en sont passées de 5556 en 1986 à 6502 en 1987, soit une augmentation de se trouvaient surtout en Indiana. Les arrestations reliées au programme utilisée dans la fabrication du chanvre, qui est à faible teneur en THC et qui On a également détruit 105 millions de plantes de cannabis de la variété Hawaï, le Tennessee, la Louisiane, le Kentucky, le Missouri et la Californie. 79 p. 100 du programme d'éradication de 1987 a été réalisé par le Kansas, 4,7 millions en 1986, soit une augmentation de plus de 63 p. 100. Environ 7,4 millions de plantes de cannabis cultivées en 1987, comparativement à 46 Etats participaient, les autorités américaines ont détruit environ Dans le cadre du programme d'éradication du cannabis local auquel

Le cannabis, en particulier la marihuana, demeure la drogue la plus en demande dans les principales villes aux États-Unis. Bien que le nombre des cas d'urgence reliés à la marihuana qui ont été signalés aux États-Unis, ait augmenté de 40 p. 100, une étude effectuée en 1987 et parrainée par le National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) indique que la consommation de marihuana est en baisse chez les étudiants de cettre étude auprès des étudiants de quelque 130 écoles publiques et privées aux États-Unis, la consommation de marihuana et de haschich aurait atteint le plus bas niveau depuis 1978. Le pourcentage d'étudiants qui consommaient tous les jours de la marihuana a diminué de plus de 66 p. 100 de 1978 à 1987, ce qui indique une baisse constante de la marihuana à liminué de plus de 66 p. 100 de 1978 à 1987, ce qui indique nne baisse constante de consommation de la marihuana à l'échelle nnationale.

syrienne. La culture et la production du cannabis ont augmenté depuis de début de la guerre en 1972 et rapporteraient environ 80 p. 100 des revenus dans la vaillée de la Bekaa. Les 20 à 25 groupes de milice ont recours au trafic et à la production de drogues pour augmenter leurs revenus, et rendent la lutte antidrogue difficile pour le gouvernement central du Liban.

Pakistan/Inde/Sud-Ouest asiatique

En 1987, le Pakistan et l'Inde ont continué de produire, de transformer et de faire le trafic de grandes quantités de haschich. Entourés par d'autres pays producteurs de haschich tels que l'Afghanistan, l'Iran et le Népal, l'Inde et le Pakistan ont également continué de servir de principales zones de transit du haschich provenant du Sud-Ouest asiatique et destiné aux marchés mondiaux.

Il n'y a aucune donnée disponible pour déterminer la quantité de cannabis cultivée au Pakistan en 1987. D'après l'Office de contrôle des stupéfiants du Pakistan (O.C.S.P.), la demande locale s'élèverait à environ 800 tonnes de haschich à l'usage d'environ 600 000 consommateurs au cours de l'année 1987. Le Pakistan a concentré ses efforts de répression sur la production, le trafic et la consommation de l'héroïne au pays, car la production du cannabis est considérée comme un problème moins grave. Méanmoins, les autorités pakistanaises ont saisi plus de 158 tonnes de haschich et effectué 1958 arrestanaises ont saisi plus de 158 tonnes de haschich et effectué 1958 arrestanons reliées au cannabis.

Au cours des cinq dernières années, il y a eu beaucoup de contrebande à la frontière indo-pakistanaise; toutefois, de récentes mesures de sécurité ont considérablement réduit le trafic des drogues. La majeure partie du haschich saisi par les autorités indiennes à ces points d'importation en 1987 était de sources pakistanaises et afghanes.

toute détection. indiquer de nouvelles méthodes de culture du cannabis dans le but d'éviter mètres. Depuis ce temps-là, de petites plantations ont réapparu, ce qui peut pratiquement inaccessible, ont été décelés à des altitudes de plus de 2 100 dans le sud du pays. Les champs, bien cachés et situés sur un terrain 162 hectares de plantations illicites de cannabis dans l'Etat de Kerala situé 1987. En 1986, l'Office de contrôle des stupétiants de l'Inde a détruit plus de l'héroïne. Il n'y avait aucun chiffre précis sur la culture du cannabis en accordé la priorité au contrôle de la production et de la consommation de graduellement la culture licite du cannabis d'ici 1989, elles ont, en 1987, en Inde. Bien que les autontés indiennes se soient engagées à supprimer consommation et la culture du cannabis sont une coutume de longue date le cannabis sur une petite échelle, à des fins médicales et de recherche. La actuelle, toutefois, seuls les Etats d'Orissa et de Madhya Pradesh cultivent certains États du nord de l'Inde pour la production du chanvre. A l'heure Il y a quelques années, on permettait la culture du cannabis dans

Le Wépal, qui limite l'Inde au nord, continue d'être une principale source de marihuana et, dans une moindre mesure, de haschich. En 1987, saisis dans les États indiens de Bihâr et d'Uttar Pradesh avoisinant le Wépal. À part le Wépal, le Bhûtân est également en train de devenir un pays source de marihuana. Étant donné que l'Inde vise à supprimer la culture licite du cannabis d'ici l'année 1989, la contrebande de la marihuana depuis le Wépal et le Bhûtân, peut augmenter de façon considérable. Puisque la marihuana depuis le Wépal de marihuana depuis le Mépal de marihuana depuis le Mépal augmenter de façon considérable. Puisque la marihuana et le Bhûtân, peut augmenter de façon considérable. Puisque la marihuana et le Bhûtân, peut augmenter de façon considérable.

laotiennes du fleuve. Des cultivateurs se seraient tournés récemment vers la production de sinsemilla, une variété de marihuana à plus forte teneur en THC qui rapporte davantage.

Le Laos, la Birmanie, le Kampuchéa et, plus récemment, le Viêt-nam ont tous contribué à l'offre considérable de marihuana provenant du Sudbut tous contribué à l'offre considérable de marihuana provenant de marihuana qui est cultivée principalement par les rebelles Karen. Dans ce pays, le marché de la marihuana est plus lucratif que celui de l'opium, à la main-d'oeuvre, du climat idéal et des récoltes à longueur d'année, la production de marihuana est au moins cinq fois plus profitable aux production de marihuana est au moins cinq fois plus profitable aux tafiquants que la production d'opium. Etant donné que la production dans les pays avoisinants augmente, on s'attend à ce que le prix de la marihuana thailand au contra de la marihuana de la production d'opium.

Le gouvernement thailandais a signalé la saisie de plus de 2500 tonnes de marihuana en 1987, une augmentation d'environ 34 p. 100 par rapport aux 1870 tonnes saisies en 1986. Les saisies de marihuana en Birmanie ont également augmenté au cours des demières années. La Birmanie signale des saisies totales de 126 tonnes en 1987, comparativement aux 324 kg en 1985.

Le trafic de la drogue en Thaïlande est contrôlé par des Thaïlandais ou des Chinois ethniques qui possèdent un réseau mondial important. Plusieurs groupes de trafiquants de marihuana ont été identifiés grâce aux efforts déployés par des membres de la Foreign Anti-Narcotic Community (FANC) qui travaillent en étroite collaboration avec les autorités thaïlandaises.

La consommation locale de marihuana augmente à un rythme alarmant en Thaïlande, et est considérée comme étant à la mode par certains membres des classes moyennes et supérieures thaïlandaises, une tendance influencée par les nombreux touristes nord-américains et européens. Bien qu'il n'y ait pas de statistiques pour déterminer le niveau de consommation, il semblerait que la marihuana est la drogue la plus populaire, après les opiacés.

Liban

En 1987, le Liban était le principal producteur de haschich aux fins d'exportation vers d'autres pays du Moyen-Orient, l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord. Environ 60 p. 100 du haschich introduit au Canada provient du Liban. Le gouvernement du Liban n'a pas pu mettre en place des programmes de lutte et de renseignements antidrogue efficaces, en raison de la guerre civile qui y sévit. Toutefois, selon l'*International Narcotics Control Strategy Report* de 1988 du Département d'État américain, environ 16 000 hectares étaient affectés à la culture du cannabis en 1987, produisant environ 48 500 tonnes de cannabis et environ 700 tonnes de haschich.

En 1987, la majeure partie de la culture du cannabis, ainsi que de celle du pavot à opium, se pratiquait encore dans la vallée de la Bekaa qui est occupée par la Syrie. Un groupe de musulmans shiites connu sous le nom de Ashiar, autrefois des travailleurs saisonniers eux-mêmes, contrôlerait l'industrie du haschich dans cette région, sous la domination de l'armée

de chômage, les agriculteurs mexicains se tournent vers les cultures illégales lucratives et le trafic de drogues. Près de 40 p. 100 de la maindoeuvre au Mexique est sans emploi ou sous-employée. Le salaire minimal est de 3 \$ par jour, et les salaires n'ont pas augmenté en fonction de la dévaluation du peso ou du taux d'inflation. À cause de la diminution du pouvoir d'achat, il y a eu une baisse du niveau de vie pour la classe moyenne urbaine et les communautés rurales. Ces conditions ont moyenne participation accrue au commerce illicite des drogues au Mexique.

Bien que les trafiquants de drogues au Mexique ne soient pas alliés avec des groupes de guérilla de gauche, comme en Amérique du Sud, les actes de violence contre la police et parmi les trafiquants sont courants. Les meutres d'un juge fédéral, d'un chef de police et d'un agent de la D.E.A. commis par des présumés trafiquants de drogues depuis 1985 ont amené le d'interdiction et d'anti-corruption au cours de l'année dernière. Par d'interdiction et d'anti-corruption au cours de l'année dernière. Par conséquent, les trafiquants font maintenant preuve d'une plus grande prudence et discrétion à l'égard des autorités mexicaines. Le nombre de trafiquants colombiens et sud-américains s'est accru récemment au geouvernement du Mexique étant donné le caractère très violent de ces geuvernement du Mexique étant donné le caractère très violent de ces groupes criminels.

En raison des problèmes sociaux et de santé croissants causés par la toxicomanie au pays, le gouvernement du Mexique a créé un conseil national sur l'abus d'alcool et de drogues. La marihuana est la drogue la plus populaire au Mexique, suivie des inhalants et des amphétamines, puis de la cocaïne et de l'héroïne. La consommation de drogues au Mexique s'est répandue avec l'essor du commerce illégal de drogues; toutefois, cette tendance pourrait se stabiliser après la mise en oeuvre de programmes d'éducation et de prévention par le gouvernement mexicain.

Thailande/Sud-Est asiatique

La production de la marihuana en Thailande ne cesse d'augmenter depuis 1980, des récoltes records ayant été signalées en 1987. La marihuana thailandaise qui est considérée comme étant de qualité supérieure sur les marchés internationaux, en particulier en Amérique du Vord, est cultivée surtout aux fins d'exportation. Bien que la production de la marihuana dans d'autres pays du Sud-Est asiatique ait augmenté, la Thailande est le principal producteur et exportation. Bien que la production de ses systèmes de transport nationaux et internationaux bien développés, du flot de touristes dans ce pays, et de la proximité du Laos et de la Birmanie, la Thailande joue un rôle important comme producteur et point d'envoi de la marihuana.

La culture du cannabis se pratique surtout dans le nord-est de la Thailande et au Laos. Au cours des dernières années, toutefois, la culture s'est étendue au sud de la Thailande, au sud-ouest du pays le long de la frontière de Kampuchéa et à la région centrale avoisinant la Birmanie. Les Thailandais cultivent la marihuana dans la région chaude et humide du nord-est de la Thailande, alors que les montagnards nomades cultivent le pavot à opium, qui est également un produit illicite majeur en Thailande. Il y a des plantations de marihuana presque partout le long du Mekong qui s'étend sur 800 kilomètres. Cette culture est à la hausse sur les rives s'étend sur 800 kilomètres. Cette culture est à la hausse sur les rives

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วริยาบว	nype de		
Haschich liquide	Наѕсһісһ	Marihuana	Pays
% 9	_	50 %	Canada
_	_	% OZ	Colombie
% 88	% O I	% OZ)amaïque
% L	% 09	_	Liban
_		%SI	Mexignal
_	% ΟΣ		Pakistan/Inde/ Asie du Sud-Ouest
		70 0 0	Thailande/
_		% OZ	Asie du Sud-Est
_	_	% S	Etats-Unis
% 00 I	100%	% 00 I	Total

Sources des dérivés de cannabis sur le marché canadien en 1887

Mexique

Le Mexique était le principal producteur et la principale source de marihuana pour les États-Unis en 1987. Ce pays, qui a une population de 78 millions d'habitants, s'étend sur deux millions de kilomètres carrés limités par les États-Unis au nord et par le Guatemala et Belize au sud. En 1987 tout comme en 1986, environ 9 000 hectares étaient consacrés à la culture de marihuana au Mexique. Selon le bureau du procureur général du Mexique, les autorités nationales ont détruit 3 580 hectares de marihuana en 1987. Le Mexique aurait produit environ 5 420 tonnes cette année-là aux fins d'exportation, soit une augmentation marginale par rapport aux 500 tonnes en 1986.

La marihuana se cultive dans tous les Etats de la République du Mexique. La culture de la marihuana ainsi que du pavot à opium se pratique traditionnellement dans les Etats montagneux et peu peuplés du nord-ouest; toutefois, la culture de la marihuana s'est étendue récemment marihuana se trouvent dans les États situés plus à l'ouest tels que marihuanas et trouvent dans les États situés plus à l'ouest tels que Chiluus acont tanto, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco et Michoacan. Ces plantations sont tantôt un moyen de subsistance pour bon nombre de petits fermiers tantôt une industrie illégale bien organisée. Il y a deux récoltes de marihuana par année au Mexique, selon le climat: la récolte est de qualité inférieure. Compte tenu des conditions climatiques récolte est de qualité inférieure. Compte tenu des conditions climatiques récoltes exceptionnelles se poursuivent, à moins que la sécheresse ne récoltes exceptionnelles se poursuivent, à moins que la sécheresse ne réduise la culture pendant toute l'année.

Le bureau du procureur général du Mexique a affecté plus de 1600 personnes et 60 p. 100 de son budget en 1987 à la lutte antidrogue appuyée par les États-Unis. La frontière américano-mexicaine constitue de plus en plus le centre des activités relatives aux drogues; la collaboration du Mexique et des États-Unis en matière de lutte antidrogue est, par conséquent, une question d'importance commune.

Au cours de 1987, la situation économique au Mexique a continué de se détériorer à cause du taux élevé d'inflation, des taux d'intérêt élevés et d'un déficit national considérable. Dans bien des États du Mexique, le trafic de la drogue soutient l'économie régionale par des investissements et la création d'emplois. À cause de la pauvreté en milieu rural et du taux élevé création d'emplois. À cause de la pauvreté en milieu rural et du taux élevé

Jamaique

La Jamaïque est un des principaux pays producteurs de marihuana dans l'hémisphère occidental. Elle approvisionne le Canada, les Etars-Unis et l'Europe. Elle exporte de la marihuana, du haschich solide et liquide en liquide jamaïque du Nord. Le Canada est la principale destination du haschich liquide jamaïquain. La Jamaïque, qui est la troisième plus grande île des principalement dans les villes de Kingston et de Montego Bay, qui sont des centres touristiques population d'environ 2,5 millions d'habitants se concentrant principalement dans les villes de Kingston et de Montego Bay, qui sont des centres touristiques populaires possédant des aéroports internationaux. Le climat et l'emplacement de la Jamaïque sont très propices à la culture et au trafic de la marihuana.

La culture du cannabis se pratique partout dans le pays. Les régions du centre nord et du centre sud de Westmoreland, St. Ann, St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, Manchester et Hanover sont toutefois les principales zones de culture. Ces régions sont extrêmement montagneuses, le sol et le climat contribuant à la culture de la marihuana pendant toute l'année. Les autorités signalent qu'environ 4 000 hectares étaient consacrés à cette culture en 1986 et en 1987; toutefois, environ 2 750 hectares ont été détruits par vaporisation chimique manuelle en 1987, contre 2 000 hectares en 1986. La production totale de 1987 a été d'environ 3 000 tonnes.

La piètre situation économique et les salaires peu élevés contribuent également au rôle de la Jamaïque dans le trafic international de la drogue. La culture de la marihuana est le principal moyen de subaistance de bon nombre de fermiers jamaïquains, alors que le trafic du cannabis constitue trafiquantes, du simple rabatteur aux principaux trafiquantes, proviennent de trafiquantes, du simple rabatteur aux principaux trafiquantes, proviennent de principaux distributeurs sont des membres du crime organisé qui vendent de grandes quantités de drogues et emploient divers moyens de transport de grandes quantités de drogues et emploient divers moyens de transport de la marihuana. En 1985, le gouvernement de la Jamaïquaine ai identifié de la marihuana et faisant suffaire avec des trafiquants étrangers en Amérique du Nord, en Europe et en Amérique du Sud.

La toxicomanie en Jamaïque constitue un grave problème et s'y est propagée de façon spectaculaire au cours de la demière décennie. La marihuana est la drogue la plus populaire en Jamaïque, suivie de la cocaïne. Elle était traditionnellement utilisée à des fins médicinales et récréatives, et les travailleurs agricoles continuent de s'en servir comme thé médicinal ou les travailleurs agricoles continuent de s'en servir comme thé médicinal ou religieux. Une récente étude nationale faite auprès des élèves du niveau religieux. Une récente étude nationale faite auprès des élèves du niveau religieux. Une récente étude nationale faite auprès des élèves du niveau secondaire en Jamaïque indique que 26.8 p. 100 des femmes et 30,5 p. 100 des hommes en Jamaïque indique que 26.8 p. 100 des femmes et 30,5 p. 100 accondaire en Jamaïque indique que 26.8 p. 100 des femmes et 30,5 p. 100 accondaire en Jamaïque indique que 26.8 p. 100 des femmes et 30,5 p. 100 des hommes et 30,5 p. 100 des hommes en Jamaïque indique que 26.8 p. 100 des femmes et 30,5 p. 100 des hommes et 30,5 p. 100 des hommes en Jamaïque invien et des forces de sécurité en Jamaïque, les saisies ont augmenté en 1987: environ 215 tonnes de marihuana ont été confisquées en 1987; comparativement à 196 tonnes en 1986.

La situation dans Colombie

Le cannabis demeure l'une des principales substances illégales cultivées en Colombie, surfout aux fins d'exportation au Canada et aux États-Unis. Il y a eu une diminution de la culture du cannabis dans les régions traditionnelles en 1987, mais les efforts d'éradication ont été moindres. Par conséquent, après une baisse constante de la production brute en 1985 et en 1986, la Colombie a connu une production accrue de marihuana aux fins d'exportation en 1987.

Les versants nord et ouest de la sierra Nevada et la serrania de Perija, deux chaînes de montagnes au nord-est de la Colombie et en bordure du Venezuela, sont les principales régions de culture de la marihuana. C'est dans ces régions que la Direction antidrogue du gouvernement colombien mône un programme d'arrosage aérien de l'herbicide glyphosate pour programme d'arrosage aérien de l'herbicide glyphosate pour programme d'arrosage aérien de l'herbicide glyphosate pour fumigation des récoltes au tout début du cycle de croissance, ce qui réduit la récolte, décourage la culture et épuise les approvisionnements en graines de cannabis. D'après des renseignements, il y a eu un certain retour aux cannabis. D'après des renseignements, il y a eu un certain retour aux cultures licites dans la région de la sierra Nevada en 1987, et ce programme cultures licites dans la région de la sierra Nevada en 1987, et ce programme cultures licites dans la région a relevé des cultures considérables dans la sierra de San Lucas, dans le département de Bolivar, dans la serrania de sierra de San Lucas, dans le département de Bolivar, dans la serrania de Darien près du golfe d'Uraba et dans la région frontalière du Panama.

La superficie totale de culture du cannabis en Colombie variait entre 15 000 à 20 000 hectares en 1986 et n'atteignait qu'environ 15 000 hectares en 1987, Cependant, les autorités n'ont détruit que 8 000 hectares en 1987, contre 11 500 en 1986. La production nette du cannabis en Colombie aurait été de 5 500 tonnes en 1987. La propagation de la toxicomanie chez les jeunes Colombiens, ainsi que le pouvoir économique croissant des trafiquants et leur influence permicieuse aur l'ensemble de la société préoccupent beaucoup le gouvernement et les dingeants en Colombie. Les toxicomanes colombiens consommeraient environ 100 autre un nombre grandissant de citoyens consommeraient environ 100 colombie. Les toxicomanes colombiens consommeraient environ 100 autre un nombre grandissant de citoyens colombiens. La culture du cannabis et de coca rapporte considérablement plus que la culture du produits licites ou qu'un travail non spécialisé. Les revenus générés par l'industrie de la drogue auraient donné un regain d'énergie à l'économie l'industrie de la drogue auraient donné un regain d'énergie à l'économie nationale.

En dépit des efforts antidrogue du gouvernement de la Colombie, les trafiquants de drogues colombiens continuent d'acquérir du pouvoir et des profits énormes. Les cartels de Medellin et de Cali contrôlent une grande partie de l'industrie de la drogue par l'intimidation, par le chantage et par le terrorisme. La violence qui en résulte menace la sécurité et la stabilité de tout le pays. (Voir le chapitre 4 : Cocaine – La situation dans les pays sources, Colombie, pour de plus amples renseignements.)

plusieurs tonnes de marihuana cultivée localement. Les installations de culture en Ontario contenaient des plantes «Indica», «Ordica» et «Sativa» plus feuillues et plus puissantes que les genres habituellement cultivés dans cette région. Les graines de cannabis pour ces cultures provenaient de la Californie. Il y a également eu un accroissement des saisies de plantations de marihuana en Nouvelle-Écosse. En raison de la saison de culture idéale dans cette province, les cultivateurs ont obtenu des variétés plus puissantes dont la teneur en THC est comparable à celle des variétés importées.

ou en haschich liquide. Ces laboratoires servaient à transformer le cannabis en huile de marihuana laboratoires de haschich liquide, au Canada en 1987 (voir la figure nº 46). selon la qualité et l'abondance. De plus, la G.R.C. a découvert quatre marihuana de sources canadiennes se vendait de 200 \$ à 500 \$ la livre Canada serait en voie de devenir une activité assez lucrative. En 1987, la avant leur transplantation à l'extérieur. La culture de la marihuana au stade de croissance préliminaire, car elle accélère la maturation des plantes D'autre part, on a de plus en plus recours à cette méthode de culture lors du plus, la culture en serre chaude présente moins de risques de détection. avantage évident par rapport à la courte saison de culture au Canada. De possibilité de trois ou quatre récoltes par année, ce qui présente un rentables en raison de la qualité supérieure du cannabis produit et de la chauffage, d'éclairage et d'arrosage hautement perfectionné sont très uniquement en 1987. Les installations hydroponiques dotées de matériel de de police ont démantelé quelque 31 installations de culture hydroponique partout au Canada. Dans une région en Colombie-Britannique, les services En 1987, la popularité de la culture hydroponique s'est répandue

la région de la baie de la Trinité à Terre-Neuve. environ 14 tonnes de haschich provenant du Liban et a été intercepté dans En ce qui concerne la deuxième saisie, le navire ravitailleur contenait ont été saisis dans le district continental sud de la Colombie-Britannique. En septembre, 6 970 kg de marihuana présumément de source thailandaise ravitailleurs, ce qui a mené à des saisies de plusieurs tonnes de cannabis. récupération ultérieure. En 1987, la G.R.C. a fait enquête sur deux navires équipe côtière ou tout simplement laissées sur les lieux aux fins d'une marihuana ou de haschich qui sont recueillies immédiatement par une baies et les bras de mer isolés pour décharger leurs cargaisons de de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et de Terre-Neuve. Les contrebandiers préférent les Britannique ou sur la côte de l'Atlantique le long du Nouveau-Brunswick, déchargent leur cargaison sur la côte du Pacifique le long de la Colombiemer leur cargaison à bord de plus petits bâtiments qui, à leur tour, principalement de la Thaïlande, de la Colombie et du Liban transbordent en Canada et aux États-Unis. Des navires ravitailleurs provenant zones de transbordement ou de déchargement du cannabis destiné au En 1987, les côtes Est et Ouest du Canada ont continué de servir de

La marihuana et le haschich sont arrivés au Canada par voie de mer sur l'une ou l'autre côte, par les principaux aéroports et par voie de terre, à la frontière des États-Unis. Le haschich liquide est introduit au pays surtout par des passeurs à l'aéroport international Pearson de Toronto. Le système postal était une autre méthode courante d'importation du cannabis au Canada en 1987, principalement depuis la Jamaïque, la Colombie, la Thailande et les États-Unis.

En 1987, la Fondation de la recherche sur la toxicomanie de l'Ontario a effectué deux études (voir les figures n°s 59 et 40). Chez les élèves des 7e à la 13e années, le cannabis est, comme par les années passées, une des substances les plus consommées en 1987, après l'alcool et le tabac. Cependant, pour la première fois depuis 1977, il y a eu une baisse consommatieurs est passé de 21,2 p. 100 en 1985 à 15,9 p. 100 en 1987. Le taux de consommation en 1987 est non seulement le plus faible de la demière décennie, mais il ne représente aussi que la moitié des taux de 1979 et 1981. Ce sondage révèle également que plus de garçons disent consommer du cannabis que de filles (18,7 p. 100 contre 13,2 p. 100 en 1987 contre 12,2 p. 100 en 1985).

Selon l'étude effectuée chez les adultes, 9,5 p. 100 des répondants ont consommé du cannabis au moins une fois au cours des 12 demiers mois. En général, la consommation chez les adultes a baissé de façon moins considérable que celle chez les élèves, passant de 11,2 p. 100 en 1984 à 0,5 p. 100 en 1987. Il y a eu une baisse du pourcentage des consommateurs ches les 18 à 29 ans (de 28,5 à 20 p. 100) et une augmentation chez les ches 1987. Il y a eu une baisse du pourcentage des consommeteurs characters les 18 à 29 ans (de 28,5 à 20 p. 100) et une augmentation chez les ches 18 à 29 ans (de 28,5 à 20, p. 100). Plus d'hommes ont dit consommet du cannabis que de femmes, quelle que soit l'année. Le niveau de scolarité et le statut professionnel semblaient également être des facteurs importants relativement à 10,7 p. 100 de ceux ayant fait des études secondaires et comparativement à 10,7 p. 100 de ceux ayant fait des études secondaires et comparativement à 10,7 p. 100 de ceux ayant fait des études secondaires et comparativement à 10,7 p. 100 de ceux ayant fait des études secondaires et la 10,6 p. 100 de ceux ayant fait des études secondaires. On n'a établi

scolaire primaire n'à moique avoir consomme du cannables, comparaivement à 10,7 p. 100 de ceux ayant fait des études secondaires et à 10,6 p. 100 de ceux ayant fait des études postsecondaires. On n'à établi aucun rapport important entre la consommation du cannabis et le revenu familial brut des répondants. Le pourcentage des répondants qui ont dit en consommer moins qu'une fois par mois est passé de 67,3 p. 100 en 1984 à 61,7 p. 100 en 1987; toutefois, le pourcentage chez ceux qui ont avoué une consommation quotidienne est monté de 4,7 p. 100 en 1984 à 5,4 p. 100 consommation quotidienne est monté de 4,7 p. 100 en 1984 à 5,4 p. 100

consomma en 1987.

7891	₽861	
102	711	Nombre de répondants
%	%	Pourcentage des consommateurs
7,16	ε,76	moins d'une fois par mois
5,6	0,01	une fois par mois
2,8	6'2	deux à trois fois par mois
2,5	6'I	anismas and siol anu
12,8	2,8	deux à cinq fois par semaine
₽,8	∠' ₽	quotidiennement
	วา มาร อนุว.	"Sondages réalisés par la Fondation de la recher Loxicomanie en 1984 et 1987.

Consommation du cannabis chez les adultes de l'Ontano en 1984 et 1987*

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Les sections antidrogue de la G.R.C. au Canada signalent des saisies accrues de marihuana cultivée au pays, les variétés puissantes étant plus répandues en 1987 que par les années passées. Des opérations policières conjuguées de la G.R.C. en Colombie-Britannique (la province où la culture de la marihuana se pratique le plus en raison du climat tempéré) ont donné lieu à des saisies de milliers de plantes de marihuana, surfout dans des plantations aménagées sur des terres de la Couronne. Deux enquêtes distinctes faites par la G.R.C. en Ontario et au Québec ont permis de saisir

Le nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions relatives au cannabis par la G.R.C. en 1987 s'élève à 11141, une augmentation de 5 p. 100 par rapport aux 10 607 personnes accusées en 1986. Le nombre de personnes accusées d'importation de cannabis a augmenté de 74 p. 100, passant de 154 en 1986 à 268 en 1987. Les accusées de trafic de caluure ont augmenté de 55 p. 100, soit de 242 en 1986 à 374 en 1987 (voir la figure no 37). Le nombre de personnes accusées de trafic de cannabis en 1987 s'élève à 2565, une augmentation de 17 p. 100 par rapport aux 2 191 personnes accusées en 1986. Selon de 17 p. 100 par rapport aux 2 191 personnes accusées en 1986. Selon de 17 p. 100 par rapport aux 2 191 classification des trafiquants, la G.R.C. a mené 1 085 enquêtes de trafic de classification des trafiquants, la G.R.C. a mené 1 085 enquêtes de trafic de classification des trafiquants, la G.R.C. a mené 1 085 enquêtes de trafic de classification des trafiquants, la G.R.C. a mené 1 085 enquêtes de trafic de cannabis en 1987 contre 935 en 1986, soit une hausse de 16 p. 100 (voir la figure nº 38).

Total	805	1 065	226	1 085
Trafic de marihuana – moins de 10 kg haschich – moins de 1 kg haschich liquide – moins de 0,5 kg	₽ 61	197	672	90₺
Trafic de marihuana – 10 à 50 kg haschich – 1 à 25 kg haschich liquide – 0,5 à 2,5 kg	961	282	802	887
Trafic de marihuana – 50 à 100 kg haschich – 25 à 50 kg haschich liquide – 2,5 à 5 kg	191	<i>1</i> 91	76	111
Trafic de marihuana – 100 à 500 kg haschich – 50 à 250 kg haschich liquide – 5 à 25 kg	113	121	7.7	211
Trafic de marihuana – 500 à 1 000 kg haschich – 250 à 500 kg haschich liquide – 25 à 50 kg	92	08	L₽	Ιħ
Trafic de marihuana – 1 000 kg ou plus haschich – 500 kg ou plus haschich liquide – 50 kg ou plus	201	2 5 I	132	122
Catégorie	₽861	2861	9861	7891

Figure no 38:

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ooricomanie de l'Ontario en 1985 el soxicomanie de l'Ontario					
126	8,05	3,05			
I I c	1,35	Σ,₽Ω			
96	2,81	1,21			
əL	۷'₹	8,5			
Année scolaire					
pourcentage général	2,12	6'51			
temmes	6'41	2,21			
rommes	24,4	7,81			
exe	, , ,	207			
	Pourcentage des	consommateurs"			
Vombre de répondants	5414	4567			
	3861	7891			

Consommation du cannabis chez les adolescents de l'Ontano en 1985 et 1987*

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CANNABIS

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cuivre couramment utilisés en plomberie. grammes qui consiste à placer la drogue à l'intérieur de petits bouchons de « Accord » et une nouvelle méthode de distribution du haschich liquide en ont signalé la présence fréquente de haschich arborant l'inscription haschichs libyen et marocain vendus au Québec. Les provinces des Prairies signalons la marihuana de Trinité-et-Tobago offerte à Toronto, et les cannabis le plus populaire. Parmi les nouvelles sources de cannabis, nouvelles tendances en 1987, le haschich noir demeure le dérivé de Jamaïque et du haschich liquide de la Jamaïque. En dépit de certaines de sources canadiennes, ainsi que du haschich solide du Liban et de la provenant de la Colombie, de la Jamaïque, du Mexique, de la Thaïlande et différents marchés. Sur le marché canadien, il y avait de la marihuana et à l'offre varient au Canada, la marihuana ou le haschich dominant Canada, y compris les régions isolées. Les tendances relatives à la demande procurer facilement, en différentes quantités, dans toutes les régions du abondantes sur le marché illicite canadien en 1987. Il était possible de s'en Les dérivés de cannabis sont demeurés les drogues illicites les plus

En 1987, la G.R.C. et Douanes Canada ont saisi 50882,8 kg de cannabis, comparativement à 26250,7 kg en 1986, soit une augmentation de 94 p. 100. Les saisies de marihuana ont augmenté de 218 p. 100, passant de 8514 kg en 1986 à 25475 kg en 1987. Les saisies de haschich sont hassées de 17857 kg en 1986 à 25968 kg en 1987, tandis que celles du haschich liquide ont atteint 439,8 kg en 1987, contre 99,7 kg en 1986, soit une hausse de plus de 540 p. 100 (voir la figure no 56).

7891	9861	2861	₽86I	1982	Type de drogue
26475	\$158	2942	284₫	23361	Marihuana
23 968	178371	18973	2379	79₽€	Haschich
8,954	L'66	7,102	2,702	7,481	Haschich liquide
8,28808	7,022.92	7,959,22	S,051-8	7,21072	Total

Comprend les dérivés de cannabis saisis par la G.P.C. et Douanes. Canada

,					
Total	12128	12831	12662	10901	11141
Culture	681	761	221	242	₽12
noitation	697	172	872	154	897
Trafic**	7897	2014	2433	1612	7 2 6 2
Possession	12018	10324	₽226	8 020	ħ26 Z
Accusation	Σ86Ι	₽861	2861	9861	1861

*Personnes accusées par la G.R.C. seulement. **Comprend les infractions de possession en vue d'un trafic.

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2 200		A Audi

Quantité de Canada de 1983 à 1987 – poids en kiloginimius

à 1987 cannabis de 1983 d'infractions personnes accusées° à Mombre de



CANNABIS





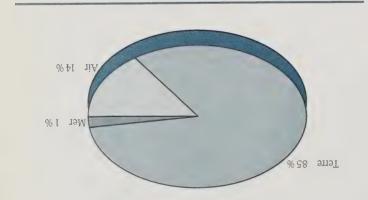


Figure no 35:

Les bandes de motards continuent de jouer un rôle clé dans le commerce des drogues chimiques illicites au Canada, bien que leurs activités aient quelque peu diminué à cet égard en 1987. Au Québec, on attribue ce changement à l'implication accrue des bandes dans le trafic de la cocaïne et du cannabis. Néanmoins, la G.R.C. a continué de mener des enquêtes d'envergure au cours de l'année sur le rôle des bandes de motards en ce qui a trait à la fabrication et au trafic de drogues chimiques.

Même si les bandes sont les principaux trafiquants de drogues chimiques de fabrication locale, notamment la PCP, la méthamphétamine, et le MDA, ainsi que le LSD importé des États-Unis, des groupes moins organisés se livrent de plus en plus au trafic de drogues telles que le diazèpam, la psilocybine et les médiciaments détournés. Toutefois, selon bandes ac livrent du Manitoba et de la Nouvelle-Écosse, les bandes in provenant du Manitoba et de la Nouvelle-Écosse, les bandes de motards ont continué de contrôler la production et la distribution de la plupart des drogues chimiques vendues dans ces provinces l'année demière.

contacts dans diverses compagnies pharmaceutiques. détournés est contrôlé par des organisations montréalaises qui ont des dans la province de Québec. Par contre, le commerce des médicaments distribution et le trafic de drogues chimiques, en particulier le LSD et la PCP, Montreal, a Quedec et dans les Cantons de l'Est semblent controler la réseaux de bandes de motards. Des bandes bien organisées établies à acheminée de la Colombie-Britannique et du sud de l'Ontario grâce à des Quant aux sections des provinces des Prairies, la marchandise leur est sections locales du Québec ou d'une bande établie dans l'ouest de Montréal. locale des Hells Angels reçoit généralement ses approvisionnements des l'expédition des narcodollars vers la bande. En Nouvelle-Ecosse, la section parmi ses membres afin d'y exercer un monopole et d'avoir un réseau pour Mantimes. La bande a divisé cette région en territoires qu'elle a répartis Angels demeurent les principaux fournisseurs de ces produits dans les Vancouver sont demeurées les plaques tournantes du marché. Les Hells centres vers les régions rurales ou éloignées. Montréal, Toronto et chimiques illicites au Canada, la distribution se fait depuis des grands D'après les tendances constatées au niveau du trafic des drogues

avaient été envoyées par la poste (voir la figure no 35). total. Une partie des drogues chimiques importees illegalement par avion 14 p. 100. Quant au transport par bateau, il ne compte que pour 1 p. 100 du 80 p. 100 en 1986, alors que le transport par avion est passé de 19 à marchés illicites ont été transportées par route, comparativement à provinces. En 1987, environ 85 p. 100 des drogues chimiques destinées aux populaire pour la distribution des drogues chimiques entre les diverses generalement par route. Cette méthode de transport est aussi la plus partie du LSD est introduit au pays par des bandes de motards, magazines ou de publications similaires consacrés aux drogues. La majeure utilisant des réseaux de vente par correspondance établis par le biais de traverser la frontière pour s'approvisionner, soit obtenir la marchandise en fabriquées et mises en marché aux Etats-Unis, les trafiquants doivent soit par bateau. Etant donné que presque toutes les simili-drogues sont les simili-drogues, sont introduites au pays par voie de terre, par avion et Les drogues chimiques importées des Etats-Unis, telles que le LSD et

programme d'ordonnance de l'Alberta, consulter le chapitre 3.) détails sur l'abondance de l'héroine, le détournement des médicaments et le approvisionnement régulier d'héroïne pendant cette période. (Pour plus de au cours du dernier trimestre de 1987, et ce, en raison d'un détournement en général et des cas d'ordonnances multiples en particulier périodes de pénurie. Au Manitoba, il y a eu diminution des incidents de multiples, servaient de drogues de remplacement de l'héroïne durant les détournés en Saskatchewan, principalement par l'obtention d'ordonnances inversement proportionnelle à l'offre d'héroine. En 1987, les médicaments encourageants. L'activité par rapport au détournement des médicaments est réprimer cette pratique frauduleuse semble avoir donner des résultats formulaires d'ordonnance en triplicata mis de l'avant en Alberta pour province pour obtenir des ordonnances multiples. Le programme des de l'enrayer. En fait, certains toxicomanes se rendraient à l'extérieur de la maintenant davantage sensibilisés au problème et ont pris des mesures afin Toutefois, les médecins et les pharmaciens de cette province sont licites vendues sur le marché noir sont obtenues à l'aide de cette méthode.

Afin de tenter d'enrayer le problème grandissant des ordonnances multiples en Saskatchewan, la Gendarmene a fait enquête sur 5 400 ordonnances, avec l'aide du Collège royal des médecins et chirurgiens, de l'Association des pharmaciens et de quatre services de police importants. À la suite de ces recherches, 812 accusations ont été portées contre 130 personnes. Les enquêtes ont révélé que 44 p. 100 des ordonnances avaient été délivrées par 9 médecins. Des 589 médecins visés par l'enquête, 15 ont médecins et chirurgiens.

au téléphone et confirmer au pharmacien la validité de l'ordonnance. la pharmacie la plus proche, alors que l'autre reste sur place pour repondre après le départ des employés; l'un d'eux rédige une ordonnance et se rend à deux individus s'introduisent par effraction dans le cabinet d'un médecin vierges sur le marché illicite à raison de 5 \$ l'unité. Il arrive également que noms fictifs. Aussi, il est possible de se procurer des feuilles d'ordonnance d'ordonnances et rédigent eux-mêmes les ordonnances en signant des talsification d'ordonnances. Les trafiquants volent des carnets multiples, vols par effraction et autres délits), certains recourent à la pour ce genre de produits. En plus des méthodes habituelles (ordonnances illègales et de méthodes destinées à répondre à la demande grandissante tôt dans le présent chapitre. Par conséquent, il y a une myriade d'activités dépendent exclusivement de ces drogues, comme il a été mentionné plus substances chimiques, les enquêtes ont révélé que certains toxicomanes l'héroïne et de certains produits entrant dans la fabrication d'autres Bien que les médicaments détoumés servent souvent de succédanés de

Total	Pertes en transit	Détourne- ment	Pertes -xəni səəupilq	Vol à main armée	Chapar- dage	Introduc- tion par Effraction	əşuuy
828	22	72	22	18	ÞΙ	₽7₹	2861
1 pp	91	<i>L</i> I	01	06	72	782	₽861
220	6	9	32	ΣL	10	218	586I
488	81	6	45	28	9	222	9861
423	7₹	81	82	92	6	728	Z86I

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Vols et autres pertes de drogues de l'annexe G de 1983 à

essentiels à la fabrication des méthamphétamines, était produite clandestinement à Burnaby (C.-B.) et à Lacolle (Québec). Ces deux installations, de même que le matériel destiné à fabriquer les méthamphétamines, ont été saisis par la Gendarmerie.

La fabrication de fausse mêthaqualone demeure un problème pour les autorités policières. Au cours d'une descente dans deux importants laboratoires clandestins à Saint-Jérôme et à Montréal, les policières ont saisi environ un million de comprimés de diazépam prête à être utilisée, ainsi que plusieurs millions de comprimés divers. Dans les deux cas, les comprimés de méthaqualone devaient être divors. Dans les marchés américains. De plus, entre 1981 et 1986, plusieurs écoulés aur les marchés américains. De plus, entre 1981 et 1986, plusieurs exporté aux les marchés américains. De plus, entre 1981 et 1986, plusieurs exporté aux les marchés au en organisation montréalise ont fabriqué et exporté aux États-Unis quelque 13,5 millions de comprimés de méthaqualone.

Le détournement des médicaments est une source majeure des drogues chimiques illicites vendues au Canada. Cette situation s'est aggravée en 1987 et cette tendance va se poursuivre en 1988. Le détournement des drogues d'ordonnance devient donc un problème de plus en plus critique. La production, la fabrication, l'exportation, l'importation, la distribution et l'usage de diverses substances psychotropiques à des fins scientifiques ou médicales sont régis non seulement par les lois canadiennes, mais aussi médicales sont régis non seulement par les lois canadiennes, ià cause de leur Convention unique des Mations Unies sur les stupéfisnits et la valleur élevée sur les substances psychotropiques. Toutefois, à cause de leur valleur élevée sur le marché noir, le détournement de médicaments importés à des fins thérapeutiques représente une activité criminelle lucrative.

drogues. surveillent les lieux afin de déterminer exactement où sont conservées les L'intention de commettre un vol à main armée ou un vol par effiaction garder sous clé tous les stupétiants, plusieurs des individus qui ont Dans cette dernière province, bien que les pharmacies doivent maintenant en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique que se produisent ces incidents. sur l'ensemble des vols et des pertes de drogues de l'annexe G, c'est surtout armée, de vols par effraction et de pertes inexpliquées. D'après les chiffres pertes en transit est de beaucoup inférieur au nombre total de vols à main augmentations, le nombre total de vols à l'arraché, de détournements et de respectivement de 80 p. 100, 100 p. 100 et 33 p. 100. En dépit de ces l'arraché, les détournements et les pertes en transit ont augmenté (7 p. 100) et des pertes inexpliquées (10 p. 100), alors que les vols à une réduction des vols par effraction (22 p. 100), des vols à main armée qui démontre un renversement de la tendance signalée en 1986. On a noté total de pertes et de vols de drogues de l'annexe G a diminué de 13 p. 100, ce Bureau des drogues dangereuses indiquent que de 1987 à 1988, le nombre la complicité de professionnels de la santé. Les chiffres fournis par le Ces détournements s'effectuent de diverses façons, parfois même avec

Il y a plusieurs années, les vols à main armée, les vols par effraction et autres délits semblables étaient les méthodes les plus utilisées pour obtenir illégalement des drogues d'ordonnance. Toutefois, depuis quelques années, l'obtention d'ordonnances multiples est devenue une méthode de détournement populaire. La diminution du nombre de vols et autres pertes en 1987 serait imputable en partie à la popularité croissante de cette en partie à la popularité croissante des drogues pertes productions de détournement. En Nouvelle-Écosse, la plupart des drogues de détournement.

et les simili-drogues fabriqués et mis en marché aux Etats-Unis sont importés au Canada par des réseaux de trafiquants. En 1987, la psilocybine a continué à provenir de champignons psilocybes poussant à l'état sauvage sur les côtes est et ouest du pays. Ces champignons sont également cultivés dans des installations intérieures complexes de forçage, poursuivant ainsi la tendance observée en 1985.

Le nombre de laboratoires clandestins saisis a diminué en 1987. En effet, la G.R.C. n'en a démantelé que quatre en Colombie-Britannique, en Ontario et au Québec. Au cours de la seconde moitié de 1987, les autorités ont découvert deux laboratoires de PCP, l'un dans la région de Toronto et l'autre à Chicoutimi. Les renseignements indiquent que les laboratoires de PCP établis au Québec sont en général exploités par des trafiquants locaux qui limitent leurs ventes à cette province. La P2P, l'un des précurseuts qui limitent leurs ventes à cette province. La P2P, l'un des précurseuts

əəuuy	Type de drogue	Emplacement du laboratoire
2861	Méthamphétamine Méthamphétamine	Peterborough (Ontario) Hamilton (Ontario)
	Méthamphétamine	London (Ontario)
	Méthamphétamine	Madoc (Ontario)
	Méthamphétamine Méthamphétamine	Toronto (Ontario) New Westminister (Colombie-Britannique)
	Méthaqualone	Montréal (Québec)
	WDA	Toronto (Ontario)
<u></u> ₽86I	AdM	Victoria (Colombie-Britannique)
1001	WDV	Surrey (Colombie-Britannique)
	MDA	Burnaby (Colombie-Britannique)
	WDV	Cambridge (Ontario)
	Méthamphétamine	St-Hilarion (Québec)
	Méthamphétamine	Glen Sutton (Québec)
	bCb	Saint-Jérôme (Québec)
2001	ЬСР	Gracefield (Quebec)
286I	bCb	Laval (Quebec)
	bCb bCb	Fossambault-sur-le-lac (Québec) Saint-Ubald (Québec)
	Morphine	Sainte-Poy (Quebec)
	Méthamphétamine	Hamilton (Ontario)
	Méthamphétamine	London (Ontario)
	Méthamphétamine	Toronto (Ontario)
	Methamphetamine	Sainte-Adèle (Québec)
	Phosphate d'amphètamine	Pincourt (Quebec)
9861	bcb bcb	Comté de Portneuf (Québec)
	bCb bCb	Lac Sergent (Québec)
	WDV	Québec (Québec) Nanoose (Colombie-Britannique)
	Méthamphétamine	London (Ontario)
	Méthamphétamine	London (Ontario)
	Méthamphétamine	Montréal (Québec)
7891	Méthamphétamine	Burnaby (Colombie-Britannique)
	Méthamphétamine	Lacolle (Québec)
	ЬCЬ	Toronto (Ontario)

Chicoutimi (Québec)

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Saisies de clandestins de drogues chimimes au Canada de 1983 à 1987

*Laboratoires clandestins de drogues de haschich liquide et de G.R.C. seulement Nota: Il est question des Jaboratoires de haschich liquide et de

cocajne dans les chapitres qui portent sur ces drogues.

d'hommes ont fait usage de tranquillisants. 6,7 p. 100. Au cours de ces deux années, beaucoup plus de femmes que Ontariens adultes qui consommaient des tranquillisants est passé de 9,3 à

"Sondages réalisés par la Fondation toxicomanie de l'Ontario. "Pourcentage de consommation des moins une Jois au cours des 12 moi	ทุก รอกษานานุว รอกอิงเก		
4allucinogènes	0'9	8,₽	9,₽
och (2,0	7, I	E,I
prescrits) SD	9,8	₽,7	6,8
non prescrits) Tranquillisants	2,0	۷,4	6'₺
ranquillisants	0'9	ς'ς	0'ε
prescrits)	-1-	at v	als
kimulants	2,8	Σ,₽	Σ,₽
stimulants non prescrits)	₽,81	8,11	61
Méthamphétamine Agthanis	ν ₃ ι	1,5	I,Σ 9,7
prescrits)	O Z	1 2	1 4
sarbitutiques	0,11	0'6	8'4
non prescrits)	- , ,		
sarbituriques	0'9	₽'₽	ε'ε
lype de drogue		_	
	Pourcenta	ge de consom	mateurs
vombre de répondants	757 A	4124	4567
	2861	2861	1861

19 586I '£86I UP ดนทาน0 นอ รออนนท 2 SI DI D 2/ SAD כעבל ובש ממסובשכבונג гоплотительной де

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En 1987, la Fondation de la recherche sur la toxicomanie a également

être consommés surtout à des fins médicales. medicales) s'est stabilise depuis 1985. Enfin, les barbitunques continuent a des fins médicales), de méthamphétamines et de stimulants (à des fins populaire en 1987, alors que l'usage de tranquillisants (que ce soit ou non à douze mois précédant le sondage. Le LSD demeure l'hallucinogène le plus c'est la drogue chimique qu'ils avaient le plus consommée au cours des 7,9 p. 100 en 1987, les élèves qui ont participé aux études ont déclare que stimulants à des fins non médicales soit passé de 15,4 p. 100 en 1983 à consommation depuis 1983 (voir la figure no 32), Bien que l'usage de années. Les résultats ont démontré une baisse générale de la effectué une étude sur l'usage des drogues chez les élèves de la 7e à la 13e

au pays dans des laboratoires, tout comme certaines simili-drogues. Le LSD de l'annexe H et la PCP (règie par la Loi sur les stupéfiants) sont fabriquées dans des laboratoires clandestins au Canada. Aussi, plusieurs des drogues licites, à l'exception des méthamphétamines, lesquelles sont fabriquées annexes F et G et offertes sur le marché noir ont été détournées de sources sources licites, et l'importation illégale. La plupart des drogues visées par les sources principales: la fabrication clandestine, le détournement à partir de Les drogues chimiques illicites vendues au Canada proviennent de trois

le trafic international

La production nationale et

Figure no 32:

llisants	Tranqui	ifères	uwos	lants	umite	
1861	₽861	7891	₽861	7891	₽861	
690 [1047	₽20 I	1043	240 I	6 1 0 I	Vombre de répondants
1	nateurs*				H	
۷'9	θ	ngorb əl 0,6	ar type o	d 9'7	2,5	Pourcentage général
3,5	1,9	1,7	9'₺	0,2	9,2	yommes Sexe
9'6	5,21	8,01	6'6	ľ,δ	9'7	femmes fge
1,2	9,ε	1,7	2,2	2,₽	1,3	sns 92 s 81
5'6 6'4	2,01 2,51	6,8 Σ,11	6,8 2,81	2,2 ₽,1	5,2 δ,0	50 a 49 ans 50 ans et plus

sunoun ar sənbiyünyə sənbəcə gə sənəsə ya yonxolorus an monus toxtoonaan qof tontaano Soonaasə realises par la Fondation de la recherche sur la

une fois au cours des 12 mois précédent le sondage.

Consommation de chez les adultes de drogues chimiques drommation d

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100 medecins, 1987, la G.R.C. a enquêté sur trois cas où le suspect avait consulté plus de Le troisième groupe se compose de toxicomanes chroniques. Au cours de ménagères et un nombre infime seulement possèdent un casier judiciaire. environ 20 p. 100 des cas étudiés. Plusieurs d'entre elles sont des corriger des problèmes reliés au vieillissement. Ces femmes constituent dépendance à la suite d'un traitement médical légitime souvent destiné à en majeure partie de femmes d'un certain âge qui ont développé une premières armes dans ce genre de crime. Le deuxième groupe est compose èté arrêtés pour des affaires de drogue et qui n'en sont pas à leurs signalés en 1987. Il s'agit dans la plupart des cas de chômeurs qui ont déjà est responsable de près de 60 p. 100 des cas d'ordonnances multiples femmes de 40 à 55 ans et les toxicomanes chroniques. Le premier groupe l'obtention d'ordonnances multiples: les hommes âgés de 22 à 30 ans, les effet, elles ont identifié trois catégories de personnes impliquées dans a trait au détournement de médicaments dans la région de Toronto. En En 1987, les autorités ont remarqué une tendance particulière en ce qui

1984, la proportion était égale. De 1984 à 1987, le pourcentage des femmes que d'hommes ont déclaré avoir utilisé des stimulants, alors qu'en qui constitue une légère augmentation par rapport à 1984. En 1987, plus de Ontariens adultes, 2,6 p. 100 ont admis avoir pris des stimulants en 1987, ce consommateurs étaient parmi le groupe des 18 à 29 ans. Parmi les stimulants, on notait le phénomène inverse, car les principaux populaires chez les 18 à 49 ans que chez les 50 ans et plus. Dans le cas des consommation. En effet, les somnifères et les tranquillisants étaient moins des deux études, il y aurait une relation importante entre l'age et la sont surtout les femmes qui utilisent des somnifères. D'après les résultats étude semblable, on en était arrivé au chiffre de 7,3 p. 100. En général, ce cours des douze mois précédant le sondage. En 1984, dans le cadre d'une répondants ont admis avoir utilisé des somnifères au moins une fois au toxicomanes adultes de l'Ontario (voir la figure no 31). Neut p. 100 des toxicomanie de l'Ontario a permis d'établir une tendance chez les Une étude menée en 1987 par la Fondation de la recherche sur la

L'abondance de précurseurs chimiques au Canada a facilité l'exploitation de laboratoires clandestins un peu partout au pays. C'est routefois au Québec que ces produits sont les plus abondants. Selon des renseignements, certaines organisations sud-américaines de trafic de cocaïne envisageraient d'établir des laboratoires dans cette province étant a saisi deux laboratoires des précurseurs chimiques. En 1987, la G.B.C. a saisi deux laboratoires de cocaïne au Québec. De plus, un troisième a saisi deux laboratoires de cocaïne au Québec. De plus, un troisième laboratoire, spécialisé celui-là dans la fabrication de cocaïne synthétique, a laboratoire, spécialisé celui-là dans la fabrication de cocaïne synthétique, a diverses méthodes, telles que l'infiltration parmi les cadres de compagnies de produits chimiques, pour garantir leur approvisionnement en précurseurs.

pharmacies. ordonnances médicales illégales et par la vente illégale dans des détournement de produits utilisés en médecine vétérinaire, par des l'Italie et de la France, soit obtenus illégalement de sources licites par le illégalement de l'étranger, notamment des Etats-Unis, de l'Allemagne, de partout au pays. Les stéroïdes sur le marché illicite sont soit importés stéroïdes dans les centres sportifs et autres installations du genre un peu Selon le Bureau des drogues dangereuses, il est facile de se procurer des athlétisme), utilisent ces produits dans le but d'accroître leurs performances. nécessite un effort musculaire intense (haltérophilie, football, culturisme, professionnels. Certains athlètes, en particulier ceux dont la discipline inquiétante de ces drogues dans les milieux athlétiques amateurs et la santé et les services de répression ont constaté une prolifération produits illégaux. Les organismes de réglementation, les professionnels de approuvés mais distribués illégalement, les produits contrefaits et d'autres important marché illicite pour les stéroïdes, y compris les produits drogues, un médecin peut prescrire ces drogues. Il existe toutefois un Canada en 1987. Conformément à l'annexe F de la Loi des aliments et La G.R.C. a noté une utilisation accrue de stéroïdes anabolisants au

En 1987, le nombre de consommateurs de drogues chimiques est demeuré stable dans la plupart des régions du pays, à l'exception du Manitoba et de l'Ontario, où ces substances semblent avoir connu un regain de popularité. Au Québec, cette stabilité serait attribuable au succès des campagnes de sensibilisation du public aux dangers des drogues chimiques. Celles-ci ont toujours été très en vogue chez les jeunes, étant donné qu'elles coûtent moins cher que les aucres drogues et qu'elles sont faussement considérées comme relativement sûres par rapport aux drogues felles que la cocaîne et l'héroîne. Le profil du toxicomane type est demeuré inchangé en 1987: étudiant ou chômeur de moins de 25 ans. Cependant, en conforme à la tendance notée en 1986.

Au Manitoba, l'augmentation de la popularité des drogues chimiques dans les écoles secondaires illustre bien la recrudescence de ces substances dans la province. Dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, les enfants d'âge scolaire et les jeunes adultes habitant les grands centres urbains constituent les principaux consommateurs de ces substances. Au Nouveautourent les principaux consommateurs de ces substances. Au Nouveautourent les principaux consommateurs de ces substances. Au Nouveautoutelist, les drogues chimiques illicites sont consommées autant par les hommes que par les femmes.

Malgré la diminution du nombre de saisies de LSD au Canada, l'usage de cette drogue a continué de se répandre dans les milieux ruraux au cours de 1987, en particulier au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Il y a Brunswick, en particulier au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Il y a Brunswick, en Alberta, en Nouvelle-Écosse et au Québec. Les analyses effectuées par le Laboratoire régional du Québec ont démontré que les doses de LSD avaient une concentration moyenne de SO à concentration moyenne de LSD en 1987 était de 46 microgrammes, alors concentration moyenne de LSD en 1987 était de 46 microgrammes, alors qu'en 1986, elle vaniait de 34 à 44 microgrammes par dose.

croissance et la qualité des champignons. serres chaudes ou d'autres installations de forçage afin de promouvoir la des méthodes utilisées en Colombie-Britannique, c'est-à-dire dans des consommation de champignons psilocybes. La culture se pratique selon a assisté au cours de 1987 à une augmentation de la culture et de la vendue dans les régions de Langley et de Chilliwack (C.-B.). Au Québec, on indiquent aussi que de la psilocybine en poudre melangee a du LSD etait mouler en diverses formes et les enrober de chocolat. Les renseignements cette province consiste encore à broyer les champignons pour ensuite les vendus au gramme, à l'once et à la livre. Une préparation populaire dans Britannique une abondance de champignons psilocybes, lesquels étaient locales alimentalent les marchés des Prairies. Il y avait en Colombie-1987 de la Colombie-Britannique, un nombre croissant d'installations Prairies. Bien qu'une grande partie des approvisionnements provenait en en particulier en Colombie-Britannique, au Québec et dans les provinces des Canada. Le nombre d'installations de culture a augmenté considérablement, La consommation de psilocybine continue d'être très répandue au

Encore cette année, on pouvait se procurer des simili-drogues un peu parout au pays. L'offre et la demande ont d'ailleurs augmenté par rapport à 1986, en particulier dans les régions de Toronto et Vancouver. Selon les renseignements obtenus par la G.R.C. au Yukon, diverses simili-drogues, la plupart faites à base de caféine, étaient vendues dans des écoles. Une Kingston en septembre 1987. Distribuée comme s'il s'agissait de « speed », Kingston en septembre 1987. Distribuée comme s'il s'agissait de « speed », kingston en septembre 1987. Distribuée comme s'il s'agissait de « speed », crite simili-drogue provoque les mêmes effets, mais a des propriétés chimiques différentes. Au début de 1988, les policiers ont démantelé dans la région de Toronto un laboratoire clandestin où l'on fabriquait une substance appelée 4-chloro-2- 5-diméthoxy-alpha-méthylbenze neethansmine, ou « DOC ». De conception analogue au MDA mais plus puissante, cette drogue se vendait au détail 5 \$ la dose.

En 1987, les autorités ont continué à découvrir des laboratoires clandestins qui fabriquatient des subatances telles que la PCP et la P2C utilisée comme précurseur chimique à la méthamphétamine. La situation semble s'être aggravée en ce qui concerne la fabrication de faux comprimés de méthaqualone à base de diazépam. Au Québec seulement, environ un million de doses ont été confisquées dans des installations clandestines de découvertes ces demières années. D'autres installations criminelles découvertes ces demières années. Des organisations criminelles québécoises ont à la source de la majeure partie de la fausse mêtrhaqualone destinée aux marchés américains.

avoir une pureté de 1 à 90 % et même contenir des substances toxiques. Par contraste, la pureté et la qualité des drogues d'ordonnance telles que l'hydromorphone sont strictement contrôlées. Ces produits sont vendus illégalement à des prix pouvant atteindre 60 \$ la dose de 2 mg. Comme il a été mentionné au chapitre 3, les médicaments d'ordonnance ne constituent pas seulement des drogues de remplacement pour les stupéfiants sur le marché illicite, car il y a des toxicomanes qui ont développé une dépendance envers ces substances.

Le Laboratoire régional de l'Ontario signale que les doses de méthamphétamine analysées en 1987 avaient une pureté moyenne de 27%. Étant donné l'offre limitée dans la région de Toronto, la méthamphétamine se vendait 3 000 \$ l'once ou 100 \$ le gramme. Au cours de l'été, des antihistaminiques en seringues pré-emballées ont été vendues comme «speed» dans la région de Victoria (C.-B.). De plus, en 1987, dans la région d'Ottawa, les autorités ont découvert une installation clandestine qui fabriquait des comprimés ont découvert une installation clandestine qui étaient vendus ensuite sur les marchés illicites canadiens comme étant du éspient vendus ensuite sur les marchés illicites canadiens comme étant du «speed» (méthamphétamine).

On pouvait se procurer de la PCP un peut partout au pays en 1987, en particulier au Québec. Dans cette province, la pureté de la PCP variait de 0,5 à 2 5% au détail, et entre 50 et 70% en vrac. Des échantillons prélevés dans un laboratoire clandestin de la région de Chicoutimi en décembre 1987 avaient une pureté moyenne de 40%.

(829 700 1) (90,0 12421)	26,88	61,7 <u>4</u> 1	29'0	drogue Total	Drogues
	171 01)	(6466411)	(4788)	(602992)	annexe F	d'ordonnance de l'annexe F
24,0 (87)	74,11 (49)	52,8 (814)	57,2 (576.2)	29,97 (079.5)	Méthamphéta- mine	Drogues contrôlées de l'annexe G
21,0 (47291)	(962 S)	40,0 (17311)	12,0 (42721)	81,0 (81898)	Amphétamine	
(1791) (1770I)	52,0 (088 1)	40,0 (881)	(290,SI)	Barbituriques	
12,11 (65,305)	22,0 272 61)	(9226) (9226)	2,15 (36,562)	88,191 (133 <i>5</i> 4)	Autres drogues de l'annexe G	
12,67 (826 628)	12,21 526 25)	11,45 (25,905)	8,14 (71123)	47,172 (86089)	Total annexe G	
(025.421) (č	— — — —	(826 927)	8,0 (9 1 8881)	(529 6£1)	red	Drogues d'usage restreint de l'annexe
79,0 (51)	62,2 (71)	87,5 (81)	08,2 (969)	28,0 (358)	HMDA	
	128,71 (6023)	18,917 (7591)	48,63 (1702)	72,02 (2.760)	Autres drogues annexe H	
	00,421 00,421	72,527 (219852)	26,12 (989721)	72,85 (152919)	Total Annexe H	
12,5	12,7	20,19	(305)	85,21 (7777)	Total PCP	Loi sur les stupéfiants

Quantité de dregues chimiques saisies au Canada de 1983 hilogrammes (et en hilogrammes au Canantie au

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(PCP), qui est régie par la Loi sur les stupétiants, s'est avérée encore cette année, une drogue très en demande. De façon générale, les drogues les plus populaires ont été le LSD, la méthamphétamine et la psilocybine.

En 1987, le nombre de personnes accusées par la G.R.C. d'infractions relatives aux drogues chimiques est demeuré stable par rapport à l'année précédente, passant de 701 à 705. La variation la plus importante touche les infractions relatives à la PCP. En effet, leur nombre a diminué de 36 p. 100 entre 1986 et 1987, ce qui s'inscrit dans la tendance amorcée en 1985. Le nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions relatives aux drogues de l'annexe F a diminué de 22 p. 100. Toutefois, dans le cas des drogues de l'annexe G, le nombre d'accusées est passé de 57 en 1986 à 75 en 1987, soit une hausse de 28 p. 100. Quant aux personnes accusées de traffc de drogues de l'annexe H, leur nombre est passé de 207 en 1986 à 231 en 1987. Cette hausse explique en bonne partie la légère augmentation du nombre total d'accusations relatives aux drogues de l'annexe H (voir la figure nº 28).

Selon le Système de classification des trafiquants, la G.R.C. a enquêté sur 304 trafiquants de drogues chimiques au cours de 1987, ce qui représente une augmentation de 13 p. 100 par rapport à l'année précédente. Le nombre d'enquêtes sur des personnes accusées de trafic de plus de 10 kg de drogues chimiques a augmenté de 26 p. 100. Pour ce qui est des quantités inférieures à 500 grammes, le nombre de trafiquants qui ont fait l'objet d'une enquête, est passé de 119 à 137, soit une augmentation de 15 p. 100. Quant au nombre de personnes qui ont fait le trafic de quantités variant entre 0,5 et 10 kg, il a légèrement diminué en 1987, comme le démontre la figure n° 29.

Total	250	292	072	₹05
səsop 000 g				
en vrac) ou de moins de				
Trafic de moins de 500 grammes	150	171	611	137
qe 2 000 y 10 000 qoses	007		0,,,	227
Trafic de 0,5 à 5 kilos (en vrac) ou	100	78	89	23
qe 10 000 ÿ 20 000 qoses		00	02	~ ~
Trafic de 5 à 10 kilos (en vrac) ou	₽Σ	1.7	07	77
snid no səsop 000 05 əb no	, 2	F C/		00
Trafic de 10 kilos ou plus (en vrac)	99	64	9.1.	76
			44	
Catégorie	₽861	286I	9861	7891

Catégorisation des trafiquants de drogues chimiques dyant fait l'objet d'enquête de la part 1867, de 1984

:67 ou əingid

L'augmentation marquée des saisies de drogues de l'annexe F est attribuée aux importantes quantités de diazépam découvertes au Québec en 1987. Les saisies de drogues de l'annexe G n'ont augmenté que légèrement, passant de 12,22 kg en 1986 à 12,67 kg en 1987. Par comparaison, les saisies de drogues de l'annexe H étaient de 134 kg en 1986 contre 115,97 kg en 1987. Par contre, le nombre de doses de LSD saisies a diminué considérablement, passant de 469 916 à 124 320. Les saisies de PCP ont également diminué en 1987, passant de 7,21 kg à 3,21 kg.

Le prix et la pureté constituent des indicateurs de tendance importants dans le cas des drogues chimiques. Ces drogues, en particulier les produits pharmaceutiques détoumés, sont souvent utilisées comme succédanés de certains stupéfiants, tels que l'héroïne. Cet opiacé vendu dans la rue peut

*1861 D E861 PP รอกชิกแบบ รอกฮือสุก әр әлүшом

Figure no 28:

Satégorie de drogue	Accusation	1983	1984	1985	9861	7861
Drogues d'ordonnance de l'annexe F	Vente sans ordonnance	ħ	7₹	77	81	ħΙ
Drogues contrôlées de l'annexe G	**oñaT	001	98	92	<i>L</i> S	22
	Total annexe G	100	98	92	29	27
Drogree d'iseage	Possession	127	451	282	222	290
Drogues d'usage restreint de l'annexe H	Trafic**	92Þ	202	872	202	721
	Hotal annexe H	1911	879	999	₽85	169
Loi sur les stupéfiants Phencyclidine (PCP)	Possession Trafic** Importation	7 92 92	20 20 20	22 22 23	12 25 5	8 —
	Total PCP	88	97	89	7ħ	72
Total		1 226	518	287	107	907
d səəsnəən səuuosıəd.	ar la G.R.C. seulemeni					

Comprend les infractions de possession en vue d'un trafic.

mèthylènedioxiamphètamine (MDA) et la psilocybine. La phencyclidine consommées étaient le diéthylamide de l'acide lysergique (LSD), le Quant aux drogues chimiques restreintes de l'annexe H, les plus étaient la méthamphétamine («speed»), la pentazocine et les barbituriques. méthylphénidate. Les drogues contrôlées de l'annexe G les plus répandues de l'annexe F les plus populaires étaient le diazèpam, le flurazèpam et le annexes F, G et H de la Loi des aliments et drogues. En 1987, les drogues Au Canada, les principales drogues chimiques sont régies par les

du pays, en particulier dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. L'abus de solvants et d'inhalants constitue encore un problème dans le nord la consommation de drogues chimiques et la fabrication de simili-drogues. ont été écoulées sur le marché, ce qui continue d'avoir des répercussions sur marché illicite canadien. D'énormes quantités de médicaments détournés restreint et de médicaments d'ordonnance ont été vendues en 1987 sur le Des quantités abondantes de drogues contrôlées, de drogues d'usage répercussions sur les tendances du marché illicite des drogues chimiques. sont produites ici même au Canada, ce qui semble avoir eu des producteurs, en particulier des Etats-Unis, la majeure partie de ces drogues Bien que certains approvisionnements proviennent d'autres pays particulier, car la plupart des substances chimiques sont labriquées au pays. Au Canada, le marché illicite des drogues chimiques revêt un caractère

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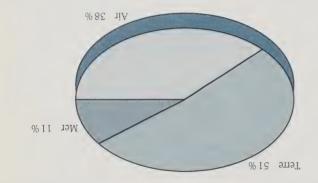
CHIWIONES DESOURTS





La grande majorité des saisies de cocaine au Canada impliquent de

en 1985). et 79 p. 100 en 1985) et 11 p. 100 par bateau (20 p. 100 en 1986 et 1 p. 100 38 p. 100 de la cocaïne est arrivée au Canada par avion (25 p. 100 en 1986 comparativement à 55 p. 100 en 1986 et 20 p. 100 en 1985. Environ marché illicite canadien est entrée au pays par voie de terre, de Montréal ou de Vancouver. En 1987, 51 p. 100 de la cocaïne sur le par voie de terre ou par les principaux aéroports internationaux de Toronto, faibles quantités pour consommation personnelle, importées des Etats-Unis



Canada en 1987 de la cocaïne au uoitatioqui'l ruoq Modes de transport

Figure no 27:

transfèrer d'un camion. bimoteur léger contenant 500 kg de cocaine, qu'on venait tout juste de d'ameublement. Enfin, sur la côte ouest du Costa Rica, on a saisi un avion de deux tonnes de cocaine dissimulée dans un envoi de bois et saisie, effectuée en Floride, impliquait un navire hondurien contenant plus excédentaires, à Miami, pour passer la drogue en contrebande. La deuxième un groupe de façade du cartel de Medellin avait acheté ce bateau des stocks canadienne transportant deux tonnes de cocaine a été saisi au Guatemala; qui concerne le premier incident, un ancien bâtiment de la Garde côtière plusieurs tonnes de cocaïne que les autorités ont interceptés en 1987. En ce Unis. Il s'agirait de la méthode utilisée pour expédier trois envois de Honduras, au Belize et au Guatemala, à destination du sud-est des Etatsplusieurs tonnes à bord de navires dans des ports de la mer des Caraïbes au Panama ou au Costa Rica. Ces envois sont ensuite réunis en cargaisons de Guatemala, avec des escales techniques ou de transbordement au nord du plus de 500 kg, en général par avion bimoteur léger, vers le Honduras et le

Sure no 26: Amérique du Sud

Amerique du sud -250 à 500 kg de feuilles de coca - de 200 à 750 \$

-250 à 500 kg de feuilles de coca = 2,5 kg de pâte de coca - 900 à 1 000 \$

-2,5 kg de pâte de coca = 1 kg de cocaine base - 1 500 à 1 600 \$

-2,5 kg de pâte de coca = 1 kg de cocaine base - 1 500 à 1 600 \$

- 1 kg de cocaine base = 1 kg de chlothydrate de cocaine -

Canada

100 9 250\$

20009 0000 2

Prix de gros – 1 kg de chlorhydrate de cocaïne (pure) – 40 000 à 70 000 \$ 70 000 \$ Prix de détail – 1 once (28 grammes) de chlorhydrate de cocaïne d'une pureté de 50 % – 1 gramme de chlorhydrate de cocaïne d'une pureté de 50 % – 1 gramme de chlorhydrate de cocaïne d'une pureté de 50 % – 1 gramme de chlorhydrate de cocaïne d'une pureté de 50 % –

Prix de la cocaïne successives du 7861 no signe rafis de la cocaïne

Le Mexique sert de pays de transbordement majeur pour la cocaïne sud-américaine destinée principalement aux États-Unis, mais ausai au Canada. Parmi les diverses méthodes de transport impliquées dans le transit au Mexique de la cocaïne provenant de la Colombie, du Pérou, de la Bolivie et de l'Équateur, signalons les navires qui utilisent les ports et les voies de navigation de l'Atlantique et du Pacifique, et aurtout les aéronefs légers qui peuvent se poser sur les centaines de pistes d'attentissage privées et clandestines. Une quantité considérable de cocaïne est également transportée par des passeurs dans les aéroports du Mexique.

L'aéronef léger est fréquemment employé pour expédier la cocaine aux d'atts-Unis. En effet, ces avions décollent des nombreuses pistes d'atternissage clandestines aménagées dans la péninsule de Guajira (Colombie), et traversent les Antilles en passant d'île en île, en direction nord. Même si la Police nationale de la Colombie a détruit un bon nombre de ces pistes, les contrebandiers les remettent rapidement en état. En raison Colombie, les Antilles sont récemment devenues d'importants points de transit sur la voie d'acheminement de la cocaine vers l'est. La cocaine colombienne arrive par camion ou par bateau, au Venezuela, en Guyana et a Trinité-et-Tobago, et ensuite, poursuit sa route par avion ou dans de petites embarcations, directement vers les marchés nord-aménicains ou via la Barbade ou Antigua.

en Europe et aux États-Unis, au cours de 1987. ports de mer. Il y a eu de nombreuses arrestations de trafiquants brésiliens, de Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Recife et Manaus, ainsi que de nombreux système de transport diversifié, qui comprend les aéroports internationaux avec ses immenses frontières non protégées, son important marché et son l'Amérique du Nord. Le Brésil offre un accès idéal aux trafiquants de drogue, internationaux quotidiens, surtout à destination de l'Europe et de chaque jour, au Brésil par l'aéroport de Sao Paulo, qui assure 75 vols 30 à 50 kg de cocaïne provenant uniquement de la Bolivie entreraient, transbordement et de distribution au Brésil ou au marché international. De pistes d'atterrissage clandestines et les aéroports importants, aux fins de contrebande, à la frontière du Brésil, par voie terrestre ou en utilisant les provenant du Pérou, de la Bolivie et de la Colombie est passée en en plus d'être un pays consommateur et de transbordement clé. La drogue le nom d'epadu, des précurseurs chimiques et du chlorhydrate de cocaïne, particulièrement évidente. Le Brésil produit une variété de coca connue sous cocaine, au Brésil, au Venezuela, en Equateur et en Argentine, a été Au cours de 1987, l'augmentation de la production et du trafic de la

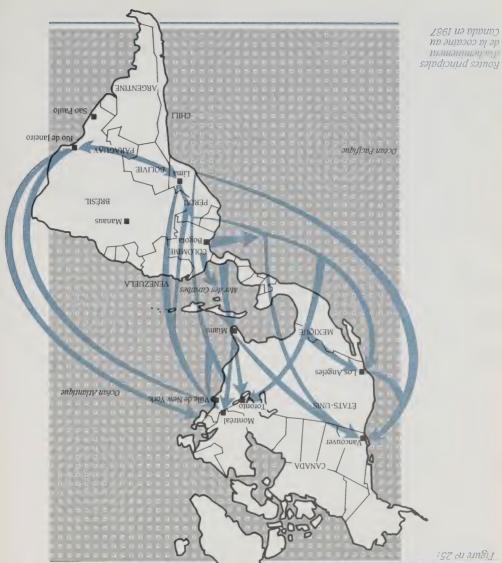
Les autorités estiment que de 15 à 20 tonnes de cocaïne, surtout colombienne, transitent au Venezuela, chaque année. Le Venezuela, voisin de la Bolivie et du Pérou et important pays de transbordement, est surtout menacé par le trafic maritime, via les navires commerciaux. Au cours de 1986 et de 1987, il y a eu des saisies majeures de cocaïne aux États-Unis à bord de navires vénèzueliens, entre autres, une de 420 kg destinés à Miami, en Floride, au mois d'avril 1987 et une d'environ une tonne au large de la Floride au mois d'avril 1987 et une d'environ une tonne au large de la mois d'avoût suivant. Les aéronefs privés constituent un autre mode de transport populaire pour la cocaïne transbordée au Venezuela, où de nombreux aéroports clandestins facilitent les activités de contrebande.

Les autorités équatoriennes signalent une augmentation marquée du transport de la cocaïne par des navires et des aéronefs appartenant à l'Équateur, ainsi qu'une augmentation du nombre de passeurs qui transitent aux aéroports importants de Quito et de Guayaquil. Étant donné le nombre de correspondances aériennes et mantimes en Equateur, ce pays fait très bien fonction de lieu de transit surtout pour la cocaïne provenant des laboratoires de raffinage de la Colombie ou d'ailleurs en Amérique du Sud, à destination de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Europe.

La cocaïne continue d'entrer en Argentine, surtout le long de sa frontière avec la Bolivie, formée de quelque 725 kilomètres de régions accidentées et montagneuses, et, à un moindre degré, par les aéroports internationaux argentine. Buenos Aires demeure le principal point d'entrée de la cocaïne en Argentine. De plus, la drogue y entre par voie de terre et par les réseaux fluviaux du Paraguay, autre lieu de transbordement de la par les réseaux fluviaux du Paraguay, autre lieu de transbordement de la par les réseaux fluviaux du Paraguay, autre lieu de transbordement de la cocaïne provenant de la Bolivie. La drogue quitte l'Argentine à bord de destination importante, le service des douanes et la police fédérale de l'Argentine signalent une augmentation des envois de cocaïne destinée à l'Argentine signalent une augmentation des envois de cocaïne destinée à marchandise sur les marchés européens et la disponibilité de marchés européens et la disponibilité de correspondances aériennes et maritimes majeures en Argentine.

Les voies aériennes de l'Amérique centrale prennent de plus en plus d'importance dans le transport de la cocaïne vers les marchés nord-américains. Les cartels de Medellin et de Cali expédieraient des envois de américains.

Aancouver que de l'Europe et des Etats-Unis. par les commerçants en cocaine d'autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud, ainsi réputation dans le milieu du trafic international, ils sont souvent recrutés raffinée par année. Comme les chimistes chiliens possèdent une excellente chlorhydrate de cocaine. Ce pays produit environ 500 kg de cocaine produit également des précurseurs chimiques utilisés dans le raffinage du laboratoires, transitent sans problème au Paraguay ou en Equateur. Le Chili Brésil ou en Argentine et expédiés, par camion ou par bateau, aux chimiques nécessaires au raffinage du chlorhydrate de cocaïne, achetés au



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Toucest. l'Amazone qui traversent les plaines de l'est et la région montagneuse de l'ensemble du territoire colombien, à la fois le long des affluents de cocaïne base du Pérou et de la Bolivie, sont dispersés et dissimulés sur laboratoires de chlorhydrate de cocaine, qui dépendent de l'importation de en 1987, surtout à partir de pâte de coca et de cocaïne base importées. Les La Colombie aurait produit environ 130 tonnes de chlorhydrate de cocaine dont le montant atteindrait près de trois milliards de dollars US par année. connu la Colombie en 1987 sont largement attribuables aux narcodollars, 5 p. 100 et l'augmentation de 24 p. 100 de l'industrie de la construction qu'a production de drogue en Colombie. Le taux de croissance économique de profit et la disponibilité d'une main-d'oeuvre abondante, influent sur la le taux de chômage est élevé, certains facteurs économiques, tels que le exportateur de cocaine destinée aux marchés mondiaux. Dans un pays où le centre de l'industrie de la cocaïne, à titre de principal producteur et En plus d'être un important producteur de coca, la Colombie constitue

La destruction de plantations par pulvérisation aérienne et la mise en oeuvre de moyens plus efficaces d'interdire l'importation de cocaïne base du Pérou et de la Bolivie pourraient réduire la production de chlorhydrate de cocaïne en Colombie à environ 100 tonnes, en 1989. Au début de 1988, le gouvernement colombien, appuyé par l'armée, a eu beaucoup de succès dans sa lutte aux trafiquants de drogues. Cependant, la violence de ces puissants trafiquants continue de menacer la démocratie et la sécurité du pays.

Les routes aériennes et maritimes directes constituent des méthodes utiles et populaires pour expédier la cocaine colombienne au Canada et aux États-Unis. Les principaux ports de mer de la Colombie, notamment Buena Ventura, sur la côte du Pacifique et Barranquilla, Santa Marta et Cartagena, sur la mer des Caraïbes et la côte de l'Atlantique, prennent de plus en plus au la mer des Caraïbes et la côte de l'Atlantique, prennent de plus en plus Europe et en Amérique du Mord. La Colombie possède des compagnies de navigation dont les bateaux se rendent à Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique) et à Saint-Jean (Mouveau-Brunswick) après des escales dans les ports américains, tant sur la côte est que sur la côte ouest.

Il n'existe pas de vols directs entre le Canada et la Colombie, à l'exception des vols nolisés de Toronto et Montréal vers Cartagena, durant la saison touristique. Certains renseignements laissent croire que des passeurs canadiens utilisent ces vols pour importer de faibles quantités de cocaïne. Les vols directs de Bogota vers l'Europe, assurés par des transporteurs aériens tels que la Lufthansa, British Airways, Air France et la ligne colombienne Avianca, sont une source majeure de préoccupation pour les autorités européennes. La cocaïne ainsi transportée en Europe pour les autorités européennes. La cocaïne ainsi transportée en Europe cas aux États-Unis. Parmi les méthodes de contrebande de la cocaïne colombienne utilisées en 1987, signalons la dissimulation de la drogue dans des envois de poissons rouges vivants, de café et de colis légitimes volés, et dans des compartiments aménagés dans le plafond, le plancher et les dans des compartiments aménagés dans le plafond, le plancher et les supports d'appui de conteneurs transportés par fret maritime.

Le nombre de laboratoires de raffinage du chlorhydrate de cocaïne a augmenté en Amérique du Sud, dans des pays autres que la Colomble, notamment au Brésil, en Bolivie et au Pérou, toutefois, l'industrie demeure principalement sous le contrôle des cartels colombiens. Les précurseurs

enregistrées en 1985. relièes à des affaires de drogue, soit trois fois plus que les 463 arrestations propre problème de toxicomanie. En 1987, il y a eu 1 465 arrestations saisie des biens. Le gouvernement du Guatemala est aussi inquiet de son

Pes sontes de la contrebande

suivi du Pérou, avec 30 p. 100, et de la Bolivie et du Brésil, avec chacun Colombie, principale source de la cocaïne, en a fourni environ 40 p. 100, fournir la plus grande partie du marché canadien de la cocaine. La En 1987, la Colombie, le Pérou, la Bolivie et le Brésil ont continué de

détérioration de l'économie en Amérique du Sud et en Amérique centrale. croissante, l'expansionnisme des puissants cartels colombiens et la criminelles est à la hausse pour divers facteurs, entre autres, une demande de plus en plus de pays. Le nombre de personnes et d'organisations transbordement de la cocaïne ou encore du blanchissage d'argent, touche Ce commerce illicite, que ce soit au niveau de la culture, du raffinage, du malgré des mesures accrues de répression et d'éradication des plantations. Au cours de 1987, l'industrie sud-américaine de la cocaine a progressé,

raffinage, puis l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord. d'Acre, habituellement par avion, avant de gagner la Colombie aux fins de péruvienne entre au Brésil via Rio Branco et Cruzeiro do Sul dans l'Etat Colombie, pour être convertie en chlorhydrate de cocaine. La cocaine avion ou par bateau, aux laboratoires de raffinage du Brésil ou de la péruvien est d'abord transformée en pâte de coca avant d'être expédiée, par dix-huit fois plus rentables que les cultures licites. La feuille du coca essentiellement sur la culture du coca pour survivre, car elle est de douze à reliés au commerce du coca. De nombreux paysans péruviens comptent radicalement, on estime qu'environ 10 p. 100 du produit national brut sont En une période où les réserves internationales du Pérou ont chuté

sont meilleurs. des avions commerciaux et expédiée en Europe, où le marché et les prix de la cocaine bolivienne est transportée au Brésil pour être transfèrée sur Sao Paulo, aux fins de consommation ou de transit. La plus grande partie Argentine, et par les vols commerciaux à destination de Rio de Janeiro et de atteint le Brésil via les villes frontières du Paraguay, Buenos Aires en réseaux fluviaux donnant facilement accès au Brèsil. La cocaine bolivienne ou aérienne, vers de grands laboratoires, généralement situés près des les acheteurs et transportée en grande quantité, par voie terrestre, maritime lucratif. La pâte de coca produite par les paysans boliviens est recueillie par essentielle à la survie de milliers de paysans attirés par ce commerce illicite En Bolivie, comme au Pérou, la culture de la feuille de coca est

Total	100%
Pérou	% O S
Colombie	% 0₺
Brésil	% S I
Bolivie	12%
Pays	Pourcentage du marché

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Au cours de 1987, les autorités costancaines ont amélioré leurs mesures antidrogue. Aucun changement majeur subséquent n'est à prévoir par rapport au transit aérien de la cocaïne au Costa Rica, à l'exception de quelques modifications des routes d'acheminement et des points d'arrêt.

Houduras

Le Honduras, situé en Amérique centrale, à mi-chemin entre la Colombie et le sud des États-Unis, constitue un lieu de transbordement idéal pour la drogue, à cause de sa faible population, de ses pistes d'atterrissage isolées, en terre, et de ses quelque 640 kilomètres de côtes, y compris les îles Bahia, donnant sur la mer des Antilles, et du manque de surveillance. En 1987, le Honduras a acquis une fâcheuse réputation parce que plusieurs asisies importantes de cocaïne ont démontré le rôle de ce que plusieurs asisies importantes de cocaïne ont découvert au mois de novembre 1987, plus de trois tonnes de cocaïne ont découvert au mois de novembre 1987, plus de trois tonnes de cocaïne dans deux conteneurs à bord d'un bateau hondurien. Cette quantité de drogue aurait été accumulée, au Honduras, à partir d'envois de centaines de kg expédiés par des aéronefs des cartels colombiens.

Le gouvernement du Honduras a récemment intensifié sa collaboration avec les États-Unis, en vue de maximiser ses efforts de lutte antidrogue. Selon la constitution du Honduras, il est interdit d'extrader un Hondurien, néanmoins, au mois d'avril 1988, Juan Ramon Matta, un présumé chef du cartel de Medellin recherché pour le meurtre d'un agent de la D.E.A., a été artel de Medellin recherché pour le meurtre d'un agent de la D.E.A., a été artel de Matta avion aux États-Unis, avec l'aide des autorités honduriennes.

Certaines enquêtes, menées par les autorités honduriennes et américaines, ont révélé que les réseaux de drogue qui utilisent le Honduras comme point de transbordement se composent surtout de citoyens américains, d'étrangers résidant aux États-Unis ou de ressortissants colombiens. Puisqu'il ne semble y avoir aucune activité de culture du coca, de raffinage de cocaine ou de blanchissage de narcodollars au Honduras, les efforts antidrogue dans ce pays vont porter principalement sur le transbordement de la cocaine sur son territoire.

Guatemala

Le rôle du Guatemala dans le transport aérien de la cocaine en Amérique centrale, s'est accentué en 1987. En plus de passer par le Guatemala pour se rendre au Mexique, les contrebandiers utilisent également les nombreuses pistes d'atternisage rurales et isolées pour établir la correspondance avec les navires long-courrier à destination du sud-est des États-Unis. Les cartels colombiens, avec l'aide de complices guatémaltèques, contrôlent la plupart des envois importants de cocaine, et utilisent les pistes d'atternisaage isolées du Guatemala comme point d'escale technique ou lieu d'acheminement et ses ports aux fins d'expédition maritime.

Les industries légitimes du Guatemala sont les plus importants utilisateurs de produits chimiques en Amérique centrale, produits également utilisés comme précurseurs dans la production de cocaïne. Les organismes gouvernementaux de lutte antidrogue envisagent l'adoption d'une nouvelle loi qui prévoit le contrôle des précurseurs chimiques et la

1987, un chef d'état-major à la retraite a accusé le chef des Porces panaméennes, le général Manuel Antonio Noriega, de corruption et de divers autres actes criminels. Au mois de février 1988, les jurys d'accusation fédéraux des États-Unis, siégeant à Miami et à Tampa, en Floride, ont porté des accusations de trafic de drogue et de blanchissage des profits de la drogue contre le général Noriega. Au cours de cette période, les activités de blanchissage d'argent ont diminué considérablement, car les titulaires de comptes ont transféré de fortes sommes d'argent hors du pays, loin des nombreuses banques panaméennes. Les accusations criminelles portent sur la complicité de Noriega avec le cartel Medellin.

pu produire 30 tonnes de chlorhydrate de cocaïne. permanganate de potassium, un précurseur chimique essentiel qui aurait permis aux Forces panaméennes de saisir plus de 3 000 kg de outre, l'intensification du contrôle et de la collecte de renseignements ont environ 1 700 kg de cocaïne, soit environ 900 kg de plus qu'en 1986. En cocaïne, ainsi que d'arrêter plus de trente trafiquants majeurs et de saisir E.-U., ont permis d'établir, en 1987, un nouveau record de saisies de et conjointement avec la Drug Enforcement Administration (D.E.A.) des d'interdiction des Forces panaméennes, entreprises à la fois unilatéralement panaméennes qui regroupent les militaires et la police. Les tentatives frontière de la Colombie. La lutte antidrogue relève des Forces l'existence de laboratoires dans la jungle de la chaîne de Darien, près de la aucune installation de raffinage de la cocaine, bien qu'on soupçonne saisie et l'arrestation. Au cours des deux dernières années, on n'a découvert significative au contrôle de la drogue, par l'éradication des plantations, la leurs activités d'application de la loi et elles ont contribué de façon Toutefois, au cours de 1987, les autorités panaméennes ont augmenté

Costa Rica

Le Costa Rica constitue un important point de transit aérien de la cocaïne. En effet, de 6 à 12 tonnes de cocaïne y auraient transité en 1987. Les quantités de cocaïne saisie au Costa Rica en 1987 ont atteint un niveau inégalé à ce jour, et on prévoit qu'elles vont continuer à augmenter. Aucune preuve ne confirme l'existence de plantations de coca, de laboratoires ou d'installations de raffinage au Costa Rica, mais il est possible que ce pays devienne un centre de culture du coca, en raison des pressions exercées sur les producteurs de l'Amérique du Sud pour y réinstaller leurs activités.

Le transit de cocaïne au Costa Rica se fait par bateau, par passeurs qui utilisent les vols commerciaux, et surtout par aéronef privé. Comme dans les autres pays de l'Amérique centrale, la grande quantité de cocaïne qui transite au Costa Rica est surtout contrôlée par les cardels colombiens. Des contacts au Costa Rica, sont également impliqués dans ce commerce. Selon contacts au Costa Rica, sont également impliqués dans ce commerce. Selon séroports ruraux du Costa Rica comme points d'acheminement et d'escale séroports ruraux du Costa Rica comme points d'acheminement et d'escale technique, pour transporter par aéronef l'éget, des envois d'au plus 500 kg de cocaïne au Honduras et au Guatemala où les envois seraient réunis en cargaison de plusieurs tonnes et chargés sur des bateaux pour les expédier cargaison de plusieurs tonnes et chargés sur des bateaux pour les expédier aux divers marchés nord-américains.

Au cours des dix dernières années, le trafic de la drogue au Chili a gagné progressivement du terrain. Nombre d'importantes organisations de trafic de la cocaïne impliquant des Chiliens sont installées à l'extérieur du Chili, mais elles emploient presque exclusivement des passeurs chiliens qui habitent dans région de Santiago.

Venezuela

Au Venezuela, la production de coca, toujours marginale, se limite à la frontière avec la Colombie. Grâce aux efforts déployés par la Colombie pour appliquer la loi et détruire les plantations, cette situation pourrait bientôt changer. On a découvert quelques petits laboratoires rudimentaires de cocaïne base dans diverses régions du pays, y compris Caracas.

Malgré que le Venezuela se soit engagé à freiner les envois de drogues illicites, ce pays sert de plus en plus de point de transit et de blanchissage des profits de ce commerce. Les nombreuses pistes d'atterrissage clandestines à travers le pays offrent d'excellentes routes pour l'Amérique du Sud. Selon le Département de la Colombie et d'autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Selon le Département de la Colombie et d'autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Selon le Département du l'État américain, de 15 à 20 tonnes de cocaïne transitent annuellement au Venezuela avant d'entret aux États-Unis.

Argentine

L'Argentine sert également de lieu de transit pour le commerce international de la cocaine. En raison des efforts antidrogue plus intensifs et mieux organisés dans d'autres pays sud-américains, les trafiquants se sont tournés vers l'Argentine. Les autonités estiment que 500 kilos de cocaine bolivienne passaient mensuellement par le territoire argentin en 1987, en route vers des marchés extérieurs, il s'agit d'une augmentation de 100 p. 100, par rapport à 1986.

En plus d'être un point de transit important pour la cocaïne bolivienne, l'Argentine semble jouer un rôle croissant dans le domaine du raffinage. L'Argentine occupe le deuxième rang, après le Brésil, parmi les producteurs sud-américains de précurseurs chimiques. En 1987, plus de vingt laboratoires clandestins argentins auraient produit environ 3,2 tonnes métriques de chlorhydrate de cocaïne.

Selon l'International Narcotics Control Strategy Report de 1988 du Département d'Etat américain, quelque 500 tonnes de feuilles de coca auraient été importées illégalement dans le nord de l'Argentine, aux fins de mastication, par environ 180 000 consommateurs traditionnels. Environ 5 p. 100 de la cocaïne saisie au cours d'arrestations étaient destinés à la consommation intérieure. Comme de plus grandes quantités de cocaïne ont transité en Argentine en 1987, la baisse subséquente des prix a rendu cette drogue plus abordable à la population argentine en général et a favorisé une augmentation de la consommation.

Panama

Vu sa situation stratégique entre les principaux continents producteur et consommateur, c'est-à-dire l'Amérique du Sud et l'Amérique du Nord, Panama est, depuis toujours, un des principaux centres de blanchissage d'argent et un important point de transit de la cocaïne. Au mois de juin

l'éradication à grande échelle entreprise le long de la rivière San Miguel, laquelle borde la Colombie, et d'autres initiatives d'éradication moins extensives en 1986, l'armée de l'air équatorienne a continué sa surveillance aérienne intensive de toutes les zones louches. Mêmes si l'armée de l'air a décelé peu de choses inquiétantes, les autontés croient que le problème pourrait fâcilement refaire surface, et surveillent de près la situation.

Outre la culture du coca, le traitement de la pâte de coca, de la cocaine base et du chlorhydrate de cocaïne a également diminué. Le Département d'État américain signale qu'en 1987, les autorités ont démantele deux laboratoires de moyenne importance près de la frontière du Pérou. Les responsables d'un important laboratoire dans la région de Santo Domingo de Los Colorados ont abandonné leurs installations par crainte des activités antidrogue intensives de la police nationale. Le nombre de laboratoires asistis en 1986 et 1987 (seulement un pour chaque année) témoigne d'une diminution marquée par rapport à 1985, année au cours de laquelle on avait démantele 60 laboratoires de pâte de coca et de chlorhydrate de cocaïne.

ces produits seraient détournées de l'industrie licite de l'Equateur. pour la production de drogues. Cependant, des quantités considérables de cyimidnes senjement si ejjes savent que ceux-ci sont quectement designes chimiques. A l'heure actuelle, les autorités peuvent saisir des produits département de Putumayo en Colombie, et elle a saisi divers précurseurs camion à travers le département de Napo, au nord-est de l'Equateur, vers le s'efforce aussi de mettre un frein à l'expédition de produits chimiques par police équatorienne a commencé à patrouiller ces routes fluviales. Elle Brésil. En dépit de disputes territoriales et de négociations avec le Pérou, la que ces broduits chimiques achetés ou ayant transité au est parallèle à la frontière colombienne, constituent les principales voies ainsi que ses affluents et San Miguel, qui se jettent dans l'Amazone laquelle sud-ouest de la Colombie. On considére que les rivières Napo, Putumayo colombienne, en particulier dans les laboratoires le long de la frontière du précurseurs chimiques devant servir au raffinage de la cocaine L'Equateur demeure l'un des principaux points de transit pour les

La frontière entre l'Équateur et la Colombie est un lieu de prédilection pour la culture, le traitement et le trafic. Plusieurs Colombiens habitent sur la rive équatorienne de la rivière San Miguel et certains continuent de participer à l'industrie de la drogue malgré la destruction d'un fort pourcentage de leurs champs de coca et de leurs laboratoires en 1986. Le trafic au détail est l'activité prédominante des trafiquants équatoriens, tantis que l'acheminement de drogues à partir de points d'entrée ou de départ équatoriens est surtout l'oeuvre d'étrangers, en particulier des Colombiens et des Péruviens.

Chili

Le Chili est un pays de transit et de production de cocaïne. La cocaïne partiellement raffinée, sous forme de pâte de coca ou de cocaïne base, est obtenue au Pérou ou en Bolivie et introduite illégalement au Chili pour râffinés au livrée aux laboratoires. On estime que 500 kg de cocaïne sont raffinés au Chili, par année. La cocaïnomanie, particulièrement parmi les jeunes adultes de la classe aisée, devient un problème de plus en plus grave.

Le Brésil est un important producteur d'acétone et d'éther et importateur de produits chimiques, principalement de l'Allemagne de l'Ouest. Des produits chimiques fournis par le Brésil ont été découverts dans des laboratoires clandestins de ce pays, ainsi que des pays voisins. Des produits chimiques venant de l'Europe entrent dans ce pays par les ports de Rio de Janeiro et de Santos, puis transitent dans le pays pratiquement sans problème. Un programme exigeant que les fabricants et les distributeurs signalent les ventes importantes de produits chimiques a été présenté en 1986. Celui-ci a aidé à trouver des laboratoires et à réduire la quantité de produits chimiques acheminés en Bolivie.

En 1986, les autorités brésiliennes n'avaient découvert que 6 petits laboratoires de chlorhydrate de cocaïne, cependant, en 1987, elles en ont saist 10 dont certains pouvaient produire jusqu'à 200 kg de cocaïne par jour. Il est maintenant apparent que des trafiquants de la Colombie, du Pérou et de la Bolivie sont impliqués dans l'installation de laboratoires au Brésil. Le fâit que plusieurs Colombiens et Boliviens participent à ces opérations indiquent que les activités de traitement sont démênagées au Brésil, fort probablement à cause de la lutte antidrogue plus intense en Colombie.

La toxicomanie prend rapidement de l'ampleur au Brésil et la cocaïnomanie est très répandue à Rio de Janeiro et à Sao Paulo. Selon la police, 75 p. 100 de la cocaïne bolivienne qui entre au Brésil est consommée à Sao Paulo et la consommation locale de cocaïne serait de plus de 150 kg par mois à Rio de Janeiro. Au cours de 1987, les autorités brésiliennes se sont beaucoup préoccupées des activités accrues des trafiquants locaux qui contrôlent des sections entières des quartiers pauvres urbains. Les guerres de Janeiro, en 1987, étaient directement reliées au trafic local des drogues. Les meurtres sont nombreux dans les favelas, et la population qui se sent protégée par les bandes ne collabore pas avec la police qui est souvent victime de la violence.

Le gouvernement du Brésil de même que la population en général accordent une grande priorité à la lutte antidrogue. La mise sur pied, en 1985, d'un conseil fédéral et l'adoption de lois en 1986 conféraient à la police brésilienne le pouvoir de faire enquête sur les biens reliés au trafic des drogues et de les saisir. Les principaux médias rapportent les nouvelles et les arrestations concernant les drogues afin de mieux sensibiliser le public à ce problème. Toutefois, les conditions économiques relles qu'un taux annuel d'inflation de plus de 200 p. 100 et la dette étrangère considérable ne permettent pas la tenue d'enquêtes d'envergue sur le trafic considérable ne permettent pas la tenue d'enquêtes d'envergue sur le trafic

de la drogue.

Equateur

L'Equateur n'est pas devenu un producteur substantiel de feuille de coca en 1987, tel qu'on l'avait prévu. La culture a été réduite à tout au plus 1 000 hectares dans le département de Pichincha près de Quito. L'Équateur demeure un point de transit et connaît également des problèmes de toxicomanie relativement graves à l'échelle nationale. Selon les statistiques de 1987 sur les saisies de cocaïne et de bazuco, les activités de raffinage ont ét limitées. Toutefois, le nombre d'arrestations relativement à la consommation et à la possession de drogues a augmenté, en raison de la lutte antidrogue accrue menée par les autorités équatoriennes. Depuis lutte antidrogue accrue menée par les autorités équatoriennes. Depuis

148 tonnes de chlorhydrate de cocaïne. tonnes consommées par les Boliviens, aurait pu servir à fabriquer de 92 à américain, la production totale de feuilles de coca y compris les 10 000 bolivien étaient consacrés à la culture du coca. Selon le Département d'Etat le département de La Paz. En 1987, de 40 000 à 60 000 hectares du sol région de Chapare dans le département de Cochabamba et les Yungas dans

chlorhydrate de cocaine en Bolivie et cherchent à distribuer eux-mêmes ce coca dans les laboratoires colombiens, ils raffinent la pâte de coca en traitent avec les organisations de trafic colombiennes. Cependant, à l'heure le réseau fluvial de l'Amazone. Depuis toujours, les trafiquants boliviens trouvent dans les régions de Beni ou de Santa Cruz à proximité du Brésil via Brésil, les laboratoires et les zones d'entreposage de pâte de coca se Chapare. Puisque la plupart des précurseurs chimiques proviennent du En Bolivie, la culture du coca se pratique surtout dans les Yungas et le

produit sur le marché européen. actuelle, ils changent leur façon de procéder, et au lieu d'exporter la pâte de

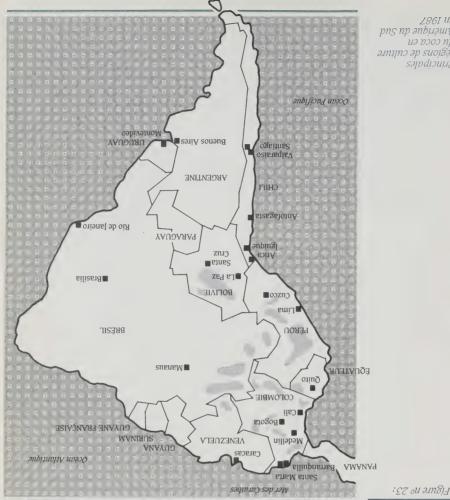
facilement se procurer du chlorhydrate de cocaïne dans ces endroits. fréquentent les boîtes de nuit ont découvert la cocaïne. Les clients peuvent affecte les classes supérieures. Récemment, les jeunes Boliviens qui toxicomanie se propage dans les divers niveaux socio-économique et en entier ou en partie avec de la pâte de coca. De plus en plus, la campesinos qui travaillent dans l'industrie de la cocaine sont parfois payès régulièrement des pitillos, cigarettes contenant de la pâte de coca. Les millions d'habitants; de 40 000 à 60 000 individus consomment La cocaïne est la drogue la plus populaire de ce pays. Parmi ses six

l'intermédiaire du gouvernement seulement. réglementation sur la culture de jeunes plants de coca et de leur vente par meilleure définition des domaines de production légale de coca ainsi qu'une des modifications aux lois sur les drogues illicites et la toxicomanie, une antidrogue s'est traduite par un accroissement des ressources antidrogue, en 1987, malgré l'opposition violente des campesinos en 1986. Cette lutte drogue. Ses efforts d'éradication des plantations a connu un certain succès La Bolivie s'est engagée à lutter contre le problème croissant de la

Bresil

comparativement aux quelque 100 hectares détruits en 1986. 300 à 600 hectares), ce qui constitue une augmentation considérable 149 plantations d'une superficie moyenne de 2 à 4 hectares (totalisant de comme un important producteur de coca, les autorités ont détruit en 1987, Vargem Grande et Nova Ataiba. Même si le Brésil n'est pas considéré rivières Vaupes, Papui et Solimos près des villes de Sao Paulo de Olivenca, plantations de coca le long de la frontière de la Colombie, des rives des florissante parce qu'elle se trouve dans une zone hors-taxe. Il y a aussi des habitants qui est dotée d'un aéroport international et dont l'économie est Bolivie) ainsi qu'à l'ouest et au nord-ouest de Manaus, ville de 250 000 l'Etat d'Amazonas (qui est limitrophe du Pérou, de la Colombie et de la traitement et au trafic de la drogue. La culture du coca se fait surtout dans proximite des pays sources facilitent la participation de ce pays au Les nombreux ports du Brésil, ainsi que ses 7200 km de côtes et la les clairières ou sous la voûte de la jungle, ce qui rend la détection difficile. voie de devenir un producteur d'epadu, varièté locale de coca cultivée dans Au Brésil, la culture du coca serait limitée. Cependant, ce pays est en

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variations de climat. Les principales zones de culture de ce pays sont la ouest. Les Andes traversent ce pays du nord au sud, créant ainsi des ouest, l'Argentine au sud, le Chili au sud-est et le Pérou à l'ouest et au nord-La Bolivie est bordée par le Brésil au nord et à l'est, le Paraguay au sud-

dérivés de la cocaïne ne l'est pas. faire des infusions, des médicaments et la mastiquer, mais le traitement des traitement final. Il est légal en Bolivie de cultiver la feuille de coca pour en est vendue à des trafiquants colombiens et expédiée en Colombie pour le de cocaïne, contrairement au Pérou où la majeure partie de la pâte de coca pourcentage élevé de sa propre pâte de coca pour en faire du chlorhydrate chapitre de la culture et de la production de cocaïne. La Bolivie raffine un La Bolivie est le deuxième pays en importance après le Pérou au

Bolivie

Les autorités policières s'achament à détruire les pistes d'atterrissage clandestines où des aéronefs venant du Brésil, de la Bolivie et de la Colombie viennent prendre livraison de chargements de 350 à 500 kg de pâte de coca ou de cocaine base, mais il suffit de quelques jours pour les remettre en état ou de quelques semaines pour en construire d'autres. Cépendant, le Pérou a conclu un certain nombre d'ententes avec des pays voisins sur l'application conjointe de la loi dans les zones frontalières, la répression conjuguée et les échanges d'informations et de renseignements reliés aux drogues.

Un des éléments les plus sujets à controverse en ce qui à trait au problème de la drogue dans ce pays est le lien entre les principaux groupes d'insurgés du Pérou et les trafiquants de drogue aux échelons national et international. Les deux principaux groupes du Pérou, Sendero Luminoax (M.R.T.A.) sont présents et setifs dans les régions centrale et supérieure du Huallaga où l'on cultive le coca. Le M.R.T.A. s'est définitivement éloigné du trafic de la drogue, mais certaines sections du S.L. auraient fourni de la protection aux trafiquants en échange d'argent et d'armes. La question est maintenant de savoir si les liens entre les insurgés et les trafiquants vont se resserrer davantage et engendrer une situation de narcoterrorisme comme celle qui sévit actuellement en Colombie.

Pérou n'est pas prêt à interdire complètement le coca. sociale et religieuse du coca dans la culture des Andes, le gouvernement du transport et l'électricité nécessaires. Etant donné l'importance médicale, une autre source de revenu aux paysans en leur fournissant l'eau, le vieux plants sont détruits. Un projet de dévéloppement spécial vise à offire cependant, de nouvelles graines sont semées aussi rapidement que les CORAH a détruit plus de 12 000 hectares de plantations de coca, cultures et le contrôle de la culture du coca. L'organisme d'éradication repression (y compris l'interception), l'éradication, la substitution des a concentré ses efforts antidrogue dans quatre principaux domaines: la des drogues par les ministères concernes. Le gouvernement actuei du Perou veiller à l'application des décisions du comité du cabinet sur la répression organismes et ministères péruviens en matière de lutte antidrogue et de mis sur pied un bureau antidrogue en vue de diriger les efforts de divers Pèrou s'est neurté en ce qui a trait à la lutte antidrogue. En 1979, le Pèrou a le pays constituent les principaux obstacles auxquels le gouvernement du res ressources limitées et l'importance du problème de la cocaine dans

Les lois générales antidrogue péruviennes indiquent que le traitement des toxicomanes constitue une autre priorité nationale. La consommation de marihuana et de pâte de coca ainsi que l'inhalation d'essence sont très répandues parmi les jeunes de ce pays. Le ministère de la Santé du Pérou estime que 30 p. 100 des jeunes adultes de 16 à 21 ans consomment des drogues.

En 1987, le coca est demeuré la principale récolte commerciale du Pérou dépassant le secteur manufacturier et les exportations traditionnelles de ce pays. La cocaïne au Pérou est une industrie d'environ 1,5 milliard \$US par année, ce qui représente environ 10 p. 100 du revenu national brut de ce pays. Les trafiquants de drogue y font la pluie et le beau temps et cette suivannée, ce qui représente environ 10 p. 100 du revenu national brut de ce pays. Les trafiquants de drogue y font la pluie et le beau temps et cette situation demeurera telle tant qu'il y aura une demande et qu'on ne trouvera pas une solution de rechange viable à l'économie de la feuille de coca au Pérou.

La violence ne cesse d'empirer en Colombie à cause du lien entre les trafiquants de drogues et les groupes d'insurgés tels que l'Armée nationale de libération (E.L.N.), le Mouvement du 19 avril, aussi connu sous le nom de M-19, et les Forces armées révolutionnaires de la Colombie (F.A.R.C.), le groupe le plus nombreux, le plus ancien, le mieux entraîné et équipé. Les guérillas assurent la protection des laboratoires de cocaïne et des plantations de coca, en échange d'un pourcentage des profits. Dans certains cas, les Forces armées révolutionnaires de la Colombie possèdent leurs propres laboratoires et leurs propres plantations et font concurrence aux trafiquants. Cette situation a donné lieu, à plusieurs reprises, à des actes de violence et à des règlements de comptes.

Les grandes villes et le gouvernement de la Colombie se préoccupent beaucoup de l'augmentation de la toxicomanie parmi les jeunes Colombiens, de la menace que posent les guérillas ainsi que du pouvoir économique croissant des trafiquants. À l'heure actuelle, la Colombie aurait une consommation annuelle nationale de 2 tonnes métriques de cocaine et de 5 tonnes métriques d'autres dérivés de la feuille de coca (surtout du bazuco).

Pérou

En 1987, le Pérou est demeuré le plus grand producteur de pâte et de feuilles de coca au monde. La superficie consacrée à la culture des feuilles de coca au monde. La superficie consacrée à la culture des feuilles de coca en 1987 était de 106 000 à 200 000 hectares, comparativement à 135 000 hectares en 1986. Au Pérou, il y a de la culture légale et de la colture illégale de coca. La production légale de coca pour la consommation locale et l'industrie pharmaceutique couvrait de 17 000 à 18 000 hectares, ce qui signifie qu'environ 90 p. 100 de la production de coca étaient à des fins illégales. Le coca est essentiel à la survie de nombre de paysans péruviens, car cette culture est de 12 à 18 fois plus lucrative que les cultures légales.

Traditionnellement, le coca du Pérou est surtout cultivé sur le versant des Andes, dans le nord-est et le centre-est du pays, notamment le long des rivières Ene-Urubamba, Maranon et Tambopata et la vallée du haut Huallaga. Les plus grandes récoltes de feuilles de coca de qualiré supérieure se font dans le bassin de la rivière Huallaga, qui traverse les départements de Huanaco et San Martin et comprend les localités de Tingo Maria, Uchisa, Tocache, Juanjui et Tarapoto. Il y a des laboratoires illicites et des pistes d'atterrisasage clandestines un peu partout dans cette région.

Puisque les régions de culture du coca et de fàbrication de la pâte de coca se trouvent dans les secteurs ruraux les plus difficiles d'accès, le gouvernement ne peut exercet qu'un contrôle limité. Le Plan national antidrogue du Pérou, annoncé en 1986, porte sur le contrôle des cultures illicites de feuilles de coca, des précurseurs chimiques servant à la péruvien utilisé par les trafiquants de drogues venant en avion du Brésil, de la Bolivie ou de la Colombie. Les efforts visant à freiner les activités des trafiquants de drogues venant en avion du Brésil, de la Bolivie ou de la Colombie. Les efforts visant à freiner les activités des trafiquants et des insurgés ont imposé des contraintes supplémentaires à des ressources humaines et matérielles déjà limitées.

En dépit de nombreuses opérations para-militaires, près de 300 trafiquants colombiens continueraient à se livrer ouvertement à leurs activités à Iquitos, Pucallpa, Tingo Maria, Uchiza et Tocache depuis 1977.

En juin 1987, la découverte d'une plantation de coca de 250 hectares à Paime, Cundinamarca à moins de 100 km de Bogota indique qu'on essaie de cultiver du coca à des altitudes plus élevées ce qui produit des feuilles de meilleure qualité. Les champs étaient dissimulés dans des zones accidentées le long du rio Megro, affluent du rio Magdalena. Les autorités ont saisi dix laboratoires raffinant de la cocaïne base, un laboratoire de chlorhydrate de cocaïne, ainsi que 200 kg de cocaïne base, des produits chimiques et d'autre matériel.

Les laboratoires de chlorhydrate de cocaïne, qui dépendent de la pâte de coca importée, sont cachés et dispersés partout en Colombie, le long des affluents de l'Amazone qui sillonnent l'est des Llanos et dans les régions montagneuses de l'ouest du pays. En 1987, une grande partie du transport de précurseurs chimiques le long des affluents de l'Amazone a continué de s'effectuer sans subir de contrôles. Par conséquent, on croit que les quantités de chlorhydrate de cocaïne exportées de la Colombie sont plus grandes qu'aupparavant.

En 1987, les autorités colombiennes ont conjugué leurs efforts d'éradication et d'interdiction en une Direction antidrogue, ce qui a donné de meilleurs résultats au chapitre de la découverte de pistes d'atternissage clandestines et de laboratoires de traitement de la cocaine. En 1987, environ 1360 laboratoires (surtout des laboratoires rudimentaires de pâte de coca ou faire, on a eu recours à une flotte de quatre seulement 549 en 1986. Pour ce personnel antidrogue disponible a été affecté à la destruction des récoltes et seu recours à une flotte de quatre sont venus prêter main-forte. Seulement 460 hectares de coca ont été détruits en 1987 et l'éradication manuelle demeurera limitée tant que l'utilisation d'un herbicide sût et efficace n'auta pas été approuvée.

comprendre les activités des organisations colombiennes de trafic. d'avions privés. Ces enquêtes ont permis aux autorités de mieux ranchs et a saisi de grandes quantités d'armes modernes, de véhicules et criminels. Depuis cet incident, l'armée a fait des raids dans des douzaines de gouvernement de la Colombie de mobiliser l'armée pour lutter contre ces janvier 1988 par les magnats de la drogue semble avoir convaincu le Cependant, le meurtre du procureur général de la Colombie, perpétré en l'assassinat de représentants officiels et ont à leur solde des armées privées. leurs richesses considérables, n'hésitent pas à recourir à l'intimidation et à conséquent, les magnats de la drogue continuent à user de leur pouvoir et effondré en juin 1987 sous la pression des cartels de trafiquants. Par Toutefois, le traité d'extradition entre les Etats-Unis et la Colombie s'est importé quelque 16 tonnes de cocaine aux Etats-Unis en quatre ans. où il a subi son procès au début de 1988. Il a été reconnu coupable d'avoir personnage clé du fameux cartel de Medellin, a été extradé aux Etats-Unis politique étrangère. En février 1987, Carlos Enrique Lehder Rivas, un conglomèrat multinational doté d'armées privées et de sa propre drogue dont le quartier général se trouve à Medellin (Colombie), est devenu d'organisations criminelles dirigée par quelques importants trafiquants de de l'industrie de la cocaine en Colombie. Le cartel de Medellin, coalition organisations, les cartels de Medellin et de Cali, contrôlent la majeure partie dirigés par d'importants trafiquants colombiens. Les deux principales Il y a au moins cinq principaux réseaux de trafic en Colombie, tous

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La Colombie traiterait et distribuerait près de 80 p. 100 de

criminels organisés colombiens. cependant, cette industrie est principalement contrôlée par des groupes de d'autres pays sud-américains, notamment au Brésil, en Bolivie et au Pérou; laboratoires de raffinage du chlorhydrate de cocaine augmente dans l'approvisionnement mondial de cocaïne. Il semble aussi que le nombre de

pays propice aux cultures légales et illégales. ses régions montagneuses accidentées et ses jungles reculées en font un Colombie dont l'altitude varie du niveau de la mer à plus de 5 000 mètres, pays et, enfin, les plaines peu peuplées ou Llanos et la jungle. Le relief de la montagneuse centrale des Andes qui s'étend du sud-est au nord-ouest du dominée par la chaîne de montagne sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, la région caractérise par trois régions topographiques: la région côtière plate, l'océan Pacifique et sur 1800 km le long de la mer des Caraïbes. Ce pays se qui est de la superficie. Ses côtes s'étendent sur environ 1 500 km le long de La Colombie se classe au quatrième rang en Amérique du Sud pour ce

tonnes ce qui, en tenant compte de la consommation colombienne, aurait 1986. La production de feuilles de coca sèches était estimée à 20 000 qui est compatible avec les estimations de 20 000 à 30 000 hectares en Les cultures de coca s'étendaient sur environ 25 000 hectares en 1987, ce montagneuses du centre et dans le département de Cauca dans les Llanos. Guaviare, Vaupes, Meta, Vichada et Casanare dans les régions et du golfe d'Uraba, les départements de Putumayo, Amazona, Caqueta, principales zones de culture se trouvent dans les plaines côtières de Darien défricher, dans des régions reculées de la jungle et le long des rivières. Les deux hectares, sont généralement regroupés sur des terrains qu'on vient de Les champs de coca, dont la superficie est habituellement de moins de

pu produire jusqu'à 20 tonnes de chlorhydrate de cocaïne.

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			*Ces données sont Jondées sur d de 1 400 kg par hectare en Bol
		790 - 224	Production totale de cocaïne (HCl) :
178 à 366	07	841 £ 29	Production évaluée de cocaine (HCl) tonnes métriques)**
00081600071	10000	10000	Consommation nationale de feuilles de coca (tonnes métriques)
106 000 à 200 000	000 07	29 800 \$ 8 \$ 000 95	Récoltes évaluées de feuilles de coca (tonnes métriques)*
1060003200000	72 000	000 09 £ 000 04	Superficie de culture du coca (hectares)
Pérou	Solombie	Bolivie	

coca pour obtenir un kilogramme de chlorhydrate de cocaïne. ap səllinət əb səmmərgolik 002 rəsiliyu inəmələrənəg de feuilles de

Colombie et de 1 000 kg par hectare au Pérou.

sənbuşəш sauuoj ua spiod -1861 uə xnpdisuud səj supp əuipəoə эр эліпапіхолфа

ont signalé avoir pris de la cocaine (voir la figure no 21). 25 ans (26,1 p. 100). Seulement 3,4 p. 100 des personnes de plus de 34 ans 34 ans, (29,7 p. 100 de la population), et ensuite chez les jeunes de 18 à

jusqu'à six mois, puis retournent en Colombie pour être remplacés par temps, vont s'installer dans une ville canadienne pour une période allant l'identification de leurs activités, ces membres, des Colombiens la plupart du distribution illicites étrangers. Afin de rendre extrêmement difficile organisations colombiennes et sont affectés à tour de rôle aux réseaux de membres de ces derniers groupes sont au niveau intermédiaire des principales régions métropolitaines des Etats-Unis et du Canada. Les sont associées avec des groupes établis dans les Antilles et dans les trafiquants sud-amencains. Les organisations enminelles colombiennes prix de gros y sont les plus bas au pays et il y a un afflux d'agents des constitue le principal point de distribution de la cocaine pour le Canada; les proviendraient de groupes colombiens installés aux Etats-Unis. Montréal Près de 80 p. 100 de la cocaine sur les marchés canadiens

de la cocaïne en 1987. Ces divers groupes communiquent également avec plupart des régions du Canada. Près de 65 groupes différents se livrent à Il y a des sections de plusieurs bandes de motards hors-la-loi dans la

La cocaine sur le marché canadien provient des principaux pays la drogue. leurs homologues aux Etats-Unis et en Europe afin de faciliter le trafic de Reapers, les Satan's Choice et les Outlaws, étaient impliquées dans le trafic cocaine. Diverses bandes partout au Canada, dont les Hells Angels, les Grim des activités criminelles et, de plus en plus, il s'agit de distribution de

cocaine au Canada et de là, elle est distribuée dans le reste du pays. Mirabel et de Dorval à Montréal sont les principaux points d'entrée de la principalement du Pérou et du Brésil. Les aéroports internationaux de pays sources à Toronto est sporadique seulement et il s'agit dans ce cas Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Calgary et Ottawa. L'importation directe des illègalement par voie terrestre ou dans les aéroports internationaux à Etats-Unis, surtout à Miami (Floride), avant d'avoir été introduite partie de la cocaine qui atteint le Canada a transité ou a été obtenue aux d'Amérique du Sud où se font la culture et le raffinage. La plus grande

Colombie səəmos sand səj sabb noithutis p.1

d'autres membres.

chlorhydrate de cocaine en 1987, comparativement à 3 980 kg en 1986. nationale de la Colombie a saisi et détruit 9 547 kg de cocaine base et de Strategy Report de 1988 du Département d'État américain, la Police l'éradication et les arrestations. Selon l'International Narcotics Control en témoignent les statistiques élevées sur les saisies de laboratoires, police colombienne pour contrer ces activités ont été très fructueux, comme culture du coca au traitement de la cocaïne. Les efforts déployés par la importante de toutes les activités de trafic de la cocaïne en Colombie, de la cocaine dans le monde entier. L'année 1987 marque une augmentation La Colombie est demeurée le principal raffineur et exportateur de

déjà consommé de la cocaïne a surtout augmenté entre 1984 et 1986. n'a pas augmenté. Cela laisse entendre que le nombre de personnes qui ont personnes indiquant en avoir fait l'usage au cours des douze derniers mois la cocaine au moins une fois dans leur vie a augmenté, le nombre de cocaïnomanes). Même si la proportion des personnes qui ont consommé de

opoudes et 1886; us syntages et et eu 20 iecheche eur la toxicomanie de l'Ontan 20 in 1948; le toxicomanie de l'Osta	·O;	
autres	%6'I	% S'+
ouvrier	% Z'S	% 8'4
vendeur/commis	% 6'7	% 5 '9
professionnel/gestionnaire	% Z'₽	%6'\$
Ccupation		
niveau postsecondaire	% 7'9	% 9'4
niveau secondaire	% 2'7	% L'S
niveau primaire	% 0'0	% 0'0
səpnış		
so sus et plus	% b '0	% S'0
30 à 49 ans	% Ο'Σ	% S'₽
18 à 29 ans	% I'Z	12,6%
₽ § 6		
pommes et femmes	% ε'ε	% 1'9
səmməi	% 6' I	% L'₽
səwwoy	%8'₽	% 7'2
эхээ		
Nombre de répondants	1 048	040 I
	₽861	4861

moins une fois au cours de leur vie.

% 17'11 pourcentage general % 6ε'ε 35 ans et plus %99'67 26 à 34 ans % ₱ I '97 18 à 25 ans Age Nombre de répondants 889 I

Procureur général de la Colombie-Britannique en 1986. Service de répression conjuguée (CLEU) du ministère du "Sondage effectué par la Division de l'analyse des politiques du

l'ensemble, la consommation de cocaïne est plus répandue chez les 26 à que les deux tiers des consommateurs étaient des hommes et que dans petits villages reculès du nord. Le sondage a en outre permis de déterminer n'était à l'abri de cette drogue, depuis les grands centres urbains jusqu'aux concues économiques et professionnelles de la province; aucune région cocaine au moins une fois dans leur vie; la cocaine s'insinue dans toutes les 11 p. 100 des adultes de la Colombie-Britannique ont consommé de la qu'en Ontario. Cette étude a également révélé les faits suivants: plus de niveaux enregistrés aux Etats-Unis, et elle est près de deux fois plus élevée consommation de cocaine dans cette province s'approche rapidement des (CLEU) du ministère du Procureur général de la Colombie-Britannique, la Division de l'analyse des politiques du Service de répression conjuguée Selon une récente étude effectuée en Colombie-Britannique par la

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consommation de : 17 ou ain Sif

*7861 19 4861 ns adultes de l'Ontario ומ כסכמוֵטה כניהב והצ гоигошительной де

นอ อกชานนชานส -əiquiojoj ognites de la ומ כסכמוטה כעהב והצ

eu lieu à Toronto. En effet, il est passé de 32 en 1985 à 94 en 1987 et la plupart des décès ont triplé et ce, en grande partie à cause de la consommation accrue de crack. En deux ans, le nombre de décès attribuables à la cocaïne en Ontario a crack font leur apparition et où la criminalité reliée au crack est à la hausse. tendance est en voie de se propager au Grand Toronto, où des fumeries de est très élevée dans les secteurs centraux des villes aux Etats-Unis et cette raison de sa proximité de Détroit (Michigan). La consommation de crack particulier à Windsor, qui reçoit l'influence directe du marché américain en crack s'accroissent progressivement dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario, et en dans un pénitencier lédéral à Terre-Neuve. La popularité et l'abondance du de crack en Colombie-Britannique a eu lieu en 1987 et on en a aussi saisi augmentera la valeur de la drogue à plus de 120 000 \$. La première saisie vendre 50 000 \$ le kilo, la conversion de la même quantité en crack profits que le chlorhydrate de cocaïne. Au Canada, où la cocaïne pourrait se trafiquants s'intéressent au crack parce qu'il rapporte deux fois plus de les jeunes et les moins nantis peuvent se procurer cette drogue. Les moyen de 0,1 gramme. Puisque chaque granule ne coûte que 10 \$ à 20 \$, petits granules semblables à du gravillon pour aquarium et d'un poids

58,11	12,22	26,7311	06,91	6Z,7 <i>₽</i>
7891	9861	2861	₽861	1983

Figure no 19: Quantité de cocaine saisie à l'étranger, avait transité au Canada, de 1983 à kilogrammes

Les professionnels de la classe moyenne supérieure et les membres de

Conformément à un sondage sur la consommation de la cocaïne effectué par la Fondation de la recherche sur la toxicomanie de l'Ontario auprès d'adultes de cette province, la consommation de cocaïne a augmenté en 1987 et en moyenne 6,1 p. 100 des adultes ontariens ont indiqué avoir consommé de la cocaïne au moins une fois au cours de leur vie, comparativement à 3,3 p. 100 en 1984 (voir la figure no 20). Seulement 0,4 p. 100 de la population de l'Ontario a signalé avoir consommé de la cocaïne sous forme de crack. Une analyse approfondie des données de est jeune (âgé de 18 à 29 ans); c'est un homme (1,5 fois plus d'hommes que de fenmes vont consommer de la cocaïne); il est fort probable que le sujet habite la région de Toronto; son revenu annuel va jusqu'à 50 000 \$; il sujet habite la région de Toronto; son revenu annuel va jusqu'à 50 000 \$; il consomme de la cocaïne une fois par mois ou moins (95 p. 100 de tous les consomme de la cocaïne une fois par mois ou moins (95 p. 100 de tous les

lamilles à deux revenus constituent un pourcentage important des cocaïnomanes. Règle générale, le cocaïnomane moyen est un professionnel âgé de 19 à 35 ans, cependant, ce profil est en train de changer pour inclure tous les niveaux socio-économiques, en particulier, en raison de l'apparition gée rack qui est plus abordable. En 1987, il y a eu un rajeunissement général de la population cocaïnomane mâle. Dans certains cas, ces jeunes cocaïnomanes sont des habitués des boîtes de nuit qui ont parfois recours au crime, surtout au trafic de la cocaïne, pour subvenir à leurs besoins de drogue. En 1987, on a assisté à une augmentation de la consommation de crack chez les hommes à faible revenu, âgés de 17 à 25 ans, et vivant à crack chez les hommes à faible revenu, âgés de 17 à 25 ans, et vivant à crack chez les hommes à faible revenu, âgés de 17 à 25 ans, et vivant à

Toronto et dans les banlieues.

mempre de l'équipage d'un cargo en Colombie pour transporter la drogue à personnes membres d'une organisation montréalaise, qui avait recruté un permis d'intercepter 9 kg de drogue destinée au Canada et d'arrêter quatre Mexico, à San Francisco et à Boston. La saisie effectuée à San Francisco a 11,83 kg en 1987 (voir la figure no 19). Les saisies en question ont eu lieu à qui étaient destinées au Canada sont passées de 12,22 kg en 1986 à 18 kg, 10 kg, 9,9 kg et 9,55 kg. Les quantités de cocaine saisies à l'étranger saisies, qui ont toutes été effectuées au Québec, atteignaient respectivement 1987 dépassaient la plus grosse saisie de cocaïne de 1986, soit 7,03 kg. Ces importantes saisies effectuées par la G.R.C. et Douanes Canada au cours de ce qui constitue une augmentation de 41 p. 100 (voir la figure nº 18). Quatre quantités saisies sont passées de 102,68 kg en 1986 à 145,27 kg en 1987, Au cours de 1987, la G.R.C. a effectué 1 443 saisies de cocaine. Les

64,282 247,14 80'04 I 154,43 82,811 Total de police** 137,52 SP' PP I 28,09 27,65 71,81 Autres services 145,27 102,68 ₽2,601 115,20 11,86 G.R.C.* **1861** 9861 2861 ₽861 286I Service

••Cocaine saisie par les services de police minicipaux de Vancouver, de Toronio et de Montréal, et par la Police provinciale de l'Ontario et la Súreté du Quèbec *Cocaine saisie par la G.R.C. et Douanes Canada

2861 12 9861 années de 1983 à 1985 et sont comprises seulement en səl ruoq səldinoqsib zaq inəidifi pas disəldi bu Quebec n'étaient pas displaya di Nota: Les données sur les saisies de cocaine effectuées par la spiod - 1861 p £861 saisie au Canada de σιαυτίτε de cocaïne

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Vancouver.

รอนเนทเฮิดุแซ นอ

premier laboratoire clandestin de ce genre découvert au Canada. (Colombie-Britannique), qui fabriquait de la cocaïne synthétique. Il s'agit du de coca en chlorhydrate de cocaïne, et un dans la région de Prince George dont deux à Garthby et à Saint-Jean (Québec) qui transformaient de la pâte En 1987, la G.R.C. a démantelé trois laboratoires clandestins de cocaine,

789I ns cocajne et de Dilaudid qu'on appelle «speedball» est ègalement apparu apporte des profits plus intéressants aux trafiquants. Un mélange de mèlange se vend environ le même prix que le chlothydrate de cocaine et intenses et longs que ceux de la cocaïne consommée par ingestion. Ce physiques de ce melange qui est prise et surtout injecte, sont beaucoup plus «Croak» ou «coke light» serait offert sur le marché illicite. Les effets «booting». Un nouveau mélange de cocaine et d'amphétamines appelé cocainomanes ont recours aux injections intraveineuses appelees drogue est administree par injection intraveineuse. Un nombre restreint de celle du nitrite d'amyle, mais elle est encore plus puissante lorsque la par l'absorption de fumée de cocaine est immédiate et aussi intense que du «freebasing» est egalement populaire. Il semble que l'euphone produite consommation le plus courant même si la pratique de fumer la cocaine et Le reniflage ou prisage de la cocaine demeure le mode de

niveaux enregistrés aux États-Unis. Le crack se présente sous forme de au Canada; toutefois, la consommation de cette drogue n'a pas atteint les Le crack a gagné de plus en plus de popularité auprès des toxicomanes

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COCAÏNE

76s tendances du marché

Au cours de 1987, les tendances en matière de cocaïne dans presque tout le Canada sont demeurées semblables à celles qu'on avait constatées dans le R.A.N.D. de 1986-1987. Une offre abondante de cocaïne de pureté élevée à bons prix a rendu cette drogue plus accessible à tous les groupes socio-économiques au Canada. La cocaïne était abondante principalement dans tous les grands centres du Canada et aussi, dans une moindre mesure, Canada, on pouvait acheter de la cocaïne au gramme ou à l'once, d'une pureté variant de 25 à 65 %, c'est dans les plus grandes villes, telles que Toronto, Vancouver et Montréal, qu'on pouvait souvent se procurer de la cocaïne presque pure vendue au kilo ou à la livre. La tendance la plus cocaïne presque pure vendue au kilo ou à la livre. La tendance la plus cocaïne presque pure vendue au kilo ou à la livre. La tendance la plus consine presque pure vendue au kilo ou à la livre. La tendance la plus consine de crack, forme de cocaïne concentrée qui attire les adeptes consommation de crack, forme de cocaïne concentrée qui attire les adeptes en raison de l'intensité de ses effets et de son prix abordable.

En 1987, I 618 personnes ont été accusées d'infractions reliées à la cocaïne, ce qui représente une augmentation de 16 p. 100 par rapport à l'année précédente, où des accusations avaient été portées contre I 396 personnes accusées de personnes accusées de possession a diminué légèrement, passant de 594 à 555, tandis que le d'un trafic, a augmenté de 36 p. 100, passant de 725 en 1986 à 987 en 1987. Le nombre de personnes accusées d'unimportation a diminué légèrement de 77 en 1986 à 76 en 1987. Le nombre de personnes accusées d'importation a diminué légèrement de 77 en 1986 à 76 en 1987. Le système de classification des trafiquants de la G.R.C. indique que 1 926 trafiquants qui ont fait l'objet conquêtes en 1987 sont d'importants trafiquants de cocaïne, ce qui constitue une augmentation de 3 p. 100 comparativement aux 1865 constitue une augmentation de 3 p. 100 comparativement aux 1865 recensées en 1986 (voir la figure no 17).

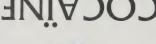
Accusation	Σ86I	₽861	3861	9861	7891
Possession	414	₽6₽	483	₽69	222
Trafic**	609	₽99	209	725	286
Importation	701	113	21	<i>LL</i>	94
Total	1 030	1911	6911	962 I	1618

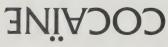
*Personnes accusées par la G.R.G. seulement **Comprend les infractions de possession en vue d'un trafic.

Nombre de d'infractions relatives à la cocaîne de 1983 à 7861*

TaioT	929 I	1942	1865	976 I
Trafic de moins de 28 grammes	991	202	225	727
Trafic de 28 à 500 grammes	929	929	969	999
Trafic de 0,5 à 1 kilo	₽22	00ħ	124	692
Trafic d'un kilo ou plus	149	207	₽19	899
Catégorie	₽861	2861	9861	7861

de 1984 à 1987 l'abjet d'enquete de cocinne cyant fait talégonsation des calégonsation des calégonsation des calégons de la servicit de 1984 à 1987





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L'avion demeure le mode de transport le plus usité pour importer l'héroïne au Canada, en raison de l'éloignement des pays sources et de la quantité relativement petite des envois. Environ 88 p. 100 des stupéfiants sont arrivés par avion, dont le quart environ par courrier postal. Près de 10 p. 100 de l'héroïne environ a été introduite au pays par voie de terre, et 2 p. 100 par mer. Étant donné le nombre croissant de vols en provenance de l'heroîne environ a été introduite au pays par voie de terre, et l'Europe et de l'hére, à destination a été principaux aéroports canadiens, les passeurs utilisent le plus souvent les méthodes de contrebande suivantes: la dissimulation sur le corps à l'intérieur du corps, les valises à double contrebande, la dissimulation à l'intérieur du corps, les valises à double contrebande, la dissimulation à l'intérieur du corps, les valises à double

Throoper of de l'Asie, à destination des principaux aéroports canadiens, les passeurs utilisent le plus souvent les méthodes de contrebande suivantes: la dissimulation sur le corps à l'aide de ruban adhésif ou de vêtements de contrebande, la dissimulation à l'intérieur du corps, les valises à double fond, et les envois par fret.

Terre 10 %

Terre 10 % Air 88 %

Modes de transport de l'héroïne au Canada en 1987

: SI ou ain Sid

0ħ

Le Mexique est impliqué dans toutes les phases du trafic de l'héroïne, notamment la culture, la conversion et le trafic subséquent du produit final. Bien n'indique en ce moment que les trafiquants mexicains stockent l'opium. Ils expédieraient la drogue vers le nord régulièrement. Puisque les laboratoires d'héroïne sont généralement simples et rudimentaires, le processus de raffinage demande de un à trois jours, selon le laboratoire et le procrasoires de raffinage demande de un à trois jours, selon le laboratoire et le précurseurs chimiques qui sont faciles à obtenir à l'échelle locale. La gomme d'opium est transportée des champs aux villages avoisinants par des animaux, des personnes, des véhicules et occasionnellement par avion. Le nombre considérable de routes secondaires, de pistes et de chemins rend extrêmement difficile la surveillance policière.

Vu les réseaux de transport terrestre et aérien relativement modernes du Mexique, les organisations de trafiquants peuvent utiliser divers moyens pour expédier l'héroïne, en particulier aux États-Unis. L'envoi de suppédier l'héroïne, en particulier aux États-Unis. L'envoi de suppédier l'héroïne, et par bateau, mais surtout par véhicule particulier. Les points d'entrée achalandés le long de la frontière américanomexicaine fournissent maintes occasions de transporter de l'héroïne dissimulée dans des marchandises et véhicules, sans grands risques de désection. Puisqu'il s'agit d'une longue frontière comprenant des régions isolées, il est extrêmement difficile d'y effectuer des patrouilles. Par conséquent les trafiquants peuvent introduire des stupéfiants en conséquent les trafiquants peuvent introduire des stupéfiants en confrebande aux États-Unis en ayant simplement recours à des porteurs qui vont traverset la frontière dans les secteurs non surveillés.

canada

avoir passé par les Etats-Unis. L'héroine mexicaine entre généralement au pays via l'Ouest canadien après de petites quantités au Canada aux fins de consommation personnelle. aériennes et de navigation. Certains particuliers en importent eux-mêmes totalité des drogues illicites, ayant accès aux navires et aux compagnies bien organisées, et sont en mesure de financer et de transporter la quasiorganisations criminelles libanaises. Ces organisations sont extrêmement du Liban qui arrive à Montréal ou à Toronto, est surtout destinée aux partie de l'héroine du Sud-Ouest asiatique dans l'Est du Canada. L'héroine distribution d'une partie de l'héroïne du Sud-Est asiatique et de la majeure tout particulièrement de Montréal et de Toronto veillent à l'importation et la canadien. Les organisations criminelles iraniennes, chinoises et italiennes monopolisent la distribution de l'héroine du Sud-Est asiatique dans l'Ouest régions. Les organisations criminelles chinoises de Vancouver diverses régions du Canada et la variété d'héroïne distribuée dans ces indique un lien étroit entre certains groupes ethniques de trafiquants dans des groupes du crime organisé. Le système de distribution bien organisé Le marché canadien des stupéfiants demeure surtout sous le contrôle

Montréal, Toronto et Vancouver demeurent les principaux centres d'importation et de distribution d'héroine au Canada. En 1987, l'importance de Montréal dans le trafic de l'héroine au Canada est devenue de plus en plus manifeste, Toronto et Vancouver étant également des points de transbordement importants de l'héroine destinée aux États-Unis, comme en témoigne le nombre de saisies importantes effectuées dans ces villes (voir le chapitre 8: Saisies importantes de drogues au Canada ou en route vers le Canada en 1987). Parmi les envois saisis, il y en avait en transit seulement, mais, en général, ils étaient destinés au marché canadien.

Héroïne de l'Asie du Sud-Est

Fermier - 10 kilos d'opium - \$1 000 à 1 600 \$

Centre de distribution (Bangkok) - 1 kilo d'héroïne no 4 (pure) 6 000 à 8 000 \$ Laboratoire (Triangle d'Or) - 1 kilo d'héroïne no 4 (pure) 1 400 à 5 000 \$

Canada - 1 kilo d'héroïne nº 4 (pure) - 120 000 à 200 000 \$

- 1 once (28g) d'héroine no 4 (pure) - 6000 à 15000 \$

- 1 capsule d'héroïne nº 4 (5 à 6 % pure) - 35 à 100 \$ - 1 g d'hèroine no 4 (pure) - 1000\$

Héroine de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest

Fermier - 10 kilos d'opium - 1 400 \$

Laboratoire (Croissant d'or) – 1 kilo d'héroïne (pure) – 4 400 à 4 800 \$

Centre de distribution (Europe) - 1 kilo d'hèroine (pure) - 50 000 à 90 000 \$

Canada - 1 kilo d'héroïne nº 4 (pure) - 120 000 à 200 000 \$

- 1 once (28 g) d'héroïne nº 4 (pure) - 6 000 à 15 000 \$

- 1 g d'héroine no 4 (pure) - 1 g d'héroine

- 1 capsule d'héroïne nº 4 (5 à 6 % pure) - 35 à 100 \$

soft le pays d'ongne. shatemed discoulement ne fluctuent pas beaucoule, que que Nota: Les prix de l'héroïne au Canada à chaque niveau du

Liban

de Homs. raffinage syriens se trouveraient essentiellement dans les régions d'Alep et expédiés en Syrie aux fins de conversion en héroïne. Les centres de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Nord. De plus, des opiacés libanais sont Damas (Syrie) où ils prennent des vols commerciaux à destination de et Byblos. Des passeurs en transportent aussi de grandes quantités à Beyrouth et à l'occasion par porte-conteneurs dans des ports comme Tripoli surtout par passeurs qui quittent le pays par l'aéroport international de L'envoi d'héroïne depuis le Liban vers les marchés occidentaux se fait

communications entre les trafiquants internationaux. européens et méditerranéens facilitent grandement la contrebande et les entre Chypre et le Liban ou la Syrie, et entre Chypre et d'autres pays télécommunications modernes et la facilité du transport maritime et aérien controle efficace dans le pays par suite des troubles politiques. Les trafiquants ont tiré profit de l'incapacité du gouvernement d'exercer un actuellement au Moyen-Orient, et tout particulièrement au Liban. Les continents européen et nord-américain, ainsi que de la situation qui prévaut surtout de sa situation géographique par rapport au Moyen-Orient et aux stupétiants du Liban destinés à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Nord, en raison Chypre est en voie de devenir un point de transit elé pour les

Mexique

à la hausse commence déjà à se manifester au Canada. est parvenue au Canada en 1987 via les Etats-Unis. Toutefois, une tendance années passées, seulement une quantité négligeable d'héroïne mexicaine distribution de l'héroine au Mexique et aux Etats-Unis. Comme pour les d'une infrastructure efficace pour la production, le transport et la marché américain. Règle générale, les trafiquants mexicains disposent La majeure partie de l'héroine produite au Mexique est destinée au

FI ou ain 814

np รองเรรอววทร

Prix d'héroïne de

de plus en plus la voie maritime. Ce changement serait attribuable aux de plus de plus la voie maritime. Ce changement serait attribuable de serait de sutorités turques, et conforme aux renseignements reçus de plusieurs pays européens relativement aux activités le long de la route des Balkans en 1987. Plus de 70 p. 100 de l'héroïne saisie en Europe (soit environ une tonne) en 1987 ont été expédiés via la Turquie par des organisations turques et iraniennes. La plupart de l'héroïne interceptée en Europe l'an constituent des maillons importants de la filière européenne qui approvisionne le Canada et l'Amérique du Nord en héroïne. De plus, les trafiquants européens et nord-amérique du Nord en héroïne. De plus, les dernier et l'Amérique du Nord en héroïne. De plus, les trafiquants européens et nord-américains qui sont allés prendre livraison de drogues en Asie, font une escale à Vienne afin de dissimuler leur provenance.

Les Pays-Bas et la Belgique ont deux des plus grands ports au monde ainsi que d'importants aéroports internationaux. Les Pays-Bas représentent le principal centre européen de distribution d'héroïne, c'est pourquoi de très grandes quantités de cet opiacé du Sud-Ouest et du Sud-Est asiatique y ont transité en 1987 par mer, terre et air. Au cours de l'année, les trafiquants d'Asie auraient introduit aux Pays-Bas, plus d'héroïne base que d'héroïne raffinée. Cette pratique évite le transport d'une grande quantité d'héroïne, et permet de convertir l'héroïne base aux Pays-Bas où il est facile de se priecurseurs chimiques nécessaires à la conversion.

Le Royaume-Uni demeure un lieu de transbordement important pour les stupéfiants illicites destinés au Canada. En effet, l'héroïne en provenance de l'Inde, du Pakistan, de la Thaïlande et du Moyen-Orient et à destination du Canada y transiterait de façon régulière. Les liens historiques far finiliaux qui existent entre le Royaume-Uni et le Sud-Ouest asiatique, facilitent le trafic d'héroïne en provenance de cette demière région. Un changement important est survenu en 1987: une grande quantité d'héroïne provenant du Sud-Ouest asiatique a commencé à arriver au Royaume-Uni via l'Afrique de l'Ouest et la Turquie, ce qui démontre l'importance de ces pays comme points de transit pour la drogue acheminée au Royaume-uni.

Le Nigeria continue d'être un pays de transit pour les stupéfiants provenant d'Asie et tout particulièrement du Croissant d'or, à destination de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Nord. Une petite portion des envois seulement est aux fins de consommation locale. En 1987, à l'aéroport de Francfort, il y a eu plusieurs saisies importantes d'héroïne arrivant de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, jouer un rôle comme pays de transit et centre de distribution important de stupéfiants destinés au marché européen. Bon nombre de ressortissants du Nigeria passent par Francfort pour aller au Canada. De plus, des ressortissants de divers pays africains, dont le Nigeria, sont recrutés comme passeurs pour introduire l'héroïne et d'autres drogues illicites dans d'autres passeurs pour introduire l'héroïne et d'autres drogues illicites dans d'autres pays, notamment le Canada.

Le Népal est demeuré un lieu de transbordement pour l'héroïne en 1987. L'héroïne y serait transportée depuis la Birmanie par voie terrestre via l'Inde. L'héroïne sur le marché népalais proviendrait des laboratoires indiens. Certains envois d'héroïne arrivent au Népal par avion en provenance d'autres pays asiatiques, notamment la Thaïlande. Le tourisme croissant entre le Népal et la Chine va favoriser la contrebande terrestre d'héroïne depuis la Chine. Puisque le Népal est une sorte d'enclave, les envois d'héroïne à l'étranger doivent passer par l'aéroport international de Tribhuvan à Katmandou.

d'héroïne provenant du Pakistan y est introduite par caravanes de chameaux. Une fois à l'intérieur du territoire indien, les stupéfiants sont enfouis dans le désert et recueillis, la nuit venue, par des contrebandiers en jeeps. Ces derniers placent alors la drogue parmi des envois commerciaux transportés par camion et la font livrer à Bombay aux fins d'exportation.

comichons ainsi que les balles de textile. parmi des marchandises telles que la poudre de chili, la poudre borique, les dans le port de Bombay, ce qui favorise la dissimulation de stupéfiants par les Douanes. Il y a une activité intense de répartition de conteneurs l'étranger, puis sont remplacées par des drogues illicites suite à l'inspection depuis Jaipur et Bangalore (Inde) vers Bombay aux fins d'exportation à renseignements, des cargaisons de marchandises licites sont acheminées services de courrier international pour transporter les stupétiants. Selon des Une nouvelle méthode de contrebande consiste à avoir recours à des pour être des endroits qui se prêtent bien à l'exportation de drogues illicites. Bombay sont également réputés auprès des organisations de trafiquants ingestion ou insertion dans les orifices du corps). L'aéroport et le port de fond, l'intérieur de souliers ou de vêtements, ou l'intérieur du corps (par plus usitées signalées par les autorités, comprendraient les valises à double personne, les stupéfiants destinés au marché occidental. Les cachettes les tratiquants qui transportent dans leurs bagages ou sur leur propre importants en Inde. L'aéroport de New Delhi est fréquenté par des Bombay et New Delhi continuent d'être les points de transit les plus

L'Autriche, la Yougoslavie et la Turquie constituent des pays de transit principalement à cause de la demande en héroïne du Sud-Ouest asiatique dans l'Europe de l'Ouest, et de leur situation géographique par rapport à la route des Balkans. La Turquie représente un point de transbordement naturel pour les stupéfiants illicites parce qu'elle chevauche deux continents et se trouve directement sur la route entre les pays sources du américains. Cette route commence en Turquie et aboutit en Autriche en Bassant d'or et les pays consommateurs ouest-européens et nord-américains. Cette route commence en Turquie et aboutit en Autriche en Hongrie. La drogue est souvent acheminée par véhicule particulier ou camion cautionné transportant de la marchandise entre l'Itan, l'Itak et les États du Golfe ainsi que l'Europe.

Les rapports de renseignements et les rapports sur les saisies indiquent clairement que le trafic d'héroïne vers l'ouest le long de la route des Balkans a augmenté en 1987. L'exode des ressortissants d'Iran ainsi que le coût relativement économique de l'héroïne iranienne ont grandement contribué à l'accroissement des réseaux de trafiquants, ce qui eu des répercussions directes sur le Canada. Cette tendance devrait se poursuivre, vu l'entrée et le transit en Turquie d'un flot croissant d'héroïne en provenance d'Iran en 1987.

L'héroïne et la morphine base entrent en Turquie depuis l'est, en général depuis l'Iran où les groupes kurdes de part et d'autre de la frontière ont la même langue et culture et où il est relativement facile de se procurer de l'héroïne en grandes quantités. En règle générale, le trafic d'héroïne à l'intérieur de la Turquie est contrôlé par des éléments criminels établis. Après avoir franchi la frontière est de la Turquie, les opiacés sont acheminés directement au sud vers la Syrie ou à l'ouest vers la côte méditerranéenne turque. En général, la drogue quitte la Turquie par voie de méditerranéenne turque. En général, la drogue quitte la Turquie par voie de terre en passant par l'Europe de l'Est, mais les trafiquants semblent utiliser terre en passant par l'Europe de l'Est, mais les trafiquants semblent utiliser

zones cultivables au Pakistan et en Afghanistan empêchent l'application efficace de la loi. Depuis les zones cultivables, l'opium est transporté directement aux laboratoires par camion, chameau, âne et caravane humaine.

Les raffineries d'héroïne se concentreraient principalement dans trois régions du Pakistan dont la plus importante se situerait dans les zones tribales traditionnelles des districts de Khyber, Mohmand et Bajaur. Selon les autorités, il y aurait 100 laboratoires d'héroïne à Khyber, 50 à Mohmand et 50 à Bajaur. Dans la deuxième zone, les collines Chagai dans le Baluchistan, il y aurait environ 25 laboratoires en mesure de produire au moins 2000 kg d'héroïne par mois. Il s'agit d'une région déserte et inhabitée qui s'étend aur 200 kilomètres environ le long de la frontière pakistanodui s'étend aur 200 kilomètres environ le long de la frontière pakistanode 150 kilomètres. La conversion de la drogue se fait également à Rabat, situé à l'extrémité ouest du Pakistan dans la province du Baluchistan. En 1987, on y a saisi 21 laboratoires, soit un de plus qu'au cours de l'année précédente.

Une fois raffinée, l'héroïne quitte les zones tribales vers Peshawar (Pakistan) puis est expédiée au sud par voie de terre via la province de la Frontière du Bouchouest et l'ouest de la province du Baluchistan adjacente à la frontière du Nord-Ouest et l'ouest de la province du Baluchistan adjacente à l'exportation de l'héroïne en Iran, en Europe et en Amérique du Nord. Les jusqu'à Karachi (Pakistan), et ensuite envoyée par met ou air en Amérique du Nord après avoir transité à New Delhi, Bombay ou les États du Golfe. Les autorités ont beaucoup de difficultés à contrôler le trafic de stupéfiants car les routes de contrebande traversent une frontière qui s'étend sur des centaines de kilomètres de terrain extrêmement accidenté. Afin d'éviter la police le long des routes, les trafiquants empruntent d'autres routes qui passent par la zone tribale du Baluchistan menant au Baluchistan iranien en vue d'atteindre la côte du Golfe.

Même sı Ülan demeure un importateur net d'opiacés produits en Afghanistan et au Pakistan, il constitue également un point de transbordement important pour l'opium et l'héroïne provenant de ces pays sourcès La drogue entre en l'an par la frontière est et en sort par la frontière ouest, particulièrement via la Turquie et l'Etat des Émirats arabes unis. Il y aurait des laboratoires de conversion d'héroïne et de morphine base dans les secteurs nord-ouest de l'Iran, contrôlés par les Kurdes et les secteurs prod-ouest de l'Iran, contrôlés par les Kurdes et les secteurs la la sancial de la pays.

Au fil des ans, l'Inde serait devenue un point de transit important pour les stupéfiants du Sud-Ouest asiatique destinés au marché occidental. Depuis que le Croissant d'or est devenu une importante source en opiacés disficites, la frontière indo-pakistanaise est maintenant vulnérable au trafic des frontière indo-pakistanaise est maintenant vulnérable au trafic Cachemire en Inde sont proches de la province de la Frontière du Mord-Ouest, où la plupart de l'opium illicite du Croissant d'or est produite et convertie en héroîne. Au cours des dernières années, les mesures de sécurité prises à la frontière du Pendjab qui auparavant se prêtait sandement au trafic d'opium et d'héroïne via l'Inde, auraient forcé les grandement au trafic d'opium et d'héroïne via l'Inde, auraient forcé les plammu. En effet, le mouvement des opiacés se fait maintenant dans les régions adjacentes à l'État indien du Rajasthan. Une grande quantité

les importateurs de Hong Kong ont dû s'approvisionner davantage en héroïne no 4. Une partie de l'héroïne no 4 est reconvertie en héroïne no 5 aux fins de consommation locale; toutefois, cette forme d'héroïne est en général destinée au marché étranger. En 1987, les autorités ont démantelle de l'héroïne no 5, mais l'un d'eux le faisait à partir d'héroïne no 4. Au début de l'héroïne no 5, mais l'un d'eux le faisait à partir d'héroïne no 4. Au début de l'héroïne no 5 destinée au marché local, ce qui correspond à peu près à la moitié des saisies rotailes de cette drogue au cours de l'année précédente.

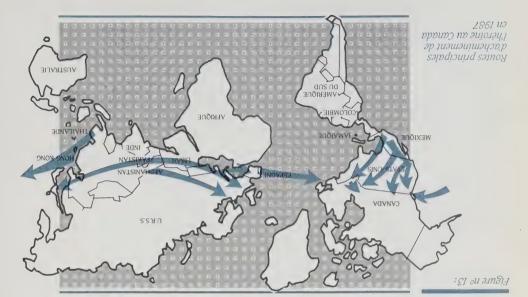
Les enquêtes menées au cours des dernières années ont amené les autorités à croire que les Triades dans le Sud-Est asiatique jouaient un rôle prédominant dans le trafic de l'opium et de l'héroïne dans cette règion, et avaient établi partout dans le monde des réseaux de distribution illicites avaient des liens directs avec des groupes canadiens, américains et européens.

pays sources ont maintenant tendance à produire plus d'héroïne no 4 que d'héroïne base afin de satisfaire la demande internationale. Par conséquent,

Sud-Ouest asiatique

En 1987, la région du Croissant d'or a maintenu un niveau de production d'opium élevé, proportionné à la demande régionale accrue. De plus, l'héroïne continuerait d'être exportée à l'étranger, en effet, près du tiers de cet opiacé sur le marché illicite canadien proviendrait de cette région.

En plus de cultiver le pavot, les habitants des zones tribales du Croissant d'or convertissent plusieurs tonnes d'opium en héroïne destinée à l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord. L'infrastructure des zones tribales se prêtent bien au trafic, car les routes établies, les bazars et la proximité des



raffineries de fortune dans la brousse, où l'opium brut est converti en morphine ou en héroïne aux fins de distribution sur le marché international.

Malgré les peines sévères imposées en Malaysia aux trafiquants et l'accroissement des pressions policières à la frontière malayo-thailandaise, le trafic des stupéfiants se poursuit dans ce pays. Il y aurait des stocks de drogues dans la zone frontalière. En raison de la surveillance frontalière accrue, le transport des stupéfiants s'est fait davantage par voie de mer, comme l'indiquent les nombreuses asisies d'héroïne et d'anhydride acétique acheminés via la mer Andaman en 1987. Cette zone se prête bien à la scheminés via la mer Andaman en 1987. Cette zone se prête bien à la patrouillées.

En tant que plaque toumante en Asie, Singapour continue d'être un point de transit important pour les opiacés du Triangle d'or et dans une moindre mesure, pour les opiacés du Croissant d'or. La drogue du Sud-Est asiatique y arrive par voie de mer, terre et air via la Malaysia. Une quantité moins importante de stupéfiants du Sud-Ouest asiatique y parvient surtout par navire ainsi que par vols directs en provenance de l'Inde, du Pakistan et du Sri Lanka.

Les saisies de stupéfiants provenant du Triangle d'or ont augmenté considérablement en Thaïlande, en Europe, en Australie et en Amérique du Nord au cours des dernières années. En février 1988, au port de Klong Toey à Bangkok, les autorités ont découvert 1 280 kg d'héroïne nº 4 pure à 95 %. La drogue devait être expédiée par fret mantime aux États-Unis via Singapour. Il s'agissait de la plus importante saisie d'héroïne jamais effectuée au monde.

effectuée en 1987 dans cette colonie. jamais réalisée à Hong Kong et de la plus importante saisie d'héroine base d'hèroine base. Il s'agissait de la plus importante saisie d'hèroine no 4 d'Aberdeen, 126 kg d'hèroïne, comprenant 80 kg d'hèroïne no 4 et 46 kg a Hong Kong. En décembre 1987, les autorités de Hong Kong ont saisi près eaux internationales puis transbordée sur des bateaux de pêche enregistrés leur capacité de charge. En effet, la drogue est ainsi transportée dans les thailandais constituent encore un problème de contrebande en raison de contrebande des stupétiants à destination de l'étranger. Les chalutiers occidentaux. Les transporteurs aériens servent de plus en plus à la pour l'héroine du Triangle d'or destinée à Hong Kong et aux pays République populaire de Chine est devenue un point de transit important capitale, Kunming, pour atteindre Guangzhou, puis Hong Kong. La traverseraient le sud-ouest de la province de Yunnan, en passant par sa vietnamienne. Selon les autorités, de grandes quantités de drogue chinois, en passant surtout par les frontières sino-birmane et sinopour ce faire, les trafiquants utilisent de plus en plus le réseau routier également introduits à Hong Kong depuis la région du Croissant d'or, et destination de Hong Kong. Dans une moindre mesure, les opiacés sont En 1987, le Triangle d'or est demeuré la principale source d'opiacés à

L'abondance croissante d'héroine no 4 a Hong Kong au cours des demières années reflète un changement en ce qui a trait à l'approvisionnement du marché local. Tandis que la plupart des héroinomanes à Hong Kong préfèrent l'héroine no 3, le marché international exige la plupart du temps de l'héroine no 4. Les fabricants des

première nécessité. l'intérieur de la Birmanie, ce qui leur permet d'échanger des articles de dans une zone de 40 kilomètres à l'intérieur de l'Inde et de 16 kilomètres à d'autre de la frontière peuvent circuler librement sans passeport ni visa, de stupéfiants est le fait que les membres des tribus se trouvant de part et interdit. L'un des facteurs qui contribuent à créer un milieu propice au trafic désignée zone spéciale dans laquelle le transport d'anhydride acétique est kilomètres sur le territoire indien le long de la frontière indo-birmane a été Mandalay. En vertu de la loi sur les douanes de 1962, une zone de 100 chimique sont fixés à des radeaux qui suivent la rivière Chindwin jusqu'à l'anhydride acétique indien. Des contenants de cinq gallons de ce produit Birmanie près de la frontière indienne, en raison de l'accessibilité de raison de sa qualité supérieure. Des raffineries d'héroïne seraient établies en préféreraient l'anhydride acétique produit en Inde plutôt qu'en Chine, en dans le Triangle d'or. Les opérateurs de laboratoires clandestins en Birmanie l'anhydride acétique produit en Inde et destinée aux raffineries d'héroïne (Birmanie) via Imphal (Manipur). La route inverse sert au transport de l'héroine produite dans le Triangle d'or parvient aussi en Inde depuis Tamu Etat de Manipur en passant par la ville frontalière de Moreh en Inde. De indo-birmane, l'héroïne raffinée en Birmanie traverse tout particulièrement

Djakarta, Surabaya et Balı. Etat en passant par le nord de Sumatra, et sont ensuite acheminés à Triangle d'or ayant été transbordés à Penang. Les envois arrivent dans cet Malaysia. L'Indonèsie est un point de transit populaire pour les opiacés du opérationnelle des trafiquants responsables du commerce des drogues en Penang, une île malaise au nord-ouest de la côte, qui demeure la base au marché occidental. En général, l'héroïne no 3 et no 4 est transbordée à contrebande depuis la Thaïlande et la Birmanie, est destinée exclusivement Singapour, en Australie et en Europe. De plus, l'héroine no 4 introduite en consommation locale, même si ce stupétiant aboutit également à héroine. L'héroine no 3 est surtout importée et raffinée aux fins de transformation de l'héroine base et de la morphine base importées, en Malaysia demeure un point de transit pour l'héroine ainsi qu'un lieu pour la introduite par voie de terre et de mer en Malaysia depuis la Thailande. La maritime ou aérien. Une grande partie de ces opiacés est également l'Australie et l'Amérique du Nord se fait surtout par passeurs ou fret Le transport des opiacés depuis Bangkok (Thailande) vers l'Europe,

malayo-thailandaise en vue d'y établir des laboratoires flottants et des organisations de trafiquants utilisent la région le long de la frontière chargements de poissons ou de légumes. D'après des renseignements, les à l'intérieur de motocyclettes, de voitures et de camions, ou dans des Trengganu, où arrive la drogue dissimulée dans des compartiments secrets thailandaise, tout particulièrement via la route est qui passe par Kelantan et empruntent le réseau routier national depuis la frontière malayoet de petites îles proches du littoral. Par voie de terre, les contrebandiers Thaïlande à des ports d'entrée illégaux le long des côtes de Kedah, et Perlis, des côtes. Ils s'en servent pour livrer les envois de Satun dans le sud de la thaïlandais en raison de leur rapidité et de leur facilité de manoeuvre le long dans le pays. Les contrebandiers semblent préférer les longs bateaux est et ouest constituent un moyen idéal pour introduire les stupéfiants le Viêt-nam. Les nombreux bateaux de pêche qui naviguent sur les côtes notamment, l'Indonésie, la Thaïlande, Singapour, Brunei, les Philippines et La Malaysia partage ses eaux territoriales avec six autres pays,

Mekong et transitent souvent en territoire birman, à destination de la province Chiang Rai en Thailande. À l'intérieur de la Thailande, la contrebande des opiacés se fait par avion, par train et surtout par véhicules qui utilisent les réseaux routiers modernes reliant les régions du nord et du sud et Bangkok.

que mitrailleuses, grenades, lance-fusées et mines terrestres. protection de ces raffineries, il y a sur place tout un arsenal d'armes, telles frontière, ce qui pourrait entraîner des luttes. En général, pour assurer la concurrence pour les ratfineries plus importantes de l'autre côté de la 100 kilogrammes d'hèroine no 4 par mois. Un tel rendement constitue de la rapports, plusieurs des laboratoires en Thaïlande produisent environ Chiang Mai. Ces raffineries traitent l'opium thaïlandais et birman. Selon des Thailande, dont plus de la moitie dans les provinces de Mae Hong Son et aurait plus de quinze petites raffineries mobiles situées dans le nord de la thaïlandaise, sous le contrôle de l'A.U.S. Selon nos renseignements, il y raffineries situées dans les régions le long de la frontière birmano-Thaïlande alimentent les marchés mondiaux des drogues. Il y aurait quinze groupes d'insurgés plus petits, dont les contacts dans le nord de la Birmanie. Le Parti communiste birman et l'A.U.S. collaborent avec d'autres plusieurs laboratoires situés à 10 à 20 kilomètres à l'intérieur de la prédominant le long de la frontière birmano-thaïlandaise, disposant de les raffineries dans cette région. L'Armée unie Shan demeure le groupe généralement vendre leur opium au Parti communiste birman qui contrôle Dans l'État Shan au nord de la Birmanie, les fermiers doivent

trafiquants et les producteurs d'opium. l'intensification des mesures antidrogue, surtout en Thaïlande, contre les l'an demier dans la région du Triangle d'or. Elle serait aussi attribuable à Cette prolifération de routes est reliée à la récolte exceptionnelle d'opium routes au nord et au sud pour l'écoulement des opiaces du Triangle d'or. l'expédition via les pays communistes a engendré la création de nouvelles ferroviaires et aériens, lesquels sont relativement efficaces. En fait, acheminés aux ports de Canton et de Hong Kong par réseaux routiers, Birmanie et du Laos à la province de Yunnan au sud de la Chine, puis d'héroine auraient été transportés des régions limitrophes de l'hailande, de raffinage, de l'anhydride acétique venant de la Chine. De plus, des envois divers îlots près de Hong Kong où il est facile d'obtenir, aux fins de Vietnam, puis expédiée à bord de navires marchands à destination de Laos serait également acheminée via le Kampuchéa au port de Da Nang au vers la côte est. Selon nos renseignements, l'héroïne no 3 en provenance du puis à Nakhon Ratchasima puis emprunterait la première route disponible jusqu'à la côte est. Une autre irait de Loei à Chaiyaphum ou Khon Kaen, jusqu'à la province de Loei, et traverserait Prachin Buri et Chanthaburi Une route longerait le fleuve en bordure de la frontière lao-thailandaise l'expédition de l'héroïne produite dans les raffineries laotiennes en 1987. Toey. Selon des renseignements, de nouvelles routes auraient servi pour l'aéroport international de Don Muang et par bateau dans le port de Klong Thaïlande, et est expédiée à l'extérieur du pays surtout par avion à Thaïlande. L'héroïne est acheminée du Laos à Bangkok via le nord-est de la d'organisations de trafiquants opérant à partir de la Birmanie et de la Au Laos, plusieurs raffineries d'héroïne sont sous le contrôle

L'Inde est également devenue un point de transit populaire. L'héroïne du Sud-Est asiatique expédiée par la frontière ouest de la Birmanie passe par l'Inde et le Bangla Desh. Par exemple, après avoir franchi la frontière

Alors que l'importance de la Thaïlande en tant que producteur d'opium dans la région du Triangle d'or a diminué au cours des dernières années, son rôle en tant que route importante des opiacés destinés au marché international s'est accru. Toutefois, les mesures antidrogue constantes visant les trafiquants locaux ont obligé ces derniers à recourir à d'autres filières de contrebande, surtout l'an dernier. L'Armée unie Shan a perdu un communiste birman et ses alliés, ainsi que les gouvernements birman et thaïlandais. Toutefois, elle continue de contrôler la majeure partie de la stupéfiants et d'autres marchandises de contrôler la majeure partie de la frontière nord-ouest séparant la Thaïlande et la Birmanie, soit de Mae Hong Son à Mae Sai. De plus, le Parti communiste birman a continué de renforcer son contrôle sur toutes les phases de la production et du trafic d'héroïne le long de la frontière birmano-thaïlandaise.

7891	9861	S86I	₽861	Σ86I	Région
% £9	% 12	72 %	% 99	% 89	Asie du Sud-Est
% L E	% 67	%87	% ₹Σ	% 72	Asie du Sud-Ouest
Négligeable	Négligeable	Négligeable	Négligeable	Négligeable	Mexique
% 00 I	%001	%001	% 00 I	% 00 I	Total

Figure no 12: Sources de l'héroïne sur le marché Canadien de 1983 à 7891

presence, par exemple, de barrages routiers. peuvent transmettre des signaux visant à avertir les porteurs de la permettent egalement d'assurer une meilleure communication car elles outre plus susceptibles de se casser les pattes. Les caravanes humaines employer des hommes car les animaux attirent trop l'attention et sont en groupes sont éparpilles sur une distance de 40 kilomètres. On préfère transport des stupétiants en Thailande. Les porteurs répartis en cinq ou six maximum de 600 personnes se forment vers le mois de septembre pour le confisquer l'excédent d'opium. En général, des caravanes composées d'un transporte plus d'opium que ne l'autorise le laissez-passer, se verra taxe. Cette taxe est rigoureusement prélevée et toute personne qui laissez-passer d'un des groupes d'insurgés, moyennant le palement d'une motorisés. Durant le trajet effectué par la caravane, il faut obtenir un caravanes humaines, des bêtes de somme, des navires et des véhicules produits dans la règion du Triangle d'or sont transportès tour à tour par des mantime ou aérien, ou y ont accès. Avant d'arriver à Bangkok, les opiacés parce qu'ils possédent des navires ou des compagnies de transport peuvent acheter, financer et transmettre tout envoi de drogue demandée politique et ont de nombreuses relations importantes. Ces trafiquants Thailande pendant dix ans ou plus, parlent thai, connaissent bien la trafiquants qui ont quitté le Canada ou d'autres pays ont habité la et touristique de la Thailande. Nombre de membres de groupes de les fournisseurs via Bangkok qui constitue le centre financier, economique La plupart des organisations criminelles internationales traitent avec

Parmi les multiples routes empruntées pour transporter les stupéfiants des zones productrices du Triangle d'or aux raffineries, puis à Bangkok, les principales partent au nord des frontières birmano-thailandaise et lao-thailandaise. Les stupéfiants qui passent de la Birmanie à la Thailande sont acheminés par des sentières et des chemins dans la brousse, menant à des acheminés par des sentières et des chemins dans la brousse, menant à des grand-routes. Les envois en provenance du Laos traversent le fleuve

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Aégions de culture muiqo à sousean au Mexique en 1987

Les principales régions de culture demeurent les trois Etats limitrophes du nord-est du pays: Durango, Chihuahua et Sinaloa. Toutefois, les renseignements obtenus indiquent que la culture s'est étendue au secteur adjacent de Sinora ainsi que dans les États centraux et du sud de Michoacan, Oaxaca, Vera Cruz et Chiapas. En outre, les champs de pavot se trouvant dans les régions plus traditionnelles sont encore plus concentrés, il y en aurait jusqu'à une centaine le long des canyons en bordure des rivières.

Ce sont les petits cultivateurs qui continuent à faire la culture illégale du pavot à opium au Mexique. Des rapports récents indiquent que les trafiquants leur ont enseigné des techniques de culture perfectionnées. La production a ainsi beaucoup augmenté. Les autorités ont bien de la difficulté à repérer les laboratoires illicites puisqu'ils sont maintenant mobiles et installés dans des régions éloignées. En 1987, les autorités moticaines ont saisi quatre laboratoires d'héroïne. Des cultivateurs ont maintennes aut saisi quatre laboratoires d'héroïne. Des cultivateurs ont commencé à transformer eux-mêmes leur opium en une variété d'héroïne commencé à transformer eux-mêmes leur opium en une variété d'héroïne commence à transformer taxant place neur saisi quatre par rapport à la production et au trafic de l'héroïne.

Les routes de la contrebande Sud-Est asiatique

Pour la septième année consécutive, il y a eu une récolte d'opium exceptionnelle dans la région du Triangle d'or, qui est demeurée la principale source d'héroïne pour le Canada (voir la figure no 12). Même si la majeure partie des 1 065 à 1 635 tonnes d'opium produites dans cette région en 1987 était destinée à la consommation locale, une quantité importante d'héroïne a été exportée vers l'Europe, l'Australie (Océanie) et l'Amérique du Nord.

de la ville de Baalbek dans la plaine de la Bekaa. Des quelque 3 tonnes asiatique via la Turquie et la Syrie. Il y aurait dix centres de raffinage autour pays même ainsi que de la morphine base importée surtout du Sud-Ouest Liban transforment en héroine une grande partie de l'opium produit au Les laboratoires clandestins installés dans les régions de culture au ISKYEL uopisi SKKIE deldeS . Mer Méditerranée Beyrouth Вааірек 🔳 LIBAN unowe_X ■ Hermel I HodinTI

1861 uə uvqi7 nv unido p sonod np Begions de culture

provenant de pavot cultivé au Mexique. d'héroïne prédominants sur le marché américain, produits à partir d'opium « black tar », moins raffinée et plus puissante, demeurent les deux genres provient du Mexique. En 1987, l'héroïne brune traditionnelle et l'héroïne Unis. La majeure partie de l'héroïne présente sur le marché américain mexicaine au Canada. Une petite quantité y parvient toutefois via les Etats-Rien n'indique encore que l'on importe directement de l'héroïne Mexique

La crise économique qui frappe le Mexique a eu des répercussions sur

auraient détruit 1875 à 2530 hectares en 1987 contre 2 380 hectares leur programme de contrôle des stupétiants, les autorités mexicaines comparativement à 35 à 50 tonnes l'année précédente. Dans le cadre de

de culture idéales. Les quelque 7 300 hectares consacrés à la culture du fait la cinquième année consécutive de pluies abondantes et de conditions culture du pavot a opium pour accroitre leurs revenus. L'année 1987 est en marquée des régions rurales, les cultivateurs ont eu davantage recours à la la culture du pavot à opium. A cause de la pauvreté de plus en plus

pavot auraient rapporté de 45 à 55 tonnes d'opium en 1987

augmenté et atteint actuellement environ 30 à 40 000.

guerre civile au milieu des années 70, le nombre de toxicomanes a la consommation locale a également augmenté. Depuis le début de la partie de la production d'héroïne soit destinée aux marchés internationaux, d'opium local et le reste à partir d'opiacès importès. Bien qu'une grande d'héroine traitées au Liban en 1987, 600 kilos ont été produits à partir

CRC/RAND, 1987/88

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Le désordre économique et politique qui règne en Afghanistan a favorisé la culture de l'opium qui représente une source de revenus pour les tribus afghanes depuis des siècles et qui fait partie intégrante de leurs habitudes et moeurs sociales. Il y a eu une importante disette de vivres dans le nord de l'Afghanistan au cours de l'hiver de 1987, à cause d'une sécheresse et d'un manque de ressources humaines. En désespoir de cause, les cultivateurs afghans se sont tournés vers la production d'opium qui ne requiert que peu de travail et permet d'obtenir des récoltes assez lucratives. La demande croissante d'héroine au Pakistan constitue un autre facteur qui a incité à la production d'opium en Afghanistan. Selon les renseignements, la production d'opium pourrait atteindre 1 000 tonnes en 1988.

L'Iran aurait produit entre 200 et 400 tonnes d'opium en 1987, tout comme en 1986. Ce taux de production ne corrobore pas les déclarations du gouvernement iranien qui prétend avoir éliminé la culture du pavot à opium, mais cette stabilisation du taux est certainement reliée à une politique antidrogue sévère et à l'interdiction officielle de produire de l'opium, promulguée en 1980. Toutefois, une instabilité politique et militaire régne dans plusieurs régions importantes, créant ainsi un climat propice à la production d'opium. Il semblerait qu'il y ait encore des laboratoires de morphine base et d'hôtoine dans les secteurs kurdes contrôlés du nord-opium le secteurs baluchi du sud-est de l'Iran.

Bien que la culture du pavot à opium soit toujours très répandue dans tout le pays, la production ne répond pas à la demande nationale. Selon les renseignements, un million d'Iraniens seraient opiomanes ou héroinomanes. Malgré la forte demande, une grande partie des opiacés produits en Iran ou qui y entrent illégalement, est exportée dans des pays de l'Ouest, tout probablement à cause des prix plus élevés sur ces marchés.

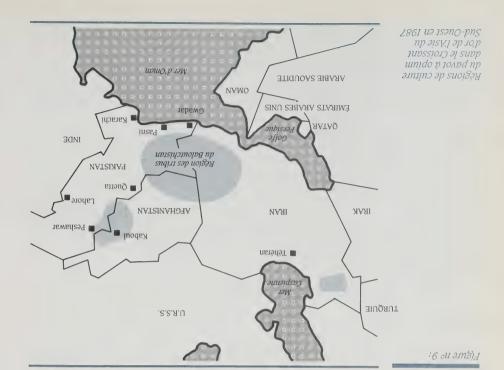
Liban

Depuis le début des années 1980, le cannabis et le pavot à opium supplantent les cultures licites au Liban. Au cours de cette courte période, la culture du pavot s'est tellement étendue dans la plaine de la Bekaa que le Liban est en fait devenu un important producteur d'héroïne. La part du marché canadien qu'occupe le Liban, demeure négligeable bien que les renseignements obtenus laisseant croire que son importance pourrait s'accroître à ce chapitre, surtout dans les provinces de l'Est.

En raison de l'instabilité politique qui sévit dans ce pays depuis le milieu des années 70, il est difficile d'obtenir des statistiques précises. Toutefois, la récolie de 1987 se serait élevée à environ 6 tonnes d'opium. Au début de 1987, les autorités auraient détruit près de 1 400 hectares de pavot à opium, tout particulièrement dans la plaine de la Bekaa, mais les rapports sont contradictoires à ce sujet. L'éradication n'aurait eu que des conséquences mineures aur le flot de supéliants dans cette région, puisque la campagne n'a été menée que de façon sélective. De plus, le gouvernement central est impuissant face aux 20 à 25 bandes armées et aux groupes de milice qui se livreraient au trafic et à la production de drogues pour augmenter leurs revenus. Les autorités évaluent à drogues pour augmenter leurs revenus. Les autorités évaluent à drogues pour augmenter leurs revenus. Les autorités évaluent à opium et elles prévoient une augmentation de cette superficie en 1988.

d'héroïne et 8 tonnes d'opium environ. des quantités considérables de stupéfiants en 1987 entre autres, 5,4 tonnes des mesures de controle, les autontes pakistanaises ont réussi à intercepter créant 26 centres de désintoxication à l'échelle du pays en 1987. En plus saçon efficace aux besoins en matière de traitement et de réadaptation en gouvernementales. Le gouvernement du Pakistan a également réagi de développement rural a accompagné ces mesures antidrogue tribales. L'introduction de programmes de remplacement des récoltes et de 99 laboratoires d'héroïne ont été démantelés en tout dans les régions destinée aux narcomanes du Sud-Ouest asiatique. De 1982 à 1987, inaccessibles de ce secteur. Il semblerait que cette héroine est surtout laboratoires clandestins sont installés dans les régions montagneuses dépôts pour d'énormes quantités d'opium afghan. Un certain nombre de tribales de la province de la Frontière du Nord-Ouest (P.F.N.-O.) servent de l'opium de sources pakistanaises, afghanes et iraniennes. Les régions Le Pakistan demeure un centre de production d'héroïne et transforme

Malgré sa situation politique assez agitée, l'Afghanistan demeure une importante source mondiale d'héroïne. Près de 400 à 800 tonnes d'opium ont été produites dans ce pays en 1987 comparativement à 400 à 600 tonnes en 1986. Le pavot est surtout cultivé dans la province du nord de Badakhshan, dans la province de l'est de Nangarhar et de Paktika près de la Bamian et les provinces de l'est de Nangarhar et de Paktika près de la frontière du Pakistan. C'est à Nangarhar que la province de plus importante, suivie par la vallée Helmund et la province de Badakhshan. L'héroïne est raffinée à Kaboul, Herat et dans des régions situées à proximité de la frontière entre l'Afghanistan et le Pakistan.



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gouvernement vietnamien a confirmé la culture illégale du pavot à opium au Laos puisqu'il en reçoit de grandes quantités aux fins de consommation locale. À cause de l'infrastructure fragile du Laos et de l'absence d'une campagne publique contre le trafic et la production, des trafiquants thailandais et birmans se sont réinstallés au Laos, suite aux campagnes d'éradication relativement efficaces dans leurs propres pays. Les provinces de Phong Saly, Luang Nam Tha, Luang Prabang, Ousomasi, Bo Keo, Housphan et Sayaboury sont les principales régions de culture du nord du Laos. L'opium représente la récolte la plus facile et la plus lucrative des régions montagneuses, sous-développées et virtuellement anarchiques du nord du pays. La récolte d'opium représente en fait le pilier économique de ces montagnates.

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En 1987, l'héroïne de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest a accaparé plus du tiers du marché de l'héroïne canadien, soit 8 p. 100 de plus qu'en 1986. Bien que la production n'ait que très peu augmenté, c'est-à-dire de 680 à 1 335 tonnes qui comprend l'Afghanistan, le Pakistan et l'Iran demeure l'un des plus qui comprend l'Afghanistan, le Pakistan et l'Iran demeure l'un des plus grands producteurs d'opiacés au monde (voir la figure nº 8). Bien qu'une grande partie de la récolte soit destinée à la consommation locale, des quantités importantes sont transformées en héroïne aux fins d'exportation.

		,			
Total	863 à 1238	086 à 088	040 I £ 069	730 à 1 130	680 à 1335
Pakistan	Σ9	40 ÿ 20	04	120	80 à 135
Afghanistan	400 à 575	140 9 300	450 à 600	400 à 600	400 \$ 800
Iran	400 à 600	400 à 600	200 à 400	200 à 400	200 à 400
Pays	1983	₽861	2861	9861	7891

Pigure n° 8; Production Acproximative Sud-Duest de 1883 Sud-Duest de 1883 Suguest Sugu

Le Pakistan joue toujours un rôle important au chapitre de la production et de l'importation nette d'opium, et ce, à cause du nombre toujours croissant d'héroïnomanes pakistanais qui s'élevait à plus de 600 000 en 1987, selon l'Office du contrôle des stupéfiants du Pakistan et sa propagation a poussé le gouvernement à mettre en oeuvre des programmes de contrôle des stupéfiants dans tout le pays.

Selon l'O.C.S.P., les régions de Gadoon, Amazai, Buner, Malakand, Adinzai et Dir ont connu de très bonnes saisons. On y a planté environ 9 000 hectares de pavot à opium dont 6 000 auraient été détruits par arrosage aérien ou arrachage manuel. Malgré ces efforts d'éradication entrepris par le gouvernement du Pakistan, la culture s'est étendue à de nouvelles régions, la production nette serait donc de 80 à 135 tonnes, ce qui est semblable au 130 tonnes signalées en 1986.

L'interdiction de cultiver le pavot à opium, promulguée en 1980, ne touche pas les régions tribales ou autres qui ne sont pas visées par des programmes d'aide. Les cultivateurs de pavot ont réagi aux mesures efficaces d'interdiction en réinstallant les plantations dans des régions adjacentes ou tribales autonomes ne faisant pas l'objet de l'interdiction. La adjacente ou tribales autonomes ne faisant pas l'objet de l'interdiction. La régions.

D'après les rapports de surveillance aérienne et par satellite, les principales régions de culture en 1987 se trouvaient sur le plateau Shan, allant de l'État Kayah dans le sud jusque dans l'État Kachin à l'est, le long de la frontière chinoise. Les plus grandes récoltes ont été faites dans les régions contrôlées par les insurgés à l'est du fleuve Saluen et au nord de seministrative, militaire u policière du gouvernement est faible, la production d'opium s'est accrue considérablement. Il y a eu une intensification de la culture dans les régions contrôlées par les insurgés, en raison des efforts d'éradication dans les régions contrôlées par les insurgés, et sisson de la culture dans les régions contrôlées par le gouvernement. Très peu de routes mênent régions contrôlées par le gouvernement. Très peu de routes mênent inaccessible, dont certaines montagnes atteignent 2 500 mètres d'altitude.

Les champs de pavot à opium en Birmanie sont souvent à proximité des villages et sont cultivés par des montagnards birmans et les descendants de soldats nationalistes chinois qui s'y sont réfugiés suite à la révolution communiste chinoise. Des fermiers cultivent le pavot à opium ain toujours été cultivé afin d'accroître leurs revenus, mais d'autres y sont contraints par les ninsurgés. Par conséquent, bien que le pavot à opium ait toujours été cultivé par les montagnards, le niveau actuel de la production d'opium en Birmanie peut également être attribué à la participation sans cesse croissante des peut également être attribué à la participation sans cesse croissante des activités.

d'anhydride acetique afin de pouvoir compter sur un approvisionnement Des insurgés auraient mis au point leurs propres installations de fabrication Toutefors, une quantite importante échappe chaque année aux controles. rafles au cours desquelles on a saisi 975 kilogrammes d'anhydride acétique. d'Andaman. En 1987, la Northeast Customs Collectorate a effectué quatre l'Ouest. Il est surtout expédie par bateau par le golfe de Siam et la mer également importé de Malaysia, de Singapour, du Japon et de l'Europe de frontière de la Birmanie depuis l'Inde et la Chine. L'anhydride acétique est gouvernementale. D'énormes quantités de ce réactif chimique traversent la acetique représente un autre aspect important de la lutte antidrogue des régions inaccessibles. Le contrôle de l'importation illicite d'anhydride res Broupes d'insurges ont deplace une fois de plus leurs opérations dans bases d'insurgés n'ont eu qu'une faible incidence sur l'industrie de l'héroine. birmane contre les centres de raffinage, les caravanes de stupéfiants et les trouvant hors de l'atteinte des autontés. Les opérations menées par l'armée du raffinage et du trafic de l'héroïne dans les régions frontalières se la production d'opium, et les insurgés sont impliqués dans la majeure partie Parti communiste birman contrôle également un important pourcentage de demeure le pivot central du commerce des stupétiants dans cette région. Le de la frontière birmano-thaïlandaise. Khun Sa, le dirigeant de l'A.U.S., du Triangle d'or. Elle contrôle le trafic des stupéfiants le long d'un segment L'Armée unie Shan (A.U.S.) demeure le plus gros producteur d'héroïne

Les quantités d'opium produites au Laos continuent d'augmenter. Elles sont passées de 100 à 290 tonnes en 1986 à 150 à 300 tonnes en 1987. Ces chiffres corroborent certaines informations selon lesquelles la production d'opium a augmenté de façon continuelle au cours des demières années au Laos, contrairement aux affirmations du Parti démocratique populaire du Laos qui prétend que son opium est destiné surtout à des fins thérapeutiques et d'exportation dans les pays d'Europe de l'Est. De plus, le

En effet, le gouvernement central de la République socialiste de l'Union birmane a signalé la destruction totale de 16 280 hectares malgré les efforts du Parti communiste birman (P.C.B.) afin d'obtenir le contrôle sur la culture dans l'État Shan du nord. En tout, 9 160 hectares ont été détruits par arrosage aérien et 7 120 par arrachage manuel.

INDONĘSIE BOKNĘO ındun 🤊 🗖 Kuala MALAYSIA chine Mer de Sadao e signi op offeg quiW -oH-slliv ьриош ьеир VIETNAM ирширич.р Mer KAMPUCHÉA ■ Bangkok THAILANDE Rangoon Chiang Mai Vientiane op Usupiju Usupiju BIKWYNIE SOVI Hanoï Hong Kong KÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE INDE

Régions de culture dans le Triangle d'or des l'Asie du Sud-Est en 1987

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Asie du Sud-Est ainsi que la principale source mondiale. La production a légèrement augmenté au Laos comparativement à 100 à 290 tonnes en 1986. 150 à 300 tonnes en 1987 comparativement à 100 à 290 tonnes en 1986.

impliqués dans la fabrication et le trafic des opiacés. gouvernement thailandais pour éliminer les laboratoires et les groupes héroïne s'est surtout limitée au territoire birman par suite des efforts du raffineries. Par conséquent, la transformation de l'opium en morphine et en long de la frontière birmano-thailandaise, et la destruction subséquente de chimiques comme l'anhydride acétique destiné aux raffineries installées le jent intte antidrogue par des mesures telles que l'interdiction de précurseurs réservés à la culture du pavot en 1987, les autorités thailandaises ont menè de l'année financière 1988-1989. En plus de détruire 3 200 hectares et a l'intention de financer un projet de remplacement des récoltes au cours développement international) a déjà prêté son assistance dans ce domaine tomates, les choux et le café. L'A.C.D.I. (Association canadienne du orienter vers des cultures commerciales dont les plus lucratives sont les thailandaise par l'entremise de projets locaux et étrangers visant à les satisfaisante. Les montagnards s'intègrent tout doucement à la société agricoles et communautaires. Il semble que le plan progresse de façon 15 p. 100 de la population des montagnes est visée par des améliorations gouvernement thailandais pour remplacer la culture du pavot, près de plan d'ensemble de dix ans de 1985 à 1994 mis au point par le opium constitue principalement une culture commerciale. Aux termes du soutien aux candidats qui ferment les yeux sur leurs activités. Le pavot à de réseaux de trafic sont actifs sur le plan politique et accordent leur culture du pavot que les conditions de l'environnement. Un grand nombre Le climat politique et économique en Thailande influe davantage sur la

Les champs de pavot sont généralement situés sur les versants escarpés des montagnes à une altitude de 1 000 à 2 000 mètres et dans des régions éloignées non accessibles au transport motorisé. En Thailande, le pavot à opium est cultivé dans les collines densément boisées du nord du pays, en particulier dans les provinces Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son et Nan. Le pavot est cultivé par des montagnards dont les plus importants sont les Hmong, les Yao, les Lisu, les Lahu (Muser) et les Akha. Des membres de la tribu Karen sont engagés comme journaliers, tout particulièrement par les Hmong.

Plusieurs montagnards cultivent le pavot en raison d'une dépendance envers l'opium. Environ 10 p. 100 des 500 000 toxicomanes thailandais sont des montagnards. De plus, l'opium thailandais est destiné à la héroine à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur du pays. Puisque la production à l'intention de la population locale et la dépendance devraient diminuer de façon régulière au cours des dix prochaines années, la Thailande devrait évoir memont demeurer un importateur net d'opium.

La production de la Birmanie, le plus gros producteur d'opium du Triangle d'or, a augmenté de 100 tonnes en 1987. Malgré la mise en place d'un programme de destruction intensif et d'autres mesures policières, il y a météorologiques ainsi que des pressions exercées par les groupes météorologiques ainsi que des pressions exercées par les groupes d'Insurgés birmans sur les cultivateurs. La campagne de destruction mise en oeuvre par le gouvernement birman en 1987 a débuté dans l'est de l'État Shan en décembre 1986 et a touché le nord du même État en janvier 1987.

particulièrement dans l'Est du Canada. drogues injectables et le matériel, sont devenues courantes, tout les piqueries, endroits où les héroinomanes se rencontrent pour partager les l'héroïne. Selon la Fondation de la recherche sur la toxicomanie de l'Ontario, environ 100 à 110 consommateurs. Les héroïnomanes préfèrent s'injecter pas très répandue. L'abus d'opium se limite en Colombie-Britannique à la région de Montréal. La pratique de fumer ou d'ingérer le stupéfiant n'est cette toxicomanie au cours de l'année dernière, tout particulièrement dans aurait environ 25 000 au Canada, ce qui représente une hausse marquée de héroinomanes vivent surtout à Vancouver, Montréal et Toronto. Il y en augmentation de la consommation d'héroïne dans l'ensemble du pays. Les En 1987, les tendances nationales du marché ont indiqué une

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Asie du Sud-Est

29 p. 100 en 1986 a 37 p. 100 en 1987. Croissant d'or a augmenté sa part du marché canadien, qui est passée de tourni environ 63 p. 100 de l'héroïne sur le marché canadien en 1987. Le (Thailande). En qualité de source principale de l'héroine, le Triangle d'or a pure à 95 % destinée au marché américain était saisie à Bangkok chalutier dans le golfe de Siam. En février 1988, environ 1,3 tonne d'héroïne destination des Etats-Unis via Hong Kong ont èté saisis à bord d'un l'on y a saisi le plus d'opiacés. En septembre 1987, 680 kilos d'héroïne à niveau de production inégalé jusqu'à présent. C'est également en 1987 que région aurait produit entre 1 065 et 1 635 tonnes d'opium l'an dernier, un du Laos, demeure la source principale de l'héroïne au Canada. De plus, cette Shan du nord-est de la Birmanie et les régions montagneuses Meo du nord chaînes de montagnes du nord de la Thailande, les collines accidentées La région du Triangle d'or de l'Asie du Sud-Est, qui comprend les

รอกชนาอน รอนนดา uə spiod - 1861 2861 ap 187-pns np əisy uə umido,p noisoubord :9 ou ain814

/86I	0861	G86I	786I	£86I	Pays
900 à 1 300	750 à 800	450 à 600	047	200 à 600	Birmanie
150 à 300	100 \$ 290	20 ÿ 100	32	30 à 40	Laos
15 à 35	18320	35 à 40	9₽	30 9 35	Thaïlande
1065 à 1635	868 à 1110	535 à 740	820	570 à 002	Total

en 1987. La Birmanie demeure donc le plus gros producteur d'opium en De 750 à 800 tonnes en 1986, elle aurait atteint entre 900 et 1 300 tonnes contre, la production d'opium a considérablement augmenté en Birmanie. relativement stable. La production de 1988 devrait être semblable. Par serait élevée entre 15 et 35 tonnes, ce qui indique une situation entre 18 et 20 tonnes, le niveau le plus bas depuis 1980. En 1987, elle se internationaux (voir la figure nº 6). En 1986, la production aurait atteint thailandais en vue de freiner la culture illicite, avec l'appui d'organismes diminué, surtout en raison des mesures prises par le gouvernement Depuis 1984, la production d'opium en Thaïlande a régulièrement

détournement des médicaments. législatifs de ce genre et d'un travail d'enquête accru par rapport au de falsification d'ordonnances de 1986 à 1987 est le résultat d'efforts importante du nombre de personnes accusées de consultations multiples et mesures semblables. Comme nous l'avons déjà mentionné, la hausse

enquêtes sur le trafic de drogue pour toutes les autres catégories. drogue en quantité de 500 grammes à 1 kg, il y a eu une hausse des une diminution du nombre d'enquêtes sur les trafiquants qui vendent la perfectionnées et qui s'étalent sur de longues périodes. Bien qu'il y ait eu stupéfiants qui nécessitent souvent la mise en place d'enquêtes tiennent aussi compte des enquêtes sur le trafic et l'importation de représente qu'une très légère augmentation, toutefois, ces statistiques (S.C.T.) est maintenant de 334 comparativement à 332 en 1986. Cela ne G.R.C. et mentionnés dans le Système de classification des trafiquants no 2, le nombre de trafiquants d'héroine ayant fait l'objet d'enquêtes par la s'intéresser exclusivement aux consommateurs. Comme l'indique la figure échelons supérieurs des réseaux de trafic et d'importation au lieu de In figure $n^{\circ} 3$). La G.R.C. continue donc à mettre l'accent sur le ciblage des Canada s'est maintenue quoiqu'elle soit moins importante qu'en 1986 (voir En 1987, la tendance à la baisse de la quantité d'héroïne saisie au

compte de l'abondance de cet opiacé. Canada. Comme l'indique le R.A.N.D. de 1986/1987, le prix de l'héroïne rend sud de la Colombie-Britannique, à plus de 100 \$ dans les régions isolèes du stables, allant de 35 \$ la capsule d'héroine no 4 dans le district continental la drogue avant de la consommer. Les prix sont demeurés relativement niveaux de pureté élevés, les héroïnomanes de l'Est du Canada dilueraient Britannique, de 25 % au Québec et de 60 % en Ontario. Etant donné ces comme en 1986. En effet, elle était en moyenne de 7 % en Colombiedétail sur le marché canadien a varié considérablement en 1987 tout particulièrement à Montréal et à Toronto. La pureté de l'héroïne vendue au l'héroine du Sud-Ouest asiatique est présente dans l'Est, tout asiatique se retrouve le plus souvent sur la côte Ouest du Canada tandis que centres de distribution de l'héroine au Canada. L'héroine du Sud-Est Vancouver, Montréal et Toronto constituent toujours les principaux

91,1	۷ ۴ ,7	68,52	20,16	14,22
1861	9861	286I	₽861	286I

รอนเนเทเชิงกุเส uə spiod - 1861 Canada, de 1983 à מאמון נגמטצונק מח no əəuiysəp yiniə inb 'นอธินชนุอุ ๆ อุเรเชย σιιοιρίτε α, μετοίπε : Fou ain Sif

Total	Perte en transit	Détour- nement	Pertes inex- pliquées	Vol à main armée	Chapar- dage	Introduc- tion par effraction	əəuuy
₽60 I	243	68	901	164	44	849	2861
116	15	₽8	6₽	142	69	629	1984
078	45	Σ₽	143	122	15	458	2861
1146	57	09	254	162	97	629	9861
1 0 L 2	45	94	667	142	97	128	1861

1.861 D 2.861 ap szuvisadnzs Vols et autres pertes

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toxicomanes qui ont une dépendance envers ces substances seulement (voir le chapitre 5 intitulé «Drogues chimiques – Les tendances du marché» pour de plus amples informations).

Le Talwin et le Ritalin vendus en tandem sont appelés «Tet R» ou «héroïne du pauvre», et coûtent environ 30 \$ sur le marché illicite soit 20 fois plus que le prix licite. À Vancouver, on appelle aussi les T et R, héroïne indienne, à cause de leur grande popularité auprès de la communauté autochtone. Les consommateurs en préparent une solution injectable en ajoutant de l'eau aux comprimés broyés. Selon les rapports, les consommateurs de Talwin et de Ritalin commettent de plus en plus de consommateurs de Talwin et de Ritalin commettent de plus en plus de vonsommateurs de l'alwin et de Ritalin commettent de plus en plus de vonsommateurs de l'alwin et de Ritalin commettent de plus en plus de vonsommateurs de l'alwin et de Ritalin commettent de plus en plus de l'en sur comprimé à l'oronte, selon l'abondance de l'héroïne. Les vons et autres pertes reliées aux stupéfiants ont légèrement diminué dans l'ensemble du Canada et ont passé de 1 146 en 1986 à 1 075 en 1987, comme l'indique la figure n° 5.

provinces, notamment la Colombie-Britannique, envisagent l'adoption de récemment mis en oeuvre un programme similaire tandis que les autres abondance en Alberta depuis la Colombie-Britannique. La Saskatchewan a médecins albertains, il semble toutefois que ces drogues entrent en réussi à endiguer le flot des ordonnances de Talwin et de Ritalin par les oeuvre du système en 1985. Bien que ce programme ait graduellement Talwin et de Ritalin ont diminué de plus de la moitié depuis la mise en ordonnances de médicaments. Selon les rapports, les ordonnances de des toxicomanes, au moyen d'un système informatisé qui contrôle les trois copies pour ce qui est des dix médicaments les plus populaires auprès multiples. En Alberta, les médecins doivent remplir les ordonnances en des mesures législatives pour combattre la pratique des ordonnances certains médecins, des provinces ont adopté au cours des dernières années réaction à la progression de cette activité illégale et à la complaisance de obtenir de nombreuses ordonnances auprès de différents médecins. En illicite ou par le biais d'ordonnances multiples. Cette pratique consiste à Les consommateurs s'approvisionnent en stupéliants sur le marché

Satégorie	₽86I	2861	9861	1861
Trafic d'un kilo ou plus	941	191	121	741
Trafic de 0,5 à 1 kilo	18	79	13	85
Trafic de 28 à 500 grammes	126	26	98	88
Trafic de moins de 28 grammes	09	69	89	19
Text Ison	429	675	232	72€

Service	Σ86Ι	₽861	2861	9861	7891
G.R.C.*	62,05	02'6Σ	29,29	84,44	34,05
Autres services de police**	19'7	99'0	72,2	29,5	24,41
Total	10,55	40,25	16,49	01,84	68,44

*Comprend l'héroine saisie par la G.R.C. et Douanes Canada.

**Héroine saisie par les services de police municipaux de Vancouver, de Toronto et de Montréal, par la Police provinciale de l'Ontario et la Súreté du Québec.

2861 V 7861 2P
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รานชกษาโรษม
Catégorisation a
:7 งน อมทริเษ

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Quantité d'hévada de saisis au Canada de 1983 à 1987 - poids rammagolik ub

HEROÏNE

762 tendances du marché

production mondiale d'héroïne venait à changer considérablement. comme source. Le Liban jouerait sûrement un rôle de premier plan si la fournisseurs. Il ne faudrait pas non plus sous-estimer le rôle du Liban le plan de l'offre et de la demande entre le Canada et ses principaux occuper une plus grande part du marché en cas de changement radical sur Mexique demeure une source négligeable. Le Mexique pourrait néanmoins Est et du Sud-Ouest asiatiques sur le commerce canadien de l'héroïne, le l'Est du Canada. Compte tenu du monopole exercé par les réseaux du Sudde trafic du Sud-Ouest asiatique établis dans les grands centres urbains de imputable en grande partie au rôle de plus en plus important des réseaux de l'offre d'héroïne de cette dernière source sur le marché canadien confirment les renseignements et les enquêtes qui révélent une croissance marché, soit 37 p. 100 comparativement à 29 p. 100 en 1986. Ces données 1986 à 63 p. 100. Par ailleurs, l'Asie du Sud-Ouest a accru sa part du marché d'héroïne au Canada même si cette part est passée de 71 p. 100 en Birmanie et du Laos, a fourni, encore en 1987, la plus grande part du Le Triangle d'or de l'Asie du Sud-Est, formé de la Thaïlande, de la

*Personnes accusées par la G.P.C. se	วุนอนเอาก				
Total	26₹	662	424	162	945
Ordonnances multiples/Faux	02	132	120	110	211
Culture	_	-	_	_	
Importation	22	12	84	15	35
Trafic**	728	122	181	011	89
Possession	120	Σ6	69	140	131
Accusation	286I	₽861	2861	9861	186 I

Comprend les infractions de possession aux fins de trafic.

əp szuvifədnis

81

problème dans 1330 de ces cas. en 1986 à 1554 en 1987. Les ordonnances ont pu être remplies sans stupétiants qui ont été signalées, a également augmenté et a passé de 1 446 Santé et Bien-être Canada, le nombre des fausses ordonnances reliées aux sur le marché illicite. Conformément au Bureau des drogues dangereuses de consultations multiples, ainsi qu'à l'offre accrue de médicaments détournés aux initiatives adoptées par les autorités provinciales visant les 1986 et 1987. Cette situation est attribuable aux mesures de répression et l'obtention d'ordonnances multiples et de falsification d'ordonnances entre l'ordre de 92 p. 100 du nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions reliées a 14 p. 100 en 1987. Cela est dû en grande partie à une augmentation de G.R.C. pour des infractions reliées aux stupéfiants a augmenté d'environ Comme l'indique la figure nº 1, le nombre de personnes accusées par la

remplacement ou suppléments à l'héroine. Mais il existe aussi des toxicomanes consomment les médicaments détournés comme drogues de Ritalin, était courant dans les régions où il y avait de l'héroine. Les accentué en 1987. L'abus de médicaments, en particulier de Talwin et de Le lien entre les médicaments détournés et l'héroïnomanie s'est

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HĘBOÏNE





SI

 Au Canada, le nombre de consommateurs de cannabis va se stabiliser et la baisse du niveau de consommation va se poursuivre d'ici 1990, cependant, il pourrait y avoir une augmentation inversement proportionnelle de la consommation de cocaïne et de drogues chimiques.

SIDIJOPODIDU SƏZ

- Les nouvelles modifications aux lois canadiennes visant les produits du crime organisé devraient permettre de confisquer plus de biens criminellement obtenus.
- Pour parer à ces nouvelles mesures légales, les trafiquants vont avoir recours à des méthodes de plus en plus sophistiquées pour dissimuler leurs biens et vont se servir davantage des refuges fiscaux étrangers. Conséquemment, le coût et la complexitité des enquêtes économiques vont être beaucoup plus élevés à l'avenir.

- La disponibilité de précurseurs chimiques, en particulier en Colombie-Britannique, en Ontario et au Québec, va continuer à faciliter et à encourager l'exploitation de laboratoires clandestins au Canada, ainsi qu'à y accroître la production de méthamphétamine, de PCP et de drogues « designer » ainsi que la fabrication de faux comprimés de méthaqualone à base de diazépam.
- La cueillette de champignons psilocybes poussant à l'état sauvage au Canada va continuer en particulier sur la côte Ouest. Les installations de culture de champignons de psilocybine vont devenir plus nombreuses dans l'ensemble du pays.
- L'imposition de contrôles et de règlements plus sévères relativement à l'utilisation légitime de stéroïdes anabolisants va entraîner une augmentation de la demande de ces drogues sur le marché illicite canadien.

Sidannad

- La marihuana ainsi que le haschich solide et liquide vont rester les drogues illicites les plus populaires au Canada.
- Les dérivés de cannabis sur le marché canadien vont continuer de provenir principalement de l'étranger. Cependant, la marihuana produite au Canada devrait prendre une part croissante de ce marché.
- Les parts du marché canadien des dérivés de cannabis de sources étrangères vont varier selon la production dans les pays étrangers. En 1987, la production de marihuana s'est accrue dans des pays autres que les États sources traditionnels du Sud-Est asiatique, des Antilles et de sources attribuable à des efforts antidrogue ou à des conditions naturelles pourrait être facilement comblée par des sources secondaires asns que le marché éprouve une diminution de l'offre en général.
- Il va y avoir aussi des changements par rapport aux sources du haschich au Canada, au fur et à mesure que de nouveaux trafiquants s'intéressent à ce marché. L'offre de haschich de sources afghanes et syriennes au Canada a augmenté en 1987 et pourrait au cours des deux prochaines années, atteindre un niveau comparable à celui de l'offre actuelle du haschich pakistanais et libanais sur le marché canadien.
- La Jamaïque va demeurer la principale source de haschich liquide au Canada d'ici 1990, cependant, d'autres sources devraient percer ce marché.
- Le cannabis de sources canadiennes, en particulier celui qui est cultivé par méthode hydroponique ou par d'autres méthodes en serre chaude, va constituer une plus grande part de l'offre de marihuana et de haschich liquide sur le marché canadien d'ici 1990.
- Une augmentation de la concentration en tétrahydrocannabinol (THC) est à prévoir, en raison de la concurrence que vont se livrer les fournisseurs étrangers et canadiens pour accaparer une plus grande part du marché du cannabis.

כטכמוטה

- L'offre de cocaïne va être encore élevée au Canada en 1990. Toronto, et particulièrement, Montréal vont jouer un rôle croissant comme points d'entrée et de distribution de cocaïne destinée à toutes les régions canadiennes.
- La tendance de l'offre abondante et des faibles prix va se poursuivre. Une abondance accrue de la cocaïne va faire diminuer les prix davantage et rendre ce stimulant encore plus accessible à tous les groupes socio-économiques.
- L'offre et l'abus de cocaïne crack va s'accroître à Toronto et s'étendre à d'autres grandes villes canadiennes. On prévoit une hausse de la criminalité ainsi que des décès et des maladies reliés à la cocaïne dans ces villes.
- Il pourrait y avoir une augmentation du nombre de laboratoires de traitement de cocaïne et de fabrication de cocaïne synthétique au Canada, surtout si les autorités sud-américaines exercent plus de pressions sur les laboratoires clandestins dans leur pays respectif.
- La Colombie, le Pérou, la Bolivie et, de façon moindre, le Brésil vont demeurer les sources principales de cocaïne sur le marché canadien. L'Équateur, l'Argentine, le Venezuela, le Panama, le Costa Rica et le Honduras vont jouer un rôle croissant comme pays de transit pour la cocaïne destinée au Canada.
- Au cours des prochaines années, la cocaïnomanie va se propager
 davantage en Amérique latine et en Amérique du Nord, éliminant ainsi la
 ligne de démarcation entre les pays producteurs et les pays
 consommateurs.

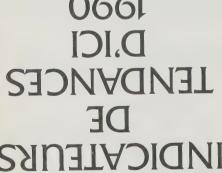
səupimidə səugora

- Le détournement et l'abus de médicaments vont continuer à préoccuper les autorités policières d'ici 1990. Les médicaments détournés vont demeurer des succédanés d'héroïne et d'autres substances psychotropes. Des indicateurs nationaux démontrent encore l'existence d'une population toxicomane ayant une dépendance seulement de médicaments, telles que l'obtention d'ordonnances multiples ou le vol, vont augmenter en fonction de l'offre des autres substances sur le marché illicite.
- En plus des bandes de motards hors-la-loi, d'autres organisations de trafic vont s'impliquer dans le financement, la production et la distribution de drogues chimiques d'ici 1990. Au fur et à mesure que les motards s'intéressent au trafic de la cocaïne et du cannabis, ils pourraient délaisser quelque peu leur rôle de financier, de fabricant et de distributeur de drogues chimiques illicites.

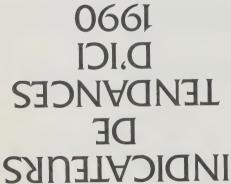
INDICATEURS D'ICI TENDANCES D'ICI 1990

Héroïne

- Etant donné les récoltes exceptionnelles successives d'opium dans les principaux pays sources, l'offre va continuer à satisfaire à la demande au Canada. Cependant, l'offre accrue d'héroine ne devrait pas modifier les activités par rapport au détournement de médicaments. Ceci indique le intéressés seulement aux stupéfiants détournée des marchés licites. Malgré les efforts policiers et les mesures légales visant à enrayer cette situation, le détournement de médicaments va demeurer un problème de situation, le détournement de médicaments va demeurer un problème de toxicomanie et de répression, en particulier dans l'Ouest du Canada.
- Même si l'Asie du Sud-Ouest est en voie d'accroître sa part du marché illicite canadien de l'héroïne, le Triangle d'or de l'Asie du Sud-Est va demeurer la principale source de cet opiacé pour le Canada jusqu'en 1990. La Birmanie va demeurer le principal producteur d'héroïne du Triangle d'or, et ce, malgré les campagnes nationales d'éradication. Le Laos va accroître sa production d'opium et sa part du marché mondial des stupéfiants. Bangkok (Thailande) va demeurer une plaque tournante pour l'exportation de supéfiants du Triangle d'or destinés à l'Europe, à l'Australie et à l'Amérique du Nord.
- Le Sud-Ouest asiatique a accru son contrôle du marché canadien des opiacés en raison des troubles politiques et de l'interruption des mesures régionales et internationales de contrôle dans cette partie du monde. Le Liban, à cause des mêmes facteurs, ainsi que le Mexique pourraient être en mesure de devenir des sources majeures si l'approvisionnement en héroine du Triangle d'or ou du Croissant d'or était perturbé.
- En raison de la nouvelle politique de la porte ouverte de la République populaire de Chine, il est fort probable que les trafiquants de stupéfiants vont utiliser davantage les routes terrestres, maritimes et aériennes chinoises pour transporter leur contrebande du Triangle d'or à Hong kong aux fins de consommation locale et d'exportation vers l'Ouest.
- Les groupes du crime organisé vont consolider leur emprise sur les réseaux d'approvisionnement et de distribution au Canada. Les divers groupes criminels ethniques établis dans l'Est et l'Ouest canadiens vont continuer à approvisionner le pays avec la complicité de groupes affiliés à l'étranger. À cause de leur structure complexe et de leurs moyens pour transiger de grandes quantités de stupéfiants, les groupes criminels organisés vont maintenir leur monopole du marché illicite canadien.



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Le haschich libanais dissimulé parmi du fret aérien ou maritime licite transite dans des aéroports et ports internationaux européens avant d'arriver sur la côte Ouest canadienne. Le haschich du Pakistan, de l'Inde et passe par le canal de Suez par bateau avant de franchir l'océan Atlantique. Le haschich de ces sources parvient aussi au Canada par fret aérien commercial. Le haschich de ces sources parvient aussi au Canada par fret aérien commercial. Le haschich solide et surtout le haschich liquide en provenance commercial. Le haschich solide et surtout le haschich liquide en provenance

de la Jamaïque arrivent au Canada presque uniquement par avion.

Les tendances relatives aux modes de transport utilisés pour l'importation du cannabis au Canada ont changé de façon marquée depuis 1986. En effet, 30 p. 100 de la marhuana et 20 p. 100 du haschich seraient arrivés par avion en 1987 contre 15 et 9 p. 100 respectivement en 1986. Près de 20 p. 100 de la marihuana et 30 p. 100 du haschich auraient été transportés par voie terrestre en 1987 contre 25 et 1 p. 100 respectivement en 1986. L'importation par voie maritime ne représentait que 50 p. 100 des cas en 1987 contre 60 p. 100 en 1986 pour la marihuana, et que 50 p. 100 des cas en 1987 contre 60 p. 100 en 1986 pour le haschich. L'avion aurait servi dans 95 p. 100 des cas d'importation de haschich L'avion aurait servi dans 95 p. 100 des cas d'importation de haschich liquide au Canada en 1986 et 1987.

SAUJOPOSAUU SƏŢ

Au Canada, on accorde beaucoup d'importance au principe qu'une lutte antidrogue ne peut être efficace que si elle vise également les profits générés par le commerce illicite des drogues. Depuis plusieurs années, la G.B.C. applique un programme qui cible les profits des trafiquants par le dépistage des narcodollars et l'identification des biens criminellement obtenus, et ce, dans le but de les confisquer. Les enquêteurs des Sections des enquêteus des sections Dienne, et ce, dans le but de les confisquer. Les enquêteurs des Sections des onquêtes économiques antidrogue ont réussi à saisir plus de 50 millions de dollars en espèces et en biens de 1985 à 1987.

L'adoption de lois efficaces conférant des pouvoirs de geler, de saisir et de confisquer les produits d'activités criminelles organisées donne aux policiers canadiens un outil de travail précieux. Les nouvelles lois tiennent compte à la fois du besoin de priver les organisations criminelles des recettes de leurs activités illégales, et du besoin de protéger les droits de propriété de tierces parties innocentes.

Les services de police ciblent de plus en plus le blanchissage des produits du commerce des drogues, tout particulièrement depuis que le recyclage est devenu une infraction aux termes des lois canadiennes. Les organisations criminelles ont recours à une variété de mécanismes financiers complexes, y compris la constitution en société et les refuges fiscaux étrangers, pour cacher l'origine de leurs richesses.

Note de la rédaction: Le 13 septembre 1988, le projet de loi C-61 qui modifiait le Code criminel du Canada, la Loi des aliments et drogues, et la Loi sur les stupéfiants, relativement aux produits de la criminalité, a reçu l'assentiment royal et sera promulgué au début de 1989. Même s'il s'agit d'un fait survenu en 1988, nous avons cru à propos de le mentionner dans le présent R.A.W.D. en raison de son importance au chapitre du travail antidrogue axé sur les profits des trafiquants.

que la consommation du cannabis a baissé graduellement et qu'elle s'est stabilisée depuis 1977 et qu'il y aurait un vieillissement du groupe de consommateurs de cannabis. Depuis 1984, la consommation a diminué parmi le groupe des 18 à 29 ans, mais a augmenté parmi le groupe des 50 à 49 ans; en effet, le taux de consommateurs de ce dernier groupe est passé de 6,3 à 9,2 p. 100.

La majorité du cannabis offert sur le marché illicite canadien provient encore de l'étranger. En 1987, la Jamaique, la Colombie et la Thailande sont demeurées les principales sources étrangères de marihuana pour le Canada tandis que le Liban et l'Asie du Sud-Ouest lui fournissaient la majorité du haschich. On a relevé de nouvelles tendances par rapport à la source de ces produits en 1987. En effet, des quantités substantielles de marihuana offertes dans certaines régions canadiennes provenaient de Trinité-et-Tobago, et le haschich afghan occupe une part croissante du marché canadien depuis 1981. La Jamaique était la principale source de haschich liquide au Canada en 1987, car elle fournissait 88 p. 100 de ce marché.

Les enquêteurs de la G.R.C. dans l'ensemble du Canada ont signalé une augmentation par rapport à la culture, l'offre et la qualité de la marihuana canadienne. Environ 20 p. 100 de la marihuana sur le marché canadien en 1987 a été cultivée au Canada, il s'agit d'une augmentation appréciable par rapport à 1986. La G.R.C. a démantelé un nombre record d'installations de culture hydroponique et de forçage. Ce genre de culture requiert du matériel très sophistiqué qui favorise des récoltes de qualité et conséquemment des profits élevés. En 1987, la G.R.C. a aussi découvert quatre laboratoires de haschich liquide, respectivement en Colombie-Britannique, au Manitoba, en Ontario et au Québec.

Au Canada, il y a eu en 1987 quatre cas de saisies visant plusieurs tonnes de cannabis. Dans deux de ces cas, il s'agissait d'opérations de navires ravitailleurs. Le premier incident a eu lieu en septembre, sur la côte du Pacifique, dans le district continental sud de la Colombie-Britannique, où les autontés ont confisqué 7 tonnes de marihuana provenant de la Thailande. Le second s'est déroulé en novembre sur la côte de l'Atlantique, plus particulièrement à Terre-Neuve, où l'on a saisi 14 tonnes de haschich provenant du Liban.

Pacifique via la mer de Chine méridionale et les Philippines. marihuana thaïlandaise destinée à la côte Ouest du Canada traverse l'océan qui importait de la marihuana au Canada directement du Mexique. La aérienne. En 1987, les autorités ont réussi à neutraliser un important réseau transite aux Etats-Unis avant d'entrer au Canada par voie terrestre ou conteneurs soit sur des passeurs. La majorité de la marihuana mexicaine contrebande se fait principalement par voie aérienne soit dans des Amérique du Nord via les Bahamas par voie mantime, cependant, la D'importantes quantités de marihuana jamaïquaine parviennent en cargaison licite vers les côtes est et ouest des États-Unis et du Canada. transportent des envois de drogues, partois camoutlées comme une différents points de transit dans les Antilles. Des cargos de fort tonnage pêche ou petits bâtiments depuis les ports occidentaux sud-américains via marihuana colombienne se fait par navires non commerciaux, chalutiers de et les Etats-Unis font souvent fonction de lieu de transit. Le transport de la La contrebande de la marihuana au Canada se fait par air, terre et mer

médicaments: les hommes de 22 à 30 ans, les femmes de 40 à 55 ans et les narcomanes. Des sondages réalisés en 1987 sur l'abus de drogues chimiques en Ontario ont révélé que les somnifères étaient les drogues les plus populaires auprès des adultes tandis que le LSD et les stimulants étaient les drogues chimiques de prédilection chez les élèves du niveau secondaire.

D'après des données du Bureau des drogues dangereuses, de Santé et Bien-être Canada, les vols et autres pertes de drogues contrôlées ont diminué de 13 p. 100 en 1987 par rapport à 1986. Cependant, le nombre de cas d'obtention d'ordonnances multiples a augmenté en 1987. De nombreux moyens ont été mis en oeuvre pour détourner des médicaments d'ordonnance.

Il n'y a eu guère de changement au chapitre des routes employées pour l'expédition des drogues chimiques, les grandes villes servant de centre de distribution pour les régions rurales et éloignées. Montréal, Toronto et Vancouver demeurent des bases majeures pour ce domaine d'activités nillcites. Les drogues chimiques importées au Canada proviennent principalement des États-Unis. L'importation s'est faite par voie terrestre principalement des cas en 1987, soit 5 p. 100 de plus qu'en 1986. Dans 14 p. 100 des cas, ces substances ont été envoyées par avion, et une partie était dissimulée dans du courrier aérien. Seulement une quantité négligeable de drogues chimiques sont arrivées au Canada par bateau.

Les bandes de motards hors-la-loi sont demeurées très impliquées dans le commerce des drogues chimiques en 1987; cependant, elles ont fait preuve d'une plus grande discrétion dans plusieurs régions. Néanmoins, ces bandes ont maintenu leur rôle principal en ce qui a trait au financement, à la fabrication, et au trafic des drogues chimiques produites au Canada, y compris la PCP, le MDA et la méthamphétamine. Elles étaient également les principaux distributeurs de LSD importé des É.-U. Des groupes criminels moins bien organisés ont pris une part croissante dans la fabrication et le trafic de drogues chimiques telles que le disacépam et la psilocybine, ainsi que dans le détournement de médicaments de sources licites.

Sidannad

La manhuana, et le haschich sous formes liquide et solide sont demeurés les drogues illicites les plus abondantes et les plus populaires au Canada en 1987. Il était possible de se procurer ces substances aussi bien dans les grandes villes que dans les petites localités et les régions éloignées. Dans l'ensemble du pays, on pouvait retrouver sur le marché illicite une grande variété de dérivés de cannabis y compris de la marihuana « Mexican Red Hair», des bâtonnets thaïlandais, du haschich noir solide et du haschich liquide.

La G.R.C. et Douanes Canada ont saisi 94 p. 100 plus de dérivés de cannabis en 1987 qu'en 1986. Le nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions reliées au cannabis a augmenté de 5 p. 100. Par comparaison à l'année précédente, il y a également eu une augmentation du nombre de personnes accusées de trafic, d'importation et de culture de cannabis.

Des sondages réalisés par la Fondation de la recherche sur la toxicomanie en 1987 auprès d'adultes et d'adolescents en Ontario ont révélé

couramment employées en 1987 pour l'expédition de la cocaïne au marché nord-américain a été l'avion particulier faisant des escales dans plusieurs pistes d'atterrissage clandestines aménagées dans les Antilles, en Amérique centrale et au Mexique.

En 1987, la cocaïne qui est entrée au Canada aux aéroports de Montréal et de Toronto avait transité en Floride, tandis que celle qui arrivait aux aéroports internationaux de Vancouver et de Calgary, avait passé auparavant par la Californie. La cocaïne acheminée par voie terrestre au Canada en 1987 passait principalement par le sud-ouest de l'Ontario et de façon moindre, par le sud du Québec. On estime que 38 p. 100 de la cocaïne qui est entrée au Canada en 1987, a été transportée par avion, 51 p. 100 par voie terrestre et 11 p. 100 par bateau.

Songinida songora

nombreux cas de trafic et d'abus de stéroïdes anabolisants. drogues, et des incidents de détournement de médicaments et il y a eu de 1987, on a constate une augmentation de l'offre et de l'abus de similipopulaires ont été le LSD, la méthamphétamine, la PCP et la psilocybine. En année une drogue très en demande. De façon générale, les drogues les plus (PCP), qui est règie par la Loi sur les stupétiants, s'est avèrèe encore cette mèthylènedioxiamphètamine (MDA) et la psilocybine. La phencyclidine plus consommées étaient le diéthylamide de l'acide lysergique (LSD), le barbituriques. Quant aux drogues chimiques restreintes de l'annexe H, les répandues étaient la méthamphétamine («speed»), la pentazocine et les et le méthylphénidate. Les drogues contrôlées de l'annexe G les plus drogues de l'annexe F les plus populaires étaient le diazépam, le flurazépam Loi des aliments et drogues et la Loi sur les stupéfiants. En 1987, les principales drogues chimiques sont régies par les annexes F, G et H de la licites, soit introduites en contrebande au Canada. Au Canada, les fabriquées clandestinement au pays, soit détournées de sources médicales Les drogues chimiques offertes sur le marché illicite canadien sont soit

En 1987, le nombre de personnes accusées par la C.R.C. d'infractions reliées aux drogues chimiques n'a pas augmenté par rapport à 1986. Cependant, la G.R.C. a meré 13 p. 100 plus d'enquêtes sur le trafic de drogues chimiques en 1987 qu'en 1986. Les statistiques démontrent une forte hausse des asisies de drogues de l'annexe F par la G.R.C., mais cette hausse des asisies de drogues saisies lors du démantèlement au Québec de deux installations clandestines de fabrication de faux comprimés de méthaqualone à base de diazépam détourné. En 1987, quatre laboratoires de méthamphétamine et de PCP ont été découverts au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique. Au début de découverts au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique. Au début de découverts au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique. Au début de découverts au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique. Au début de découverts au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique. Au début de découverts au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique. Au début de la 4-chloro-2-5-diméthoxy-alpha-méthylbenze neethanimine, un analogue du MDA, connu sous le nom «DOC».

En 1987, les principaux consommateurs de drogues chimiques étaient des chômeurs, des étudiants et des personnes de moins de 25 ans. À Toronto, on a tracé un profil de ceux qui font l'abus de médicaments d'ordonnance en conjonction avec le nombre croissant d'incidents d'obtention d'ordonnances multiples et d'autres infractions connexes. La G.R.C. a pu identifier trois catégories de personnes qui abusent de ces

cependant, les problèmes de consommation s'y s'ont aggravés en 1987. Le commerce de la cocaïne s'est épanoui en 1987 malgré des efforts antidrogue accrus, des saisies de cocaïne plus importantes en Amérique du Nord et en Europe et des programmes d'aide économique et de développement.

Le coca pousse sur les pentes des Andes en Amérique du Sud. En 1987, entre 171 000 et 285 000 hectares servaient à la culture du coca. Les principales régions de production de coca sont au Pérou (60 p. 100), en Bolivie et en Colombie. La Colombie, qui serait le centre international du trafic de drogue organisé, produirait et exporterait près de 80 p. 100 du chlorhydrate de cocaïne vendu sur le marché illicite mondial.

En 1987, la superficie de culture du coca en Colombie était de 25 000 hectares. Compte tenu de la consommation locale, cette région pourrait avoir produit jusqu'à 20 tonnes de chlorhydrate de cocaine. Le transport de précurseurs chimiques et de pâte de coca importée vers les centaines de la laboratoires clandestins éparpillés dans les montagnes à l'ouest de la colombie et le long des affluents de l'Amazone se fait sans trop de risques de détection. Deux grandes organisations colombiennes de trafic, les cartels de Medellin et de Cali, exercent un quasi-monopole du marché national et international de la cocaïne. Le cartel de Medellin aurait un chiffre d'affaires annuel de plusieurs milliards de dollars et s'est imposé en Colombie par sa nunuel de plusieurs milliards de dollars et s'est imposé en Colombie par sa collaborent souvent avec les trafiquants de drogues pour financer leurs propre activités, constituent une menace adoitionnelle à la stabilité du pays.

La vallée du haut Huallaga est la principale région de culture de coca au Pérou. En 1987, cette culture se pratiquait sur une superficie de 106 000 à 200 000 hectares dont seulement 17 000 à 18 000 hectares étaient cultivés à des fins licites, c.-à-d. besoins pharmaceutiques et consommation locale. Près de 10 p. 100 du produit national brut du Pérou est relié à l'industrie de la cocaine. Tout comme en Colombie, trafiquants et insurgés coexistent au Pérou. Au moins un groupe d'insurgés péruviens assure la protection de trafiquants en retour d'annes et de fonds.

La Bolivie vient au deuxième rang des pays producteurs de coca, après le Pérou. La province de Chapare est la principale région bolivienne de culture de coca avec une superficie de 40 000 à 60 000 hectares qui aurait pu produire jusqu'à 148 tonnes métriques de cocaïne pour le marché en 1987.

Au Brésil, la culture de l'epadu, une variété de cocaïer très résistant, se pratique sur une superfície de 300 à 600 hectares, en particulier dans l'État d'Amazonas. Le rôle du Brésil au chapitre du traitement de la cocaïne a pris de l'importance étant donné que ce pays est un grand importateur et fabricant de produits chimiques nécessaires dans les laboratoires clandestins de cocaïne. Les activités de culture et de traitement de coca ont diminué en Équateur en 1987, mais ce pays est demeuré une plaque tournante majeure pour l'importation de précurseurs chimiques et l'exportation de cocaïne destinée aux pays consommateurs.

La cocaïne transite dans la majorité des pays de l'Amérique du Sud et de plus en plus de l'Amérique centrale avant de parvenir finalement en Amérique du Nord et en Europe par voies aériennes ou maritimes. Des envois importants destinés au marché mondial sont confiés à des passeurs qui voyagent à bord de vols de lignes commerciales. Une des méthodes

Britannique, à plus de 100 \$ dans les régions isolées du Canada. Comme en 1986, le prix de l'héroïne rend compte de l'abondance de cet opiacé.

Le lien entre les médicaments détournés et l'héroïnomanie s'est accentué en 1987. L'abus de médicaments, en particulier de Talwin et de Mitalin, était courant dans les régions où il y avait de l'héroïne et ces médicaments servaient de drogues de remplacement ou de suppléments à l'héroïne. Il existe aussi des toxicomanes qui ont une dépendance envers ces substances seulement.

Montréal, Toronto et Vancouver demeurent les principaux centres d'importation et de distribution d'héroïne au Canada. En 1987, l'importance de Montréal dans le trafic de l'héroïne au Canada est devenue de plus en plus manifeste, Toronto et Vancouver étant également des points de transbordement importants de l'héroïne destinée aux États-Unis. Des groupes du crime organisé dans de grandes villes continuent d'exercer leur emprise sur le marché illicite canadien de l'héroïne.

Cocaine

L'expansion du marché international de la cocaïne en 1987 a influencé la croissance du trafic et de l'abus de la cocaïne dans l'ensemble du Canada où il y a eu une augmentation des niveaux de pureté et de l'offre et une diminution des prix. Dans la plupart des régions canadiennes, il était possible de se procurer de la cocaïne en lot d'un gramme ou d'une once d'une pureté de 25 à 65 % et en lot d'une livre et d'un kilogramme dont la pureté pouvait atteindre 99 % dans les grandes villes.

Les quantités de cocaîne saisies par la G.R.C. sont passées de 108,68 kg en 1986 à 145,27 kg en 1987. En 1987, le nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions reliées à la cocaïne a augmenté de 16 p. 100 comparativement à 1986, tandis que le nombre de personnes accusées de trafic a augmenté de 36 p. 100. Les autorités ont découvert trois laboratoires clandestins de cocaïne; un qui fabriquait de la cocaïne synthétique et deux qui transformaient de la pâte de coca en chlorhydrate de cocaïne.

La cocaïne est devenue plus accessible à tous les groupes socioéconomiques à cause de la chute des prix attribuable à l'abondance de ce stimulant sur le marché. En raison de son abondance et de son prix peu élevé en 1987, le crack est devenu la drogue de prédilection d'un nouveau secteur de la population cocaïnomane, en particulier dans la région métropolitaine torontoise. Ce phénomène à Toronto a engendré des problèmes semblables à ceux qui sont éprouvés dans les quardires centraux des villes des États-Unis. L'accroissement du taux de criminalité dans cette villes des États-Unis. L'accroissement du taux de criminalité dans cette des villes des États-Unis. L'accroissement du taux de criminalité dans cette ville et l'augmentation du nombre de décès reliés à la cocaïne en Ontario sensient imputables en partie à l'arrivée de cette nouvelle drogue. Il y a aussi lieu de se préoccuper de l'incidence croissante de l'abus de crack chez les adolescents et les enfants dans les écoles primaires, qui sont en mesure d'acheter cette drogue.

Au cours des demières années, presque tous les pays sud-américains ont été touchés d'une façon ou d'une autre par des activités reliées à la cocaine que ce soit au chapitre de la culture, du traitement, du transbordement ou de la consommation. Auparavant, la production de coca constituait le principal problème de répression en Amérique latine,

SOMMAIRE

Héroïne

La production mondiale d'opium s'est accrue en 1987, augmentant substantiellement l'offre d'héroïne sur le marché illicite canadien. Le Croissant d'or avait une plus grande part de ce marché en 1987 avec 37 p. 100 contre 29 p. 100 en 1986. Même si la part du marché du Sud-Est asiatique est passé de 71 p. 100 en 1986 à 63 p. 100, le Triangle d'or demeure la principale source d'héroïne pour le Canada. Le Mexique et le Liban demeurent des sources négligeables pour le marché canadien, mais cette situation pourrait changer advenant des perturbations au chapitre de l'approvisionnement traditionnel de l'héroïne.

ou via ce pays au cours de la dernière année. particulièrement à cause de l'afflux d'héroïne iranienne envoyée en Turquie route des Balkans. Cette tendance devrait se poursuivre en 1988, tout cet opiacé du Sud-Ouest asiatique vers l'Ouest se fait de plus en plus par la Birmanie. D'après les saisies et les renseignements de 1987, l'expédition de point de transit de l'héroïne du Sud-Est asiatique expédiée depuis la Sud-Ouest asiatique destinée à l'Ouest, l'Inde est aussi apparue comme apparent en 1987. En plus d'être encore un point de transit de l'héroïne du à destination de Hong Kong et de l'Ouest, est devenu de plus en plus populaire de Chine comme lieu de transit de l'héroine du Sud-Est asiatique morphine et d'héroïne base du Triangle d'or. Le rôle de la République pour le transit de l'héroïne et pour la transformation en héroïne de la Thailande et le Pakistan. La Malaysia est demeurée un pays important régions et des mesures antidrogue adoptées par divers pays, en particulier Ouest se sont multipliées, en raison des récoltes exceptionnelles dans ces Les routes de contrebande depuis l'Asie du Sud-Est et l'Asie du Sud-

L'importation d'héroïne au Canada continue de se faire principalement par avion (88 p. 100) et surtout par envois postaux aériens. Près de 10 p. 100 de l'héroïne environ a été introdulie au pays par voie de terre, et 2 p. 100 par mer. Étant donné le nombre croissant de vols en provenance de passeurs utilisent le plus souvent les méthodes de contrebande suivantes: la dissimulation sur le corps à l'aide de ruban adhésif ou de vêtements de contrebande, la dissimulation à l'intérieur du corps, les valises à double fond, et les envois par fret.

En 1987, les tendances nationales du marché ont indiqué une augmentation de la consommation d'héroïne dans l'ensemble du Canada. Les héroïnomanes vivent surtout à Vancouver, Montréal et Toronto. Il y en aurait environ 25 000 au Canada, ce qui représente une hausse marquée de l'héroïnomanie au cours de l'année dernière, tout particulièrement dans la région de Montréal. La pureté de l'héroïne vendue au détail sur le marché canadien a varié considérablement en 1987 tout comme en 1986. En effet, elle était en moyenne de 7% en Colombie-Britannique, de 25 % au Québec et de 60 % en Ontario. Étant donné ces niveaux de pureté élevés, les consommer. Les prix sont demeurés relativement stables, allant de 18 consommer. Les prix sont demeurés relativement stables, allant de 35 \$ la consommer. Les prix sont demeurés relativement stables, allant de 35 \$ la capsule d'héroïne no 4 dans le district continental sud de la Colombie-



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organismes policiers permettent de telles activités illégales ou y participent. Ces affirmations font allusion aux individus et aux organisations criminelles qui se livrent à de telles activités sur le territoire de l'État en question.

Introduction

donnent que des estimations approximatives. conséquent, il taut souvent recount à des méthodes statistiques qui ne et la consommation de drogues et sur certaines statistiques criminelles. Par d'enquêtes, sur des rapports nationaux et étrangers touchant la production nècessairement basé sur des renseignements obtenus dans le cadre concernant ces activités illégales étant limitées, le Rapport est particulier au chapitre de l'analyse quantitative. Les données statistiques consommation de drogues illicites posent des problèmes uniques, en devraient tenir compte du fait que la production, le trafic et la personnes chargés de la lutte antidrogue. Les lecteurs du présent rapport pouvant intéresser les législateurs, ainsi que les organismes et les et la diffusion des renseignements nationaux et étrangers sur les drogues vise principalement à coordonner le rassemblement, la collation, l'analyse opérations financières associées à cette activité. Le Rapport de 1987/88 contrebande des drogues du marché illicite canadien, de même que des voies d'acheminement, des modes de transport et des méthodes de objet de présenter une analyse détaillée de l'origine, de la quantité, des Le Rapport annuel national sur les drogues (R.A.N.D.) a pour

Le présent rapport est le septième que prépare la Sous-direction des renseignements stratégiques, Direction de la police des drogues, Direction générale de la G.R.C. Le Rapport de 1987/88 est une analyse des principaux faits survenus jusqu'en avril 1988 sur la scène nationale et internationale. Il comprend surtout des renseignements tirés des Bulletins mensuels des drogues, des Rapports annuels sur la situation des drogues au Canada, ainsi que des rapports annuels sur la situation des drogues au Canada, ainsi renseignement antidrogue de la G.R.C. et des rapports annuels sur la situation des drogues à l'étranger communiqués par les agents des Services ailuation des drogues à l'étranger communiqués par les agents des Services à l'étranger de la G.R.C. Le Rapport renferme également de nombreux renseignements obtenus du Bureau des drogues dangereuses (B.D.D.), de la Direction générale de la protection de la santé, de Santé et Bien-être social Direction générale de la protection de la santé, de santés services de Canada, du ministère du Revenu Douanes et Accise, des autres services de police canadiens et étrangers et des organismes qui font du travail de prévention et de recherche par rapport à la toxicomanie.

police canadiens et étrangers et des organismes qui font du travail de prévention et de recherche par rapport à la toxicomanie.

Comme le trafic et la consommation illicites de stupéfiants et d'autres drogues dangereuses posent un problème de plus en plus grave au Canada, il est très important de rendre un compte exact de la situation et des fendances actuelles dans le domaine des drogues afin d'assurer le succès de la stratégie fédérale en matière de prévention et de lutte antidrogue. Une analyse exacte de l'ampleur du problème des drogues illicites au Canada est analyse exacte de l'ampleur du problème des drogues illicites au Canada est analyse exacte de l'ampleur du problème des drogues illicites au Canada est un débat public. Le manque de renseignements détaillés et fiables risquerait de générer de fausses perspectives et une mauvaise répartition des ressources. Une telle situation compliquerait irrémédiablement la tâche de ressources. Une telle situation compliquerait irrémédiablement la tâche de cerner et d'indiquer les ramifications du problème de la drogue, de même cerner et d'indiquer les ramifications du problème de la drogue, de même cerner et d'indiquer les ramifications du problème de la drogue, de même cerner et d'indiquer les ramifications du problème de la drogue, de même

notre comprehension de la conjoncture et des fendances ne serait que pure hypothèse. *Note de la Rédaction*: Dans la présente publication lorsqu'un État est qualifié de pays source, de pays producteur ou fournisseur de drogues, nous ne voulons pas laisser entendre que le gouvernement de cet État ou ses ne voulons pas laisser entendre que le gouvernement de cet État ou ses

profits des trafiquants antidrogue axé sur les grâce au Programme Figure no 48: Argent et biens saisis

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1881 cannabis au Canada en d'acheminement du Figure no 45: Routes principales

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DROGUES, 1987/88 NATIONAL SUR LES RAPPORT ANNUEL

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Marie T. O'Sullivan

Chef de la Section des publications

Shelley A. Keele,

Analyse des renseignements

Sous-direction de la traduction de la G.R.C.

Jo Ann Mallory, analyste de renseignement Ellen L. Gottheil, analyste en chef de renseignement Chef de la Section des renseignements et de l'analyse

Rédactrice adjointe

Sous-directeur chargé des Renseignements stratégiques

Chef de la Section des enquêtes économiques antidrogue

Directeur de la Police des drogues Commissaire adjoint J.J.M. Coutu,

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Message du Directeur de la Police des drogues

L'offre mondiale en drogues illicites a augmenté de façon spectaculaire au cours des dernières années. En outre, il devient de plus en plus évident que les narcodollars servent en partie à financer le terronisme. Les groups organisés qui contrôlent le commerce de la drogue au Canada établissent des systèmes élaborés de blanchissage d'argent dans le but de dissimuler et de distribuer leurs profits, et étendent par ce fait même leur pouvoir de jour en jour.

Le Rapport annuel national sur les drogues de 1987/88 décrit la production mondiale croissante d'opium et d'héroine, ainsi que les moyens de plus en plus perfectionnés pour introduire la cocaïne et le cannabis en contrebande au pays. Le Rapport fait aussi état de la fabrication au Canada des drogues chimiques et synthétiques pour répondre à une demande nationale sans cesse grandissante.

Toutefois, comme le *Rapport* le démontre, notre lutte antidrogue a été assez fructueuse. De 1986 à 1987, le nombre total des saisies de cocaïne effectuées par la G.R.C. a augmenté de 41 p. 100, et les saisies de cannabis, de 94 p. 100. Nous avons également eu plus de succès par rapport aux enquêtes financières sur les commerçants de drogues, car nous pouvons maintenant les priver de leurs biens aussi bien que de leur argent. Grâce à de nouvelles mesures législatives, le blanchissage de l'argent est devenu illégal et la police dispose d'autres moyens pour s'attaquer aux échelons supérieurs des organisations criminelles.

Comme par les années passées, nous espérons que le R.A.W.D. s'avérera une source de référence utile aux personnes et aux organismes engagés dans la lutte antidrogue à l'échelle nationale et qu'il suscitera une discussion sur l'un des problèmes les plus cruciaux de notre époque.

Le Directeur de la Police des drogues,

(Commissaire adjoint J.J.M. Coutu)

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Message du Commissaire

A titre d'agents de la paix et de citoyens, nous sommes sans cesse menacés par la terrible réalité que constitue le problème de la drogue. Chacun de nous connaît certainement des personnes et des familles brisées par la toxicomanie. En outre, nos expériences personnelles et les médias d'information nous laissent voir l'étendue et la gravité de cette plaie.

Au mois de mai 1987, le gouvernement du Canada a élaboré une stratégie antidrogue nationale, visant à contrecarrer la tendance à la hausse du trafic et de la consommation des drogues. Selon cette stratégie, la toxicomanie conscitue un problème collectif qui commande l'attention des professionnels de la santé et de l'éducation, des parents et des animateurs sociaux. Les services de police ont clairement un rôle à jouer dans la lutte antidrogue et la présente publication fait état des mesures prises, tant à l'échelle nationale qu'internationale, en vue de freiner la demande de drogues et d'en réduire l'offre.

A titre d'organisme ayant la responsabilité principale en matière d'organisme ayant la responsabilité principale en matière d'application des lois antidrogue au Canada, la G.R.C. se situe au premier plan de la Stratégie. En plus d'effectuer des saisies de drogues, de mener des enquêtes financières et de participer aux opérations policières conjugées, la l'abus des drogues. Ces mesures préventives comprennent la collecte et l'abalyse de mesures préventives comprennent la collecte et l'analyse de renseignementes préventiques et leur diffusion aux personnes et l'analyse de renseignementes pratratégiques et leur diffusion aux personnes et les agangés dans la lutte antidrogue. Le présent *Rapport* aux organismes engagés dans la lutte antidrogue. Le présent *Rapport* aux les saissies et les cas les plus importants, ainsi que sur les tendances du trafic et de la consommation. Le *Rapport* met également en lumière la nouveau sur les produits de la criminalité, qui portera sans doute un dur coup au trafic des drogues, l'activité criminelle la plus importante et lucrative au Canada.

Le R.A.N.D. de 1987/88 étaye l'expansion du commerce international de la cocaïne et l'accroissement de la production mondiale de l'opium. Il signale en outre l'augmentation de l'héroïnomanie et l'émergence de la criminalité reliée à la consommation de crack, dans les principaux centres au Canada. Il y est également question de l'augmentation considérable du nombre de saisies de cocaïne et de dérivés de cannabis, ainsi que de l'interception de quatre arrivages de plusieurs tonnes de cannabis, y compris deux navires ravitailleurs.

Le Rapport annuel national sur les drogues de 1987/88 donne un aperçu complet de la situation des drogues d'une perspective policière, ce qui va certainement sensibiliser davantage le public à ce problème et affermir la volonté collective d'y trouver une solution.

Le Commissaire,

(N.D. Inkster)





Message du Solliciteur Général

Le Rapport annuel national sur les drogues de 1987/88 constitue un résumé des renseignements recueillis et analysés par la Gendarmerie royale du Canada sur le commerce des drogues illicites et ses répercussions au Canada. Ce document représente un outil de valeur pour les Canadiens police ainsi qu'une importante source d'informations pour les Canadiens qui veulent se renseigner sur les dimensions du trafic des drogues et sur la toxicomanie au Canada.

Le Rapport démontre clairement qu'il y a une très forte demande en drogues illicites au pays et que des organisations criminelles sophistiquées s'enrichissent en comblant cette demande.

Les modifications législatives sur les produits de la criminalité entrées en vigueur en janvier 1989 confèrent aux policiers les pouvoirs nécessaires pour priver les criminels de leurs biens illicites. J'encourage tous les services de police à appliquer ces nouvelles dispositions afin de porter atteinte au crime organisé, en particulier dans le domaine lucratif du trafic des drogues crime organisé, en particulier dans le domaine lucratif du trafic des drogues.

Cependant nous savons que la répression seule ne suffit pas à mettre un terme au problème des drogues au Canada, étant donné que ce trafic comme tout autre commerce se fonde sur l'offre et la demande.

La Stratégie antidrogue nationale que le gouvernement a adoptée en mai 1987 vise à réduire à la fois l'offre et la demande de drogues. Vous continuons à améliorer nos efforts de lutte antidrogue tout en affectant de nouvelles ressources à la réduction de la demande par des programmes d'éducation, de prévention et de traitement.

La clé du succès de la Stratégie est la collaboration, non seulement entre les services fédéraux, mais aussi entre les services de police, les groupes communautaires, les écoles, les parents, c'est-à-dire tous ceux qui ont un rôle à jouer dans la lutte antidrogue.

Le Solliciteur général,

(Pierre Blais)

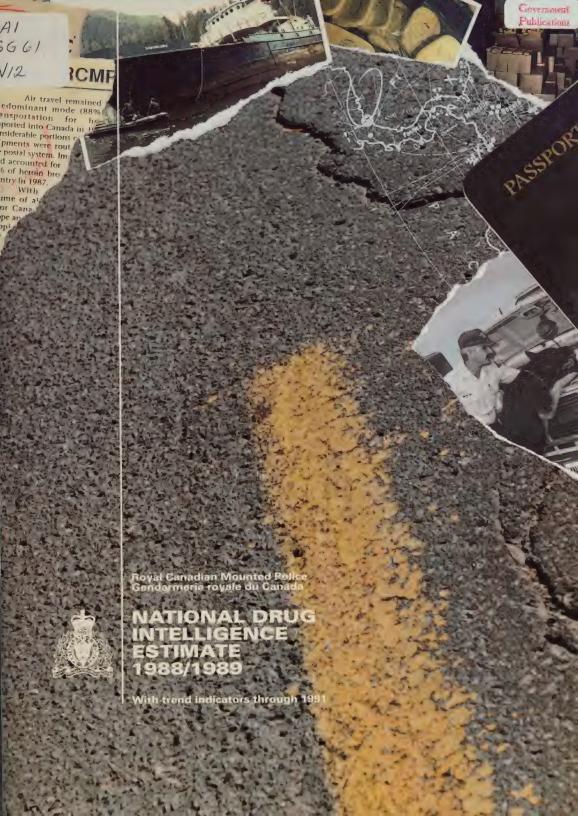


Gendarmerie royale du Canada Royal Canadian Mounted Police

RAPPORT ANULE SUR LES DROGUES 1987/88

et Indicateurs de tendances d'ici 1990







Message from the Solicitor General

RCMP's annual *National Drug Intelligence Estimate* again this year shows that illicit drug trafficking and use remain serious problems in Canada.

Since Canada's National Drug Strategy was launched in May 1987, a broad cross-section of federal and provincial agencies, addictions experts, police, teachers, news media and other concerned Canadians have mobilized in the fight against drug abuse.

Over the last three years, the efforts of all these people have brought a drug abuse prevention message again and again to Canadians and especially to our young people. For example, television, radio and newspapers have donated the equivalent of millions of dollars of airtime and page-space to the problem of drug abuse.

And over the last year, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and Solicitor General Canada introduced a high-quality video package on drug abuse that police took into virtually every school in Canada.

With National Drug Strategy funds, the RCMP's Drug Awareness section was able to expand to reach out to more kids and adults with an effective drug prevention message. And Health and Welfare Canada has done tremendous work over the last several years to heighten Canadians' awareness of the dangers of drugs.

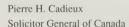
Indeed, fully 70 per cent of the Drug Strategy's \$210 million fund is devoted to education, treatment and rehabilitation.

It takes time and effort to change attitudes and values. But if the last three years are any indication, millions of Canadians are coming to undestand that drug abuse is dangerous, costly and wasteful.

The other 30 per cent of the Drug Strategy funds is dedicated to drug enforcement and that's the focus of this *Estimate*. In it, the RCMP takes a hard look at the drug trade for what it is: an international criminal venture of immense proportions where far too many feed off the misery of others.

As the *Estimate* discusses, Canada and other like-minded nations are banded together under international agreements to go after the kingpins of the drug trade. And here at home, the RCMP is vigorously using the new Proceeds of Crime legislation to seize and freeze criminal gains from the drug trade.

The underlying message of the *Estimate* is that cooperation – between police forces, between governments and between nations – is the key to success against drug trafficking. I encourage all readers of the *Estimate* to take its sobering message as a cue to continuing all our efforts to rid society of the appalling scourge of drug abuse. Working together we can make a difference.









Message from the Commissioner

To most of us, the drug problem has become hauntingly familiar. The language of illicit drugs is common currency: trafficking, money laundering, IV user and crack are the words that shape today's headlines, tomorrow's tragedies. The images of drug dependency stalk our suburban streets and downtown malls. They invade our homes and our workplaces. They will not leave us.

It is easy to become overwhelmed with a problem of such proportions, and to forget the important steps our communities, governments and police have taken to stem the tide of drug trafficking and abuse. Across the country, groups of parents, professionals and business people have mobilized to make known their concerns and to create drug information and intervention centres. The Canadian government, through its National Drug Strategy, has helped fund many such endeavours and has coordinated the efforts of several federal departments to curb demand and reduce the supply of illicit drugs.

The RCMP National Drug Intelligence Estimate provides a comprehensive overview of the Canadian and international drug situation from an enforcement perspective to assist agencies and individuals involved in action against drugs. It focuses on trends and developments in trafficking and abuse, and highlights major cases and seizures.

This year's *NDIE*, the eighth in a series, documents the steady expansion of illicit drug production and trade through

1988/89 and makes projections through 1991. Bumper crops in many source countries ensured an abundance of heroin, cocaine and cannabis on Canadian streets in 1988/89. Domestic supply networks continued to dominate the Canadian illicit chemical drug trade. Developments in hydroponic technology have had a profound impact on marihuana cultivation in Canada, to the point that domestic cannabis now supplies 20% of the marihuana market in Canada, up from 10% only two years ago.

The 1988/89 NDIE also reports on progress made in the fight against drugs. Heroin and cocaine seizures have increased dramatically. In August, 1988, the RCMP seized 20.5 tons of Thai marihuana which had been offloaded from a mothership onto a beach in the Queen Charlotte Islands. In addition, RCMP investigators have seized cash and other assets valued at over \$53 million since the inception of the Anti-Drug Profiteering program in December, 1981 to the end of 1988.

As the 1988/89 National Drug Intelligence Estimate so clearly indicates, much information must be gathered and many factors considered before appropriate responses can be developed to the extremely complex drug abuse problem. The RCMP, in cooperation with the police and law enforcement community, addiction and social agencies, educators and community organizations, is committed to the fight against drug trafficking and abuse. Together, I believe we can make a difference.

N.D. Inkster, Commissioner

Message from the Director of Drug Enforcement

The National Drug Intelligence Estimate 1988/89 provides a comprehensive report on the illicit drug situation in Canada, from the increase in domestic cultivation of marihuana to the escalating use of Canada as a transshipment point for illicit drugs. It reports on the shifts occurring in availability, seizures and arrests, trafficking routes and drug money flow, as well as significant developments in source countries as they may impact on Canada.

As drug traffickers reacted to enforcement pressures and to changing political and economic conditions in source countries, new trends emerged which had an effect on the illicit drug situation in Canada. The NDIE documents these developments and provides trend indicators through 1991. This annual publication will be of use to those involved in drug law enforcement and also to those who want to learn about the many dimensions and repercussions of the Canadian as well as international drug trade.

A significant step was made by the Canadian government in the fight against drugs in January, 1989, when new proceeds of crime legislation took effect. For the first time, money laundering is now an offence in itself. The new legislation also permits the seizure and forfeiture of all types of property obtained through the proceeds of crime. This includes the enormous profits obtained from the sale of illicit drugs, profits which not only sustain drug trafficking organizations, but criminal organizations in general. Investigative techniques are being enhanced in order to make the most effective use of this legislation, an effective new tool for drug law enforcement.

As indicators point to increases in drug-related crime and in the rate of deaths due to drug overdoses, the ill-effects of drug abuse on our society are painfully obvious. The National Drug Intelligence Estimate 1988/89 imparts a valuable analysis of the current illicit drug situation in Canada and the world. It is hoped this document will promote further understanding and cooperation among agencies and individuals alike, who are dedicated to reducing the serious effects that drug abuse and drug trafficking have on society.

Assistant Commissioner J.J.M. Coutu

Director, Drug Enforcement

Montin



► National Drug Intelligence Estimate 1988/89

With trend indicators through 1991

Executive Editor

Assistant Commissioner J.J.M. Coutu Director, Drug Enforcement Directorate

▷ Editor In Chief

Robert C. Fahlman

Officer in Charge, Strategic Intelligence Branch

Senior Editor

Marie T. O'Sullivan

> Assistant Editor

Judy Mogck

Intelligence Analysis

Shelley A. Keele, Chief, Intelligence and Analysis Section

Ellen L. Leader, Senior Intelligence Analyst

Angus Smith, Intelligence Analyst

François Mathieu, Intelligence Analyst

Pamela Bailey, Intelligence Analyst

Bruce Bowie, Officer in Charge, Anti-Drug Profiteering Section

Production Assistant

Franka Petrelli

▶ Translation

Translation Branch, RCMP

▶ Design

Griffe Design Inc. - Ottawa

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► National Drug Intelligence Estimate 1988/89

With trend indicators through 1991

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Introduction

The RCMP National Drug Intelligence Estimate (NDIE) is designed to present a comprehensive annual review of the origin, volume, trafficking routes, modes of transport and smuggling methods of all drugs on the Canadian illicit market, as well as the drug money flow associated with this illegal enterprise. The major purpose of NDIE 1988/89, and subsequent estimates, is to coordinate the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of foreign and domestic drug intelligence of interest to policymakers, agencies and individuals working in the field of drug law enforcement. Users of this intelligence estimate should bear in mind that the production, traffic and use of illicit drugs pose special problems, particularly where quantitative estimates are concerned. As only limited statistical data are available concerning these illegal activities, assessments are by necessity based on intelligence gained from investigations, foreign and domestic production and consumption estimates, and known crime statistics. Therefore, statistical methods which may yield only approximate estimates must often be used.

National Drug Intelligence Estimate 1988/89 (With Trend Indicators Through 1991) is the eighth such estimate prepared by the Strategic Intelligence Branch, Headquarters, Drug Enforcement Directorate, RCMP and contains analysis of significant international and domestic developments through April, 1989. The NDIE is composed principally of intelligence con-

tained in the Monthly Drug Intelligence Trend Reports (MDITRs), the annual Domestic Drug Situation Reports (DDSRs), as well as special reports submitted by the RCMP Drug Intelligence Coordinators in all domestic regions and the annual Foreign Drug Situation Reports (FDSRs) submitted by RCMP Foreign Liaison Officers. Significant contributions from the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs (BDD), Health and Welfare Canada, Revenue Canada – Customs and Excise, other Canadian and foreign law enforcement agencies and drug prevention and research organizations are also incorporated in the *NDIE*.

As the illicit traffic and use of narcotics and other dangerous drugs is a serious and growing concern in Canada, the development of an accurate estimate of the current situation and trends is a key element of the success of the federal drug enforcement and prevention strategy. An accurate assessment of the magnitude and dimensions of the illicit drug problem in Canada is a fundamental starting point for rational policymaking as well as public debate. In the absence of reliable and comprehensive intelligence assessments, substantial misconceptions can develop and resources can be misallocated. Moreover, early detection and subsequent action aimed at controlling emerging problem areas become extremely difficult and estimates of major current developments and trend forecasts are much more likely to be based on conjecture.

Editor's Note: In this publication, where it is stated that a particular country produced or supplied quantities of illicit drugs, it is not suggested that the government of that country or its lawful agencies permitted or participated in these illegal activities. These references allude to the illegal activities of individuals or criminal organizations operating within the noted jurisdictions.



Chapter 1: Executive Summary

▶ Executive Summary

▶ Heroin

Jobal opiate production reached record proportions in 1988, ensuring an abundant heroin supply to Canada's illicit market. The Golden Triangle region of Southeast Asia consolidated its majority share of the Canadian market by supplying more than three quarters of the heroin available in Canada in 1988 (78%), up from 63% in 1987. The estimated share of the Canadian market held by the Golden Crescent region of Southwest Asia declined from 37% in 1987 to 22% in 1988. Nevertheless, Southwest Asian heroin remained a key factor in Canada's narcotics trade, particularly in the eastern regions.

Lebanon and Mexico contributed little to Canada's heroin supply, although intelligence continued to indicate their strong potential for making inroads into the Canadian market. Central America emerged in 1988 as another opium producing region which could have an impact on Canada's market should any interruption occur in the current flow of heroin from primary supply sources.

The ingenuity of opiate traffickers matched the increased enforcement pressures against the production and trafficking of opium and heroin in 1988. Insurgent groups took advantage of the political turmoil in Myanmar (formerly Burma) during 1988 to regain control over smuggling routes. Overland routes through the People's Republic of China from the Golden Triangle sharply increased in importance as stringent anti-narcotic measures persisted in Thailand. While Malaysia remained a transit country for Southeast Asian heroin, harsh punitive measures in that country as well as in Singapore led to increased transit of shipments through Indonesia in 1988.

Hong Kong remained a key transshipment point for Southeast Asian heroin. India continued to serve as a pivotal transit area for both Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin shipments destined for Western markets. Despite stringent enforcement measures along the overland Balkan route, Austria, Turkey and Yugoslavia remained significant transit countries for Southwest Asian heroin destined primarily for Europe. Circuitous trafficking routes for Southwest Asian heroin involving African countries were increasingly used during 1988, as the notoriety and employment of Nigerian couriers expanded.

Syria, Egypt, Cyprus and Greece were the major transit areas for Lebanese opium and heroin destined for Europe and North America in 1988. The United States remained an essential transit area for the small supplies of Mexican heroin entering the Canadian illicit market.

Heroin was imported into Canadian territory primarily by air during 1988 – 79% of the shipments transported by couriers or freight were aboard aircraft and 9% were concealed in parcels or letters forwarded through the postal system. Land conveyance accounted for 8% of the heroin shipments crossing Canadian borders, while the remaining 4% arrived by sea. Multikilogram quantities of heroin were commonly concealed within cargo shipments, while the importation of smaller heroin quantities in false-sided luggage and body carries (externally as well as internally) was commonplace.

Heroin remained readily available in the major metropolitan centres of Canada during 1988. RCMP seizures of heroin doubled from 1987 to 1988. The number of persons investigated for trafficking in heroin and of persons charged with trafficking in the narcotic also rose substantially. Correspondingly, the estimated number of heroin users in Canada reached 28,000 in 1988 from 25,000 in 1987. This continuing upward trend reflects escalating levels of abuse and availability, particularly in the Montreal area, where an abundant supply of heroin was consumed by an estimated 12,000 to 14,000 heroin users in 1988. In the same year, Toronto's role as a transshipment point for heroin destined for the United States, especially New York City, grew in importance. The metropolitan areas of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver were again the major bases for organized crime operations predominantly responsible for the importation and distribution of heroin throughout Canada.

Purity and price levels for 1988 fluctuated only slightly from the previous year, and again demonstrated regional contrasts. Street purities were consistently lower in the western provinces, ranging from 5% to 15% as compared with averages as high as 30% in the eastern regions. Prices for heroin capsules in the Prairie provinces ranged from \$70 to \$100 and were the highest in the country. The most inexpensive markets were in British Columbia and Quebec, where heroin sold in capsule form for between \$35 and \$45 per unit.

Cocaine

Wholesale expansion of the cocaine industry continued in 1988, despite committed efforts by both producing and consuming nations to combat production and trafficking. This expansion was also felt in Canada, where cocaine of high purity was widely available in most parts of the country. The average purity of cocaine at the street level was 60% in 1988, a 10% increase over the average purity noted in 1987.

In 1988, the RCMP seized a total of 193 kg 437 of cocaine, a 33% increase over the 1987 total of 145 kg 276. The number of persons charged with cocaine-related

offences rose 23% from 1987 to 1988, while the number of persons charged with cocaine trafficking offences increased by 54%. Although there were no cocaine laboratory seizures in Canada in 1988, four coca paste conversion laboratories and one synthetic cocaine manufacturing laboratory have been seized since 1984. Stepped up enforcement in source countries could lead to the seizure of more coca paste conversion laboratories in Canada in future.

The importation of increasing amounts of cocaine into Canada by well organized criminal groups has resulted in an overall decline in cocaine prices as well as spiraling availability at the street level. Once associated solely with certain socio-economic groups, the use of cocaine now permeates all levels of society and the drug is widely available throughout the country. The rise in availability and low unit price combined to make crack cocaine increasingly popular among certain segments of the drug using population, especially young people. Toronto remained the centre of crack abuse in Canada in 1988, and the elevated crime rate and increased number of cocaine-related deaths in that city are attributable, in part, to the dramatic rise in crack use, particularly among the young.

As in 1987, few South American countries escaped involvement in some aspect of the cocaine trade, be it cultivation, processing or transshipment. So too, the region as a whole continued to experience drug problems of its own, with increasing numbers of people becoming addicted to cocaine and coca paste (bazuco). Most nations in the region pursued aggressive drug enforcement and eradication policies in 1988, and economic and law enforcement assistance continued to be offered by consuming nations. Nevertheless, the international cocaine trade flourished throughout 1988 and will likely continue to do so.

It is estimated that, in the main coca production countries of Bolivia, Colombia

and Peru, a total of 297,000 to 327,000 hectares of coca were under cultivation in 1988. Of this, an estimated 140,000 to 200,000 hectares were under cultivation in Peru. Colombia remained the world's foremost processor and exporter of cocaine hydrochloride, and Colombia's share of the world cocaine market in 1988 was estimated to be at least 80%.

An estimated 27,000 hectares of coca were under cultivation in Colombia in 1988, up from the 1987 estimate of 25,000. While this figure is relatively insignificant compared to the enormous quantities of coca cultivated in Peru and Bolivia, Colombia stood firm as the region's cocaine processing and exporting hub. Much of the Colombian cocaine trade was and is controlled by powerful cartels, particularly those centred in the cities of Medellin and Cali. Well-organized and sophisticated criminal enterprises, the cartels have used violence, bribery and intimidation to reach into all levels of Colombian society and the economy, to the extent that they now challenge the authority of the Colombian government.

Cocaine destined for North America and Europe continued to transit virtually every Latin American and Caribbean nation in 1988. Large quantities of cocaine were shipped by air and sea, and couriers traveling on regularly scheduled commercial flights also ensured significant amounts of the drug flowed to world markets. Swallowing the drug or secreting it in body cavities remained popular concealment methods for couriers. A trafficking trend which emerged during 1988 was the exploitation of the Caribbean islands of San Andres, Providencia and Bajo Nuevo by Colombian trafficking groups. The islands are under Colombian jurisdiction. Relatively close to the North American mainland, they are a strategic rendezvous and departure point for ships carrying cocaine to other Caribbean points and on to North America. During 1988, Colombian trafficking groups also made increasing use of twin-engined aircraft to fly cocaine directly from Colombia through the Caribbean and up the Central American isthmus. Fitted with extra fuel tanks, and carrying loads of up to 500 kilograms of cocaine, these aircraft are capable of flying non-stop to clandestine airstrips in the United States and Canada.

A total of 55% of the cocaine entering Canada in 1988 arrived overland through the United States, usually via border crossing points in southwestern Ontario and southern Quebec. Air conveyance accounted for a further 25% of the cocaine entering Canada, while approximately 20% entered by sea.

Chemical Drugs

Domestic supply networks continued to dominate the Canadian illicit chemical drug trade in 1988, although foreign sources remained essential to meet the demand. Clandestine manufacture involved production in both sophisticated and rudimentary laboratories, while prescription drugs and precursor chemicals were obtained illegally from licit medical supply channels.

Canadian legislation governing chemical drugs is contained in the Food and Drugs Act (Schedules F, G and H) and the Narcotic Control Act. In 1988, the Schedule F drugs diazepam (Valium), chlordiazepoxide (Librium) and anabolic steroids were extensively misused. The most commonly abused Controlled (Schedule G) drugs were amphetamine, methamphetamine, methylphenidate (Ritalin) and the barbiturates. The leading Restricted (Schedule H) drugs of abuse remained, as in previous years, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) and psilocybin. Widespread abuse of the Narcotic Control Act drug phencyclidine (PCP) was again evident. Hydromorphone (Dilaudid), oxycodone (Percodan) and codeine-based substances continued to be diverted from licit medical sources to the illicit market. Previously regulated under Schedule G of the Food and Drugs Act, pentazocine (Talwin) was included in the Narcotic Control Act Schedule in 1988. Talwin and methylphenidate (Ritalin), often taken together by abusers, remained major diverted chemical drugs of abuse.

In 1988, the number of persons charged with chemical drug-related offences decreased by 20% overall. There was an increase, however, in the number of persons charged under the Narcotic Control Act with offences involving PCP. This is a reverse pattern which breaks a downward trend observed since 1983. Legislative measures, enforcement pressures, education and awareness are believed to have contributed to the general decline in the number of persons charged with chemical drug-related offences. The amount of methamphetamine seized increased significantly from the previous year. This is largely attributable to the dismantling of two clandestine methamphetamine laboratories: one in Quebec and one in Ontario. The RCMP seized a third clandestine laboratory in 1988 in Toronto, involving the attempted manufacture of a designer drug.

The steady supply of and demand for illicit chemical drugs in 1988 was reflected in the comparatively lower prices and the continued tendency towards use of chemical drugs as supplements to and substitutes for cocaine and heroin. As observed in previous years, double doctoring and thefts and other losses were methods employed to illegally obtain pharmaceutical drugs from licensed medical sources, including hospitals and pharmacies. Provinces that have introduced legislation to control double doctoring reported positive results and have experienced declines in the incidence of this illicit practice. The easy access to essential precursor chemicals remained central to the overall problem of chemical drug manufacture and trafficking.

The metropolitan areas of Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto continued to serve as the primary centres for local distribution and onward shipment to regional urban centres, as well as the more remote and rural parts of the country. Land conveyance continued to be the most popular means of transporting chemical drugs within Canada and imported quantities from the United States. In 1988, an estimated 89% of chemical drugs entered the country by land. An additional 10% of chemical drug imports arrived by air (including the postal system), while only 1% of these shipments entered by sea. These figures are consistent with previous years.

Outlaw motorcycle gangs continued to be implicated in the financing, manufacture and distribution of chemical drugs in 1988. Their involvement remained integral to the chemical drug trade throughout Canada, particularly in regard to domestically-produced chemicals and the importation and trafficking of LSD from the United States. As well, other less-organized groups and lone entrepreneurs were heavily involved in trafficking in chemical substances such as diverted pharmaceuticals, psilocybin, anabolic steroids and, to a lesser extent, LSD.

The chemical drug user population remained stable in 1988, with persons aged 15 to 25 remaining the core group of users of chemical substances. Students from varying socio-economic backgrounds were described as frequent users, especially in the western provinces and the Yukon.

▶ Cannabis

Marihuana, hashish and liquid hashish continued to be the most widely used illicit drugs in Canada in 1988. Although some regions reported temporary shortages, availability was generally high, with large quantities of all cannabis derivatives readily obtainable in most parts of the country.

Hashish was the most popular cannabis derivative among Canadian users, with the black Southwest Asian variety being favoured over blond hashish from the Middle East. Liquid hashish also continued to be popular, and in some locations, such as Northern Ontario, users preferred it to hashish. Although use of marihuana remained widespread throughout the country, it was often a second choice among cannabis users, who turned to it only when supplies of hashish or liquid hashish were low.

There was a net decline in total seizures of cannabis in 1988. A similar decline was also noted in the number of persons charged with cannabis-related offences. The number of persons charged with cannabis cultivation, however, increased (See figures 32 and 33). Developments in hydroponic technology have had a profound impact on the development of marihuana cultivation in Canada, and growers may now overcome the limitations of climate and grow large quantities of high quality marihuana indoors.

Domestic cultivation notwithstanding, foreign source countries continued to supply most of the cannabis derivatives available on the Canadian illicit market. Thailand, Colombia, Mexico, Jamaica and the United States remained significant suppliers of marihuana to Canada, while large quantities of hashish continued to originate in Lebanon and Southwest Asia, Jamaica maintained its status as the chief supplier of liquid hashish. New trends observed in 1988 included a shift in Southeast Asian marihuana cultivation from Thailand to Laos, as well as the development of the Philippines as a possible marihuana source country. In Colombia, marihuana traffickers began experimenting with different forms of cannabis, including hashish, liquid hashish and a marihuana beverage.

Drug traffickers continue to make use of all forms of land, sea and air conveyance

in smuggling marihuana into Canada. Cannabis entering Canada from or via the United States is often conveyed by land transport. There was one mothership interception in Canada in 1988, involving 20.5 tons of Thai marihuana that was seized in the Oueen Charlotte Islands after having been shipped via North Vietnam and Hawaii. Commercial air transport is used extensively, and cannabis may be concealed in commercial cargo or secreted about the persons or in the luggage of couriers. Virtually all the liquid hashish arriving in Canada from Jamaica is transported by air. Most of it is carried by individual couriers, who conceal it in their luggage or attempt to disguise it as foodstuffs or exotic liqueurs.

Drug Money Flow

The drug trade in Canada generates enormous profits for the criminal organizations who engage in this illicit activity. Most profits are invested back into the drug trade, fueling its expansion. Recognizing the key role played by financial incentives in the growth of the drug trade, the RCMP's Anti-Drug Profiteering (ADP) program has focused on tracing the drug money flow and identifying criminally obtained assets for seizure and forfeiture since it was first established in December, 1981. ADP investigators have seized cash and other assets valued at over \$53 million since the inception of the ADP program.

Until January, 1989, enforcement agencies in Canada seeking to trace and stop the drug money flow worked with legislation prohibiting the possession of criminal proceeds, under Section 354 of the Criminal Code. Although these provisions enabled the prosecution of criminals for possession of such proceeds, they did not permit the seizure of intangibles, such as bank deposits or real property. New Canadian legislation (Bill C-61) concerning the proceeds of crime, proclaimed on January 1, 1989, removed those limitations. This legis-

lation permits the seizure and forfeiture of all types of property obtained through the proceeds of crime.

Enforcement and prosecution authorities in Canada are aware of the difficulties and the opportunities that lie ahead. Accordingly, they are developing investigative tools, techniques and procedures to make full use of the new legislation. The expertise now being developed in Canada

complements such recent international achievements as the mutual legal assistance treaties signed by Canada with other countries and the December, 1988, United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The legal vehicles, both domestic and international, are now in place to increase seizures and forfeiture of the proceeds of crime.



Chapter 2: Trend Indicators Through 1991

▶ Trend Indicators Through 1991

▶ Heroin

- Major source countries producing sufficient illicit opiates for global consumption will continue to ensure plentiful supplies to the Canadian heroin user population. Political unrest and economic inequality will remain chief factors influencing the rising production and extensive trafficking of Southeast and Southwest Asian opiates through 1991.
- While crop substitution is working to some extent in the Golden Triangle, Myanmar will remain the leading opium producer worldwide. Laos is expected to become increasingly active in opium production as Thailand applies harsher preventive and enforcement measures. Nevertheless, Thailand will remain the major transit centre for opiates leaving the Golden Triangle region for international markets.
- In the Golden Crescent of Southwest Asia, the recovery of Afghanistan from the nine-year Soviet occupation will continue to serve the interests of drug traffickers. Many refugees returning to their Afghan homeland will increasingly turn to opium production as a means of survival. A portion of the peasant and tribal population in Pakistan will also continue to grow opium poppy for their livelihood. Severe punitive measures for drug trafficking in Iran may stabilize opium production levels, although a viable heroin trade with international networks extending to Canada will remain active.
- Drug traffickers will continue to reap the profits from Lebanon's ongoing political and economic strife, with opium production levels likely to increase through 1991, even in the event of a cease-fire. Lebanese traffick-

- ing groups operating in Eastern Canada will continue to take advantage of Lebanon's opium production as well as heroin refining operations in Lebanon and Syria.
- As Southeast Asian heroin continues to predominate the eastern US illicit heroin market, traffickers of Mexican heroin will likely seek out and compete for other regional markets, including Canada's West Coast.
- Multi-kilogram shipments of heroin will enter Canada more frequently through 1991, for both domestic consumption and forwarding to the US market.
- The largest proportion of the domestic heroin user population will continue to be concentrated in Montreal, with heroin abuse and availability levels in that region expected to escalate through 1991. Vancouver and Toronto will also remain major centres of abuse.
- Other nations in Africa, South America and Asia are expected to become involved to some extent in the cultivation of illicit opium poppy in coming years.

Cocaine

- Cocaine will continue to be widely available throughout Canada into 1991.
 Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver will continue to serve as the primary distribution points for cocaine bound for all regions of the country.
- Increasing supplies and decreasing wholesale and street level prices of cocaine will continue to make cocaine available to growing numbers of persons from all socio-economic groups.
 Increased use of cocaine, particularly crack, will contribute to rising levels of drug-related crime and violence in

major metropolitan centres. A steady increase in cocaine overdose deaths and mishaps occurring while under the influence of cocaine will also be noted through 1991.

- Enforcement pressure in source countries could lead to an increase in the number of cocaine processing laboratories in Canada. These laboratories would depend upon supplies of coca paste arriving via established supply routes.
- Colombia, Bolivia and Peru will remain the primary cocaine source countries through 1991. The Colombian cartels will continue to dominate the trade and wield power and influence in the region through bribery and intimidation. Increased enforcement throughout the Americas, however, is likely to cause some decentralization of cocaine processing and movement of operations to secondary source and transshipment countries. Indigenous Peruvian and Bolivian trafficking groups are also likely to take advantage of any pressure on Colombian traffickers in an attempt to seize a larger share of the market.
- The cocaine industry as a whole will benefit, as it always has, from the steadily deteriorating economic situation throughout South America. Unable to make a living wage from licit crops, peasant farmers will continue to turn their fields over to the wholesale cultivation of coca. Eradication and other enforcement measures will not suffice to slow this trend, and the result will be a steady increase in the number of hectares given over to coca cultivation.
- Direct smuggling by air and sea of multi-hundred kilogram quantities of cocaine from South America to Canada will increase. While a large proportion of cocaine shipped in this way will be destined for the United States, steadily growing Canadian demand for cocaine

will make it profitable for traffickers to retain larger amounts for the Canadian market.

▶ Chemical Drugs

- Methamphetamine will continue to be a major chemical drug of abuse through 1991, while it is expected that a relatively new form of this drug known as "Ice" (an odourless, colourless substance resembling rock candy or rock salt, which is smoked, as opposed to being swallowed or injected) will become increasingly available on the Canadian illicit market.
- The diversion of precursor chemicals from legitimate sources will remain an integral part of the chemical drug abuse and trafficking problem through 1991. Canada will also be used more frequently as a source and transit country for chemical precursors destined for the United States.
- Chemical substances, including diverted prescription drugs, will increasingly be used as substitutes for, or in combination with, other common drugs of abuse such as heroin and cocaine.
- Although awareness of the dangers of anabolic steroid abuse has increased, the demand for these drugs will continue.
- Outlaw motorcycle gangs will remain actively involved in the manufacture, distribution and importation of chemical drugs through 1991, although the trend towards significant involvement by other groups or individuals will grow.

▶ Cannabis

Marihuana, hashish and liquid hashish will remain the principal illicit drugs of abuse in all parts of Canada through 1991. The popularity of cannabis may wane slightly, as the prices of other drugs, particularly cocaine, fall and their availability increases.

- Foreign sources will continue to account for the bulk of cannabis derivatives on the Canadian market.
 Domestically cultivated marihuana, however, will continue to capture an increasing share of the market into the 1990s. Hydroponic and other types of indoor cultivation will account for a large portion of the domestically grown marihuana.
- Sources of foreign cannabis will continue to shift through 1991, causing fluctuations in Canadian market shares. Such shifts will be caused by a number of factors, including enforcement pressure on growers and traffickers, large numbers of rural people in source regions turning to cannabis as a cash crop with guaranteed returns, and the involvement of growing numbers of traffickers in the world market. As a result, Laos, the Philippines and, possibly, Cambodia are likely to emerge as source countries in Southeast Asia. Larger quantities of hashish are likely to be shipped out of Afghanistan through 1991. Trinidad and Tobago will become an important source of marihuana, and other Caribbean nations are likely to follow suit.
- Liquid hashish from Jamaica will continue to dominate the Canadian market through 1991. Significant inroads may be expected from other sources, particularly Colombia, which has emerged as a manufacturer and exporter of liquid hashish.

 Cannabis with higher tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) levels will become more common through 1991. Much of this will be from domestic sources of supply, particularly hydroponic cultivation operations, as growers gain access to sophisticated horticultural technology and are able to produce potent varieties of cannabis.

Drug Money Flow

- New Canadian legislation concerning the proceeds of crime (Bill C-61) proclaimed on January 1, 1989, will give added powers to enforcement and prosecuting agencies, open up new fields of inquiry and foster new investigative tools and techniques. It will also certainly raise the total sum of criminal assets seized and forfeited in the years ahead.
- To counter the effectiveness of these enforcement efforts, drug traffickers are expected to use increasingly sophisticated methods to conceal criminal assets and, in particular, to rely more and more on offshore financial havens. As a result, enforcement and prosecution authorities in Canada will have to engage in more expensive and complex financial investigations.
- International cooperation with respect to investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings involving drug offences will continue to expand through the signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Chapter 3: Heroin

▶ Heroin

Abuse and Availability Trends

The global phenomenon of increased opiate production combined with aggressive heroin trafficking has caused abuse and availability levels in Canada to climb over the last several years. Multi-kilogram shipments of heroin imported in 1988 continued to stock an active domestic market nationwide.

Canadian market shares demonstrated a shift in 1988, bringing Southeast Asia's share to 78%, up from 63% the previous year. Southwest Asia supplied the remaining portion of the market (22%). Traffickers of Southwest Asian heroin continued to carve out a solid niche in Canada with emphasis on the eastern provinces. The number of cases involving Southwest Asian heroin has increased in recent years, although Southeast Asian sources have maintained greater control of the Canadian market through widespread networks and the importation of larger shipments. Investigative activity and intelligence indicate that heroin originating from both Lebanon and Mexico was also available on the Canadian market in 1988, albeit in negligible amounts. Despite their minimal impact on the Canadian heroin trade, Mexico and Lebanon remain viable sources

in the event of serious disruption of heroin production in either the Golden Triangle or Golden Crescent regions. Lebanon's domestic production and trafficking connections with Canada are likely to expand, particularly in view of the enduring strife in that country.

Persons Charged and Investigated

The number of persons charged with narcotic-related offences dropped by 11% from 1987 to 1988 (See Figure 1). This is largely the result of a considerable decrease in both possession and double doctoring/ forgery charges. The 37% decrease in the number of persons charged with possession can be attributed to an increase in primary interdiction, whereby traffickers have been apprehended prior to the distribution of narcotic shipments. Correspondingly, there was a 116% increase in the number of persons charged with trafficking, which includes possession for the purpose of trafficking, and a 14% rise in the number of persons charged with importation. The 39% drop in persons charged with double doctoring/forgery can be explained by a persistent law enforcement crackdown as well as legislative measures to curtail the incidence of this crime, which is highest in the western provinces.

Figure 1 ▶

Number of persons charged with narcoticrelated offences, 1984-1988*

Charge	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Possession	93	59	140	131	82
Trafficking**	153	187	110	68	147
Importation	21	48	31	35	40
Cultivation	_	-	_	_	
Double Doctoring/ Forgery	132	130	110	211	128
Total	399	424	391	445	397

^{*} Persons charged by the RCMP only.

^{**} Includes Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking offences.

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Traffic in 1 kilogram or more	146	161	137	147	227
Traffic in 0.5 to 1 kilogram	87	62	51	38	40
Traffic in 28 grams to 0.5 kilogram	136	97	86	88	87
Traffic in less than 28 grams	60	59	58	61	230
Total	429	379	332	334	584

^{*} The Violator Classification System (VCS) was revised in 1988, from a manual compilation system to a computerized data format. This new reporting procedure is believed to reflect a more accurate picture of the number and categorization of drug traffickers investigated by the RCMP.

The increase in the number of persons charged with narcotics trafficking offences is paralleled by a 75% increase in the number of heroin traffickers investigated by the RCMP, from 334 in 1987 to 584 in 1988. According to Violator Classification System (VCS) figures, the largest increases were recorded for investigations of traffickers dealing in one or more kilograms and in less than 28 grams (See Figure 2). Successful investigative efforts are also reflected in a 53% increase in the amount of heroin seized in 1988 over 1987, RCMP seizures alone more than doubled in 1988 (See Figure 3). A 20 kg 500 seizure of Southeast Asian heroin concealed in jade rocks in early 1988 was the largest seizure in Canada since a 31 kilogram seizure of Southwest Asian heroin in Montreal in 1986. The amount of heroin seized in foreign jurisdictions en route to Canada also increased over 1987.

► Diverted Pharmaceuticals

In Ontario, there was a notable increase in double doctoring activity from 1987 to

1988. Heroin substitutes such as Talwin and Ritalin continued to be used by heroin addicts. On the street, Talwin and Ritalin units cost twice as much in Western Canada as in the eastern provinces, a reflection of the lower levels of availability in the West. The abuse of hydrocodone by heroin addicts also increased in Ontario. Figure 5 illustrates that the total reported thefts and other losses of narcotic drugs nationwide decreased by less than one per cent from 1987 to 1988. The most significant decrease was a 15% drop in break and enter occurrences, while the greatest increase was a 69% rise in reported loss in transit.

Heroin users in Canada have traditionally turned to diverted pharmaceuticals to satisfy their habit in times of low availability. Thus, the use of fentanyl analogues to produce opiate substitutes has not been of significance domestically. Nonetheless, in April, 1988, the RCMP in Ottawa seized laboratory equipment and precursor chemicals sufficient to manufacture synthetic heroin. The portable clandestine laboratory was contained within three trunks which were shipped from Los Angeles, California,

Agency	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
RCMP*	39.705	62.639	1,00	30.469	62.531
Other Police Departments**	.554	2.276	3.626	14.422	6.168
Total	40.259	64.915	48.108	44.891	68.699

^{*} Includes seizures made by the RCMP and Canada Customs.

◆ Figure 2

Number and categorization of heroin traffickers investigated by the RCMP, 1984-1988*

Figure 3

Amount of heroin seized in Canada, 1984-1988 – Weights in kilograms

^{***} Includes seizures made by Vancouver City Police, Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police, Quebec Provincial Police and Montreal Urban Community Police.

Figure 4

Amount of heroin seized in foreign jurisdictions which was destined for or had transited Canada, 1984-1988 – Weights in kilograms

1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
20.166	23.892	7.470	1.160	3.362

via Vancouver. This case led to a subsequent investigation in cooperation with the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), resulting in the arrests of four persons and the seizure of an operational synthetic heroin laboratory in Simi Valley, California. Sixty grams of an alphaprodine analogue were seized, with potential for conversion into 80 kilograms of street-level synthetic heroin. This was the first laboratory of its kind ever confiscated in the United States.

According to the United Nation's International Narcotic Control Board, the current estimate for Canada's legal annual requirement of heroin is 700 grams. By contrast, an estimated 245 to 358 kilograms of heroin are consumed annually by the current illicit heroin user population in Canada, believed to be approximately 28,000. The consumption estimate is based on the accepted standard that 24 milligrams of pure heroin comprise the minimum daily dosage required to produce dependence, although it is believed that the daily dosage levels consumed in Canada more commonly range from 30 to 35 milligrams. In the 1987/88 NDIE, it was stated that the nation's user population had grown during 1987, particularly within the Montreal region; this growth has continued, from an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 users in 1987 to an estimated 12,000 to 14,000 heroin users in 1988. Montreal's user population accounts for 50% of the national estimate. A major contributing factor to this upward trend is believed to be the comparatively less expensive heroin that flooded the Montreal market in 1988, due to the efforts of a highly organized Southwest Asian crime network.

Consumption

The most significant change in the structure of the Canadian heroin user popu-

lation over the past several years has been the shift of the country's most extensive heroin consumer base from Vancouver to Montreal. Confirming the serious heroin problem in the Montreal region, 1988 has seen a notable rise in the number of detoxification centres in the province of Ouebec as well as the number of patients received. The detoxification network includes 12 rehabilitation centres and seven hospitals, which are recognized and subsidized by the provincial government. In addition, there are 53 establishments offering outpatient services and a network of approximately 60 private offices and clinics accepting patients across the province. Another significant indicator of the rising heroin problem in this region is the Ouebec Coroner's report of an increase in the number of deaths from heroin overdoses, from three in 1987 to six in 1988. Moreover, two additional deaths have been confirmed as a result of a fatal cocaine/heroin mixture.

The national heroin user profile identifies adult males and females who are generally unemployed and possess criminal records as the predominant users. Montreal RCMP intelligence, however, indicates that younger addicts have also begun to appear, documenting cases involving teenagers aged 14 to 18 years. Traditionally, heroin users have injected the narcotic intravenously. The fear of contracting AIDS, together with the emergence of different ingestion methods, however, account for the growing popularity of smoking heroin, more commonly referred to as "chasing the dragon". Users heat up the narcotic on tinfoil and breathe in the escaping vapours. This form of ingestion, which is the norm for Asian heroin addicts, has been reported among certain groups in Eastern Canada, although the hypodermic needle remains the primary ingestion method across the

Year	Break and Enter	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Unexplained Loss	Pilferage	Loss in Transit	Total
1984	579	59	142	49	84	31	944
1985	458	31	153	143	43	42	870
1986	579	26	162	254	50	75	1,146
1987	521	26	142	299	45	42	1,075
1988	445	23	145	342	41	71	1,067

country. Still, the smoking of heroin is likely to become more common as the reported cases of injection users who test HIV positive multiply. To deal with the growing AIDS problem, needle exchange programs were set up in Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto in 1989. These involve the free distribution of syringes to injectable drug users in exchange for contaminated needles. In Ottawa, a similar program is being considered for implementation in early 1990.

Purities and Prices

Purity and price levels for 1988 fluctuated only slightly from the previous year. Street purity levels were again lower in the western provinces, ranging from 5% to 15% as compared with averages as high as 30% in the eastern regions. Prices were highest and remained stable at \$70 to \$100 for heroin capsules in the Prairie provinces. The lowest prices were in British Columbia and Quebec, where heroin capsules were selling for between \$35 and \$45 per unit. Although heroin prices and purity continue to reflect levels of availability, they are also contingent on the specific variety of heroin distributed in a particular region and the operating methods of trafficking networks in the competitive Canadian market.

Developments in Source Countries

▶ Southeast Asia

The poppy fields in the Golden Triangle nations of Thailand, Myanmar and Laos remained the major source of supply for Canada's illicit heroin market. Bumper crops were produced in all three nations, with opium production in the region reaching unsurpassed levels: an estimated 1,232 to 2,095 tons during the 1988 growing season (See Figure 6). In fact, during 1988, there was no reduction in worldwide supplies of opium and heroin. In every opium producing country, production of opiates appears to have increased, or at least remained at 1987 levels.

Law enforcement authorities persisted in their efforts to curb the international trade in illicit opiates, which largely hinges on the operations of Golden Triangle opium producers and traffickers. Between June and August, 1988, Laotian authorities dismantled two clandestine heroin laboratories and seized in excess of 242 kilograms of heroin and 344 kilograms of opium. It is believed the laboratories began operating in March, 1988, in Oudomsai province in northern Laos, and produced approximately

1984 Country 1985 1986 1987 1988 Myanmar 740 450-600 750-800 900-1.300 1,000-1,600 Laos 35 50-100 100-290 150-300 200-450 Thailand 45 35-40 18-20 15-35 32-45 820 535-740 868-1,110 1.065-1.635 1.232-2.095

◆ Figure 5

Reported thefts and other losses involving narcotic drugs, 1984-1988

◆ Figure 6

Estimated production of opium in Southeast Asia, 1984-1988 – Weights in metric tons

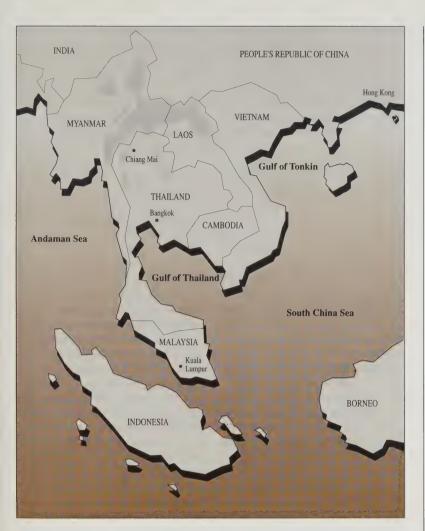
600 kilograms of heroin, which was subsequently smuggled from Laos into Thailand. In February, 1989, American authorities seized over 370 kilograms of Southeast Asian heroin in New York City, the largest seizure in North America to date. The drug shipment originated in Bangkok, Thailand. In Canada alone, Southeast Asian heroin represented 78% of the nation's illicit heroin in 1988, up from its 63% share in 1987. By contrast, Southwest Asian heroin accounted for 22% of the market, down from the 37% figure the previous year. Mexico and Lebanon supplied only a negligible portion of the market.

Thailand

In Thailand, the government continued its rigorous crop eradication program with the assistance of foreign governments. Authorities successfully eradicated approximately 1,760 hectares of opium poppy fields during 1988, yet the opium poppy cultivation areas expanded from approximately 4,600 hectares in 1987 to approximately 5,300 hectares in 1988. As a result, estimates of opium production for the 1988 growing season in Thailand were between 32 and 45 tons. This represents a sizable increase from the estimated range of 15 to 35 tons in 1987. Despite this increase, Thailand remains important to the international narcotics trade largely because of its strategic location, rather than due to its level of opium production. Among myriad other factors, the country's improved relations with Myanmar and Laos over the past year have facilitated the growth of opium production and heroin trafficking. Between Thailand and Myanmar, contracts for logging concessions and fishing rights have been signed which also opened up the borders and seas for trafficking operations. In addition to excellent weather conditions, the civil strife in Myanmar over the past year gave considerable impetus to that country's opium production, which rose from 900 to 1,300 tons in 1987 to an estimated 1,000 to 1,600 tons in 1988. There is no doubt that Myanmar will maintain its status as one of the principal opium producers and heroin refiners in the world. Laos also increased its production in 1988 to between 200 and 450 tons from the previous year's estimate of 150 to 300 tons.

Thai opium production continued to thrive, mainly due to the popularity of opium as a cash crop, and, to a lesser extent, to the high addiction levels among the hilltribe people. Despite systematic eradication and the availability of alternative crops, substantial numbers of farmers persisted in poppy cultivation. The addiction of the hilltribe people, who constitute approximately 10% of the indigenous population, has been a constant factor in the domestic production of opium in the country. The bulk of opium production in Thailand occurs in the northern provinces, primarily in the province of Chiang Mai, followed by Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son and Nan provinces. The poppy fields are located on steep mountain slopes at altitudes of 900 to 2,100 metres, and are usually no farther than one kilometre from an accessible trail or roadway. Recent intelligence indicates that poppy fields are now being reduced in size to avoid detection by aerial and satellite surveillance. As well, with the recent Thailand/Myanmar logging concessions in place, more roads have been built in the northern provinces to facilitate this trade. The result is enhanced trafficking routes for moving shipments from the cultivation areas to refining operations. At the same time, the new roads provide authorities with better access to cultivation areas for eradication purposes.

Clandestine laboratories continued to operate close to Thailand's northern borders, despite the government's aggressive interdiction efforts and controls on precursor chemicals employed in the refining process. While Thailand's status as a primary opium producer has diminished over the



past several years, the country has increasingly become significant as a refiner of heroin and a conduit for opiates entering the territory from other sources. Converting opium into heroin is a complex chemical process. Despite this, rudimentary operations in the dense jungle of the Thailand/Myanmar regions are able to produce quality opiate products. The remoteness of these areas hampers efforts by authorities to locate refineries either by aerial surveillance or ground-based investigation. The

rugged terrain also renders a refinery raid an extremely difficult and often hazardous mission. During 1988, nine refineries were seized in Thailand's northern provinces of Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son.

▶ Myanmar

According to the US Department of State, between January and March, 1988, Myanmar reported eradication of approximately 16,000 hectares of opium. The civil strife in Myanmar, which heightened during

◆ Figure 7

Opium poppy growing areas in the Golden Triangle region of Southeast Asia, 1988 the latter part of 1988, saw the suspension of Myanmar's annual aerial opium eradication program. Narcotic enforcement and eradication efforts in Myanmar were virtually non-existent during the active period of unrest, with law enforcement focusing instead on controlling the resistance and demonstrations directed at the current regime. Moreover, in the aftermath, the country remains financially poor, with barely any infrastructure to support anti-narcotic campaigns. This situation no doubt boosted Myanmar's position as a world leader in opium production.

Opium is grown in Myanmar in eastern Shan state and in northeastern Kachin state. Satellite surveillance confirms that the Shan Plateau, running the length of the Kayoh state to the south, and extending to the eastern Kachin state along the Chinese border, was once again the area of most extensive cultivation. Military action in Myanmar in 1988 disrupted some cultivation; however, overall production increased, with growers moving further away from any military activity. The most fertile opium producing area remains the territory stretching from east of the Salween River to north of Kentung. Some poppy fields were also cultivated in areas of Karen state and Mandalay division, which border the other main producing states, and in Chin state.

Well-armed insurgent groups capitalized on 1988 events and solidified their control over opium cultivation areas and refineries. The cultivation of opium poppies in Myanmar is rooted in the tradition of the Shan hilltribes, who originally produced opium for medicinal use and local small-scale trade. Opium trafficking emerged in the 1950s under the control of defeated Chinese factions that had fled into Myanmar. As an integral part of the local economy, opium has been grown by farmers to supplement income and to raise their standard of living to above subsistence level. However, current intelligence sub-

stantiates the fact that the consistently high levels of opium production are directly linked to the increased involvement of insurgent groups in the international opiate trade. In the growing areas controlled by the Burmese Communist Party (BCP), farmers continue to be coerced into producing opium at the cost of legitimate crops. The major portion of the refineries are located along the Thailand/Myanmar border, with the greatest number situated 10 to 20 kilometres inside Myanmar. The Shan United Army (SUA), under the leadership of Khun Sa, controls the major share of refining operations in the Mong Yawng, Mong Kam, Mong Taw, Khai Luang and Wan Ho Mong areas in Myanmar. During 1988, intelligence reports indicated that the SUA moved a portion of their operation into Laos due to Thai enforcement pressure and strife in Myanmar. At the same time, the BCP and its allied insurgent groups also exerted considerable pressure on the SUA within the border area, as evidenced by continued BCP expansion in 1989. The Third Chinese Irregular Force (CIF), the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the Wa National Army (WNA) also remained active participants in heroin refining during 1988. A short-lived disruption, however, occurred in early 1988 when the Myanmar Army conducted an anti-narcotics operation which resulted in some destruction of heroin refineries and equipment.

▶ Laos

On the other side of the Mekong River, opium production in Laos rose dramatically, for reasons other than those behind the situation in Myanmar. Changes in the country's socio-political climate in 1988 heightened national awareness of the drug production and addiction problems. The changes also led to increased signs of Laotian support for international narcotics suppression efforts. Nonetheless, long-standing political conditions, tradition, geography and dire poverty continued to

contribute to increased opium production. The unfortunate result was a continued rise in production levels in the absence of a basic infrastructure to effectively combat the situation.

Opium has been produced in Laos' mountainous, undeveloped northern uplands for over 150 years. Opium production is an integral part of the Lao hilltribe culture and economy and, during the colonial period, it was promoted as well as taxed by the French administration. Following the revolution in 1975, a new Laotian government denounced drug production and trafficking, arresting drug addicts and other "social undesirables", and confining them to "rehabilitation" centres on two islands in Nam Ngum Lake north of Vientiane. Nonetheless, long-standing socio-political factors continued to counteract governmental efforts such as the 1975 policy. Neighbouring countries were more successful in applying direct narcotics control, suppression and eradication.

Thai suppliers, confronted with enforcement pressures in their own country, simply moved across the border and continued production in Laos. As previously stated, the Shan United Army of Myanmar has reportedly moved part of their operation into Laos, influenced by superior growing conditions, better access to outside markets and less resistance from government troops and rebel groups. With the normalization of political relations between Thailand and Laos, there has been less vigilance along the border frontiers between the two countries, as well as a diminished military presence. As a result, Laos is also increasingly becoming an important conduit for opiates. As well, refining operations have been

established in Vientiane province and in northern and central Laos.

▶ Southwest Asia

In Southwest Asia lie the Golden Crescent nations of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, which supplied an estimated 22% of the Canadian illicit heroin market in 1988. This brings that region's share down from 1987's estimate of 37%. The decline is attributable in part to the extraordinary quantities of heroin being shipped from Southeast Asia and to the flourishing indigenous heroin user population, which may be over one million in Pakistan and approximately one million in Iran. Heightened public and political awareness of the addiction problem in Pakistan led to the establishment of a Drug Resource Centre in 1988 in that country. The main objective of the Centre is to upgrade and centralize control of the government of Pakistan's demand reduction efforts. This facility is to act as a coordinating body for the 26 narcotic treatment facilities established in 1987.

The volume of opium production within the Golden Crescent region escalated in 1988, rising to an estimated 1,020 to 1,550 tons from an estimated 680 to 1,335 tons in 1987 (See Figure 8). The growing narcotic abuse problem remained a primary motivating factor for opium production in the region. In addition, political turmoil in Afghanistan and Iran has hampered effective opium control efforts in those countries, with long-term implications for heroin interdiction efforts in Southwest Asia.

Pakistan

Pakistan's role in the opiate trade within the Golden Crescent region is similar to

Country	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Iran	400-600	200-400	200-400	200-400	200-400
Afghanistan	140-300	450-600	400-600	400-800	700-1,000
Pakistan	40-50	40	130	80-135	120-150
Total	580-950	690-1,040	730-1,130	680-1,335	1,020-1,550

◆ Figure 8

Estimated production of opium in Southwest Asia, 1984-1988 – Weights in metric tons

Thailand's in the Golden Triangle region of Southeast Asia. Although supply reduction efforts in Pakistan have much improved over the last decade, opium production in fact rose from an estimated 80 to 135 tons in 1987 to an estimated 120 to 150 tons in 1988. Approximately 6,070 hectares of poppy fields were cultivated in 1988. Nevertheless, successful eradication efforts, poor weather conditions and the high prices being fetched by some food crops have influenced many farmers to substitute their crops and are indications that the overall production level in 1989 is likely to be lower than in 1988. Moreover, Pakistan's significance to the narcotics trade continues to centre on its role as a major conduit for Southwest Asian heroin destined for international markets. Pakistan's borders adjoin areas of high opium production. The tribal areas of the Northwest Frontier Province are major stockpile locations for opium produced in Afghanistan as well as in Pakistan.

Most of Pakistan's opium is grown within the remote and largely self-governing tribal areas adjacent to the Afghanistan border. Poor Pathan peasants have traditionally relied on selling opium as their only means of subsistence. Anti-cultivation laws and eradication measures undertaken by the central government have provoked resistance from tribesmen, who fear the loss of independence and livelihood. Moreover, increased opium production comes at a time of political change within the nation, as well as instability in neighbouring countries. A large refugee population with weapons at their disposal further compounds the difficulties of establishing effective law enforcement.

Refining of Pakistani opium into heroin takes place in the tribal areas of the Khyber, Mohmand and Bajour Agencies, along the Afghanistan/Baluchistan border and in Rabal, where Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan meet. Clandestine laboratories produce heroin from opium that is locally grown or imported from Iran and Afghanistan, mainly to satisfy the evergrowing demand within Pakistan. What is left is trafficked abroad.

▶ Afghanistan

In the aftermath of a nine-year war, almost every facet of Afghan society has undergone drastic changes. Amidst all these upheavals, opium production and trafficking in Afghanistan have not only endured, but thrived. During the nine-year Soviet occupation, production was spurred by both the overwhelming demand in neighbouring Pakistan and Iran, and heroin addiction among the Soviet troops. Despite the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in early 1989, a multitude of factors will continue to ensure substantial opium production. In 1988, Afghanistan produced an estimated 700 to 1,000 tons, a considerable increase from an estimated 400 to 800 tons in 1987. Some refining of poor quality heroin base and heroin hydrochloride also takes place within the country. Besides political strife, the heroin industry has been stimulated by enforcement pressures in Pakistan, causing a proliferation of small heroin laboratories to move across the border into Afghanistan.

The situation in Afghanistan has been further complicated by the resettlement of Afghan refugees following the Soviet withdrawal. The collapse of order in various parts of the country, favourable weather conditions and the destruction of some traditional agriculture have all made the cultivation of opium attractive. These factors also ensure escalation of opium production levels in the country for 1989.

The predominantly agrarian economy has been severely damaged by the hostilities. Opium has served as the ideal cash crop for subsistence farmers when traditional agriculture has been disrupted. Generations of Afghan people have produced opium poppy, which has traditionally been used for medicinal purposes, particularly by the elderly. Afghan poppy is grown



only in irrigated areas, and almost 90% of the poppy fields are located in Nangarhar province in the northeast and in the Helmand Valley in the southwestern part of the country. Opium is also cultivated in the remote and mountainous areas of northeastern Badakhshan.

▶ Iran

While heroin abuse continues to plague Iran, enforcement measures have kept opium production levels stabilized. Although intelligence regarding the Iranian situation is difficult to obtain, media reports over the last year indicated that the government of Iran had launched a large-scale anti-narcotics campaign, aimed at an overall 80% reduction in narcotics consumption. The initial phase of the plan focuses on enhanced security measures at the national borders to curtail trafficking activity. According to media reports, more than 7,000 drug traffickers were apprehended and several tons of narcotics seized by the end of October, 1988. Estimates indicate Iranian-grown opium poppy yielded 200 to 400 tons of opium in 1988; however the government of Iran's official postion has been that no opium poppy is grown domestically. Although there has been no increase in opium production levels since 1985, future reduction in tonnage is unlikely as long as several regions of the country remain politically and militarily unstable.

Domestically produced opium is refined in laboratories reportedly operating in Kurdish-controlled sectors of northwestern Iran and the Baluchi sectors of southeastern Iran. Furthermore, the nation serves as a significant conduit for the transshipment of opiates manufactured in Afghanistan and Pakistan. As well, the country's massive heroin using population continues to rely on Pakistan and Afghanistan to supplement domestic supply.

▶ Lebanon

In spite of adverse political, military and economic conditions, Lebanon has maintained its status as a major opium producer and supplier in the Middle East. The chaotic situation in Lebanon has tended to aid opium cultivation over the past several years. Within one year, the country increased its production level by 24 tons, from an estimated six tons in 1987 to 30 tons in 1988. Although seizure data do not show that

◆ Figure 9

Opium poppy growing areas in the Golden Crescent region of Southwest Asia. 1988 Lebanon holds any significant share of the Canadian illicit heroin market, intelligence indicates that, within the last few years, Lebanese heroin has been entering Eastern Canada for domestic consumption. The potential for Lebanon to increase its share of the Canadian heroin market rises each year as the political situation in Lebanon continues to deteriorate and traffickers take advantage of thriving opium production. Moreover, Lebanon remains a potential reservoir in the event of any disruption in the flow of heroin from the Golden Triangle and Crescent regions.

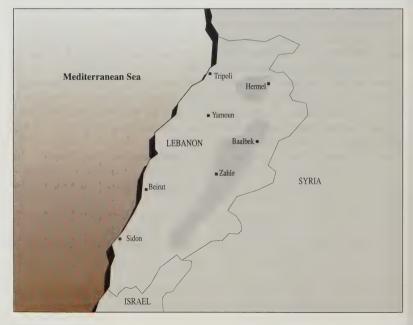
Although there exists, in principle, a Lebanese law controlling the production and trafficking of illicit drugs, the current unstable situation does not allow for any regulation by the State. The drug trade is of major importance to the Lebanese economy, and poppy growers are provided with virtually no incentive to curtail their activities. The continued violence has divided the country into various pockets of political and religious dissent. Within some of these pockets or

areas, militia fiefdoms have emerged, some of which appear to have a degree of control over opiate production and distribution.

Refining operations, which are partially controlled by insurgent organizations, are located mainly in Zahle. Heroin is manufactured from locally produced opium as well as imported opium from Southwest Asia. The largest portion is exported to international markets. Despite considerable drug abuse in the country, the level of consumption has not exceeded supply. During 1988, an estimated five tons of heroin were converted in Lebanon, with three of the five tons produced from locally grown opium poppies. Until several years ago, conversion laboratories were located outside Lebanon or operated by hired foreign chemists, notably in the Beirut area. With the continued expansion of heroin production, additional refineries are emerging in Lebanon, particularly close to the production areas, such as the Bekaa Valley.

Most Lebanese agricultural activity is concentrated in an area covering approxi-

Opium poppy growing areas in Lebanon, 1988



mately 250,000 hectares along the Bekaa Valley and Plain. The principal crops include fruits, vegetables, grain, olives and tobacco. Interspersed among these diverse cultivations are the illicit opium operations. The total poppy growing area in 1988 was estimated to be approximately 2,000 hectares. Most opium poppy cultivation is in the central and northern areas of the valley. The heaviest concentration of poppy planting occurs in the Hermel, Baalbek and Zahle areas. The climatic conditions in the Bekaa region, particularly on the eastern and southern slopes where it is extraordinarily dry and hot, are ideal for growing opium poppy.

The areas used for growing cannabis in the spring are used for growing poppies commencing in October. The crop rotation contributes to full exploitation of the fields. Other than the Israeli Security Zone in the south and the Christian enclave of Lebanon, 65% of Lebanon is occupied by Syria. In effect, an apparent laissez-faire policy exists in the growing regions, where occupation has not proved a deterrent to drug production and trafficking.

Mexico and Central America

Until recently, Mexico was recognized as the sole opiate producer in the Americas. Current intelligence, however, indicates that Guatemala has also become involved in opium poppy cultivation, and is clearly emerging as an important source country. Once cultivated, the raw opium from Guatemala is transported to Mexico for processing and refining into heroin. In 1988, Guatemala produced an estimated seven tons of opium, up considerably from an estimated 2.4 tons in 1987. In Mexico, meanwhile, the situation remained stable, and opium production in 1988 did not shift from the estimated yield of 45 to 55 tons the previous year.

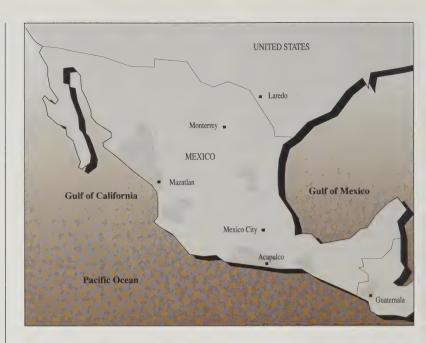
Despite the 100 hectares of Guatemalan poppy fields eradicated in 1988, 810 hectares were cultivated in the Quiche and Huehuetenango provinces, primarily along the Mexican border. Mexican traffickers play a major role in Guatemalan opium production, providing growers with seeds, weapons and fertilizer, as well as a market for the farmers' crops. In addition to irrigation equipment, Mexican counterparts provide plastic sheeting to camouflage poppy fields while herbicide spraying planes pass over.

Given that these areas are remote and basically lack a solid economic infrastructure, effective government intervention is limited. In spite of the poppy cultivation problem, illicit narcotics do not appear to occupy a significant place in Guatemala's economy or exports. Opium poppy serves as a cash crop in isolated mountain areas where economic and political involvement in Guatemalan society are marginal. A large proportion of opium poppies is cultivated by Indian peasants who have been able to triple their income through opium production and trafficking.

In 1988, approximately five tons of heroin were smuggled from Mexico into the United States, and 292 kilograms of Mexican heroin were seized along the US southwest border. A negligible amount of this supply is believed to have been diverted to the Canadian illicit heroin market. A major disruption of existing heroin supply routes is required, however, if Mexican heroin is to become a significant problem for Canada. Canadian user preference for Asian heroin, the paucity of Mexican immigration to Canada and the consequential lack of Canadian-Mexican connections, or simply the presence of the United States as a buffer and major consumer, are all possible explanations for the lack of Mexican involvement in the Canadian heroin market.

Traditionally, production areas have been concentrated within the tri-state region of Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Durango in northern Mexico. Reports in 1988 confirm the previous year's intelligence that cultivations were spreading to the southern reaches of the

Figure 11 Dopium poppy growing areas in Mexico/Central America, 1988



country, i.e. the states of Jalisco, Michoacan, Nayarit, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas and Veracruz. Mexico has traditionally produced two poppy crops annually: the first in the period from June to August and the second in the period from October to December. Evidence of irrigation systems in the poppy fields of Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa and Guerrero states, however, may indicate yearround cultivation cycles. An estimated 4,500 to 5,500 hectares of poppy fields escaped eradication efforts.

Mountain farmers with relatively small plots are the mainstay of opium poppy production in Mexico. Both traditional methods of cultivation and enhanced techniques introduced by traffickers are used by opium farmers. The most primitive cultivation methods are generally employed at higher elevations and in more remote areas. Use of seedbeds were noted during 1988. After germination, the seedlings are removed from the seedbeds and moved into the fields. The majority of plots are still situated on steeply sloped hill-sides within ravines. Traffickers provide

farmers with economic incentives to plant poppies, and have also been known to resort to threats.

Heroin refining operations are mainly controlled by longstanding trafficking organizations, which process Mexican brown heroin and the less refined black tar heroin in rudimentary laboratories. The refineries are located throughout the growing areas, and are easily dismantled. Often, these operations are established during the harvest period and dismantled once the season has ended. Eight heroin laboratories were reported seized by the Mexican authorities in 1988, as compared with four in 1987.

International/National Trafficking Patterns – Movement

▶ Southeast Asia

Southeast Asian trafficking networks are deeply entrenched in the narcotics market in Canada, where it is unlikely that demand will outstrip supply in the foreseeable future. The 1988 percentage share of Golden Triangle heroin available on the Canadian market was the largest it has been in recent years.

Once opium is extracted from poppies growing in the fields of Thailand, Myanmar and Laos, refineries primarily located along the international borders convert opium into heroin for both domestic consumption and onward shipment to world markets. Often located within a mile radius of production sites, refineries prepare the final product for a journey along varied and difficult routes to consumption centres. The modes of transportation become more modernized as the heroin leaves the Golden Triangle jungles and enters urban areas for export. The shipments are usually carried by pack animals and porters, and eventually transferred to motorcycles, logging trucks and virtually all types of automobile and commercial transport.

Trafficking organizations embedded in Thailand, notably Bangkok, maintain the nation's status as a major conduit for Golden Triangle opiates. Multi-kilogram shipments of opiates leave the country by air transport, ocean-going trawlers and overland routes. During 1988, Thailand experienced its largest growth ever in tourism: over 4.5 million tourists visited the country, including approximately 100,000 Canadians. The rising foreign interest resulted in an onslaught of commercial airline travel agreements and increased air and sea cargo shipments to and from several countries, including Canada. Due to excessive backlogging at container docks in Bangkok, new port and container facilities on the South China Sea in southern Thailand have been reviewed for contract. Heroin concealed in merchandise and bodypacked by couriers also makes its way to Canada. Traffickers of opiates from the Golden Triangle region largely control the market through Triad or secret-society links, with connections extending to every major urban centre throughout the globe. With the present-day exodus from Hong Kong, it appears that the Chinese presence and control in Bangkok has increased substantially.

Political and socio-economic conditions affect not only opium production levels, but also the movement and trafficking of opiates to international destinations. During the turmoil in Myanmar in 1988, various insurgent groups took the opportunity to reassert control over smuggling routes rather than to overthrow or de-stabilize the government. The insurgent groups have made interdiction efforts at the borders and seaports increasingly difficult. In Laos, opiates are sold to Thai or other foreign middlemen and then transported to international markets through ports in Thailand, Intelligence indicates that Laotian opiates also transit Vietnam, notably through the port of Da Nang.

Faced with pressure from Thai authorities, heroin traffickers have moved their shipments from Myanmar through the bordering Chinese provinces of Yunnan, Guangxi and Guangdong, and then southward to Guangzhou and eventually Hong Kong. The journey from Myanmar to Hong Kong is considerably longer than the passage through Thailand across the South China Sea, but is also safer, less costly and more efficient. With the freer flow of traffic across the borders of the People's Republic of China, this route increased in significance during 1988. Some sources estimate that in excess of 50% of the heroin reaching Hong Kong from the Golden Triangle may have transited China en route to international destinations. While an estimated 25 tons of raw opium from Myanmar were moved through southern Thailand, an estimated 40 to 50 tons were transported to China and India as well as other international markets. With improved relations between Thailand and Laos, Thai traffickers have had easier access to Laos to arrange and forward shipments across the borders into China and onward to Guangzhou and Hong Kong, through Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Golden Triangle region borders India to the east and the Golden Crescent to the west. The eastern Indian states of Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram border Myanmar. Intelligence has shown that heroin traffickers in Myanmar's Kachin state took advantage of the political unrest in Myanmar to increase heroin exports to India. Profit margins reaching 700% serve as overwhelming incentives to smuggle heroin to India. Reports indicate that intensive patrolling by Myanmar authorities in the north and Thai authorities in the south has forced open the new route across the India/Myanmar border, described as the Tamu (Myanmar)-Imphal (India) route.

Acetic anhydride (AA) from India continued to be smuggled into Myanmar for use in heroin conversion laboratories in 1988. Traffickers also continued to transport the precursor chemical from India via rafts floated along the Chindwin River to Mandalay, Myanmar. The 100-kilometre wide belt extending along the India/ Myanmar border remained an area where AA is banned. In Manipur alone, authorities were able to intercept more AA in one month in 1988 than the state could have legitimately required in a whole year. Border security officials have suggested that free movement of tribal people between India and Myanmar should be restricted and an identity system introduced in the border villages. In 1988, the Indian government enacted the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Ordinances. These provide preventive measures against illicit drug activity within the country. As well, legislation initiated in 1988 called for stringent controls over heroin manufacture, including regulations governing the production and movement of acetic anhydride.

Malaysia continued to be active in the Southeast Asian opiate trade, as both a consumer nation and a transit point for shipments destined abroad. No. 3 heroin is processed in Malaysia, while No. 4 heroin is smuggled in and destined exclusively for export. As in the past, morphine and heroin base continued to be smuggled into the country from Thailand and converted into No. 3 heroin for the estimated 100,000strong addict population, as well as for export to Singapore and overseas to Europe and Australia. The laboratories used to refine heroin are basically small, unsophisticated and portable. A total of five heroin refineries were seized in Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Jahore Bahru during 1988. No. 4 heroin from Thailand and Myanmar transshipped through Malaysia during 1988 was intended exclusively for western markets. Raw opium also enters Malaysia from the north, both for local consumption and onward shipment to Indonesia, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Patterns adopted by traffickers bringing Golden Triangle opiates into Malaysia did not change significantly in 1988. In view of the accessible land and sea routes between Thailand and Malaysia, traffickers continued to smuggle shipments into Malaysia using a variety of concealment methods, including concealed compartments in motor vehicles. Rubber and sugar cane plantations along the Thailand/Malaysia border serve as excellent camouflage, with most trafficking activity carried out under cover of darkness. Bumper harvests in the Golden Triangle during 1988 ensured a substantial flow of opiates to meet regional demand. As well, record heroin seizures in Malaysia totaling more than 300 kilograms over the past year had minimal impact on that country's annual domestic reserve.

Malaysian traffickers have taken advantage of the trunk roads which link the communities of Kota Baharu, Rantau Panjang, and Tanah Merah in the east coast state of Kelantan with the east-west highway in the northern part of peninsular Malaysia. Moreover, footpaths leading from these roads make them even more accessible to the border areas. Nonetheless, increased enforcement pressure at the Thailand/ Malaysia border persists, thus influencing traffickers to use the sea as an alternate route. Satun, Thailand remained the principal departure point for khlong boats plying the western waters between Thailand and Malaysia.

Most narcotic suppliers handling the Golden Triangle trade in Malaysia come from the southern Thailand districts of Sadao, Satun, Betong and Golok. Passage to Malaysia is reached from the border states of Perlis, Kedah and Perak. The island of Penang in Malaysia remained the operational control centre of Chinese traffickers who dominate Malaysia's drug trade.

Singapore's geographic location makes it an ideal transshipment point for onward distribution of Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent opiates to the West. Most of the heroin entering Singapore originates from Southeast Asia, shipped by sea, air and overland through Malaysia. Lesser amounts of Southwest Asian heroin are transported primarily by sea and direct air routes.

Traditionally, Indonesia has been a common transit area for Golden Triangle opiate shipments. During 1988, however, its role as a transshipment area grew. The severe drug offence penalties in Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore have prompted traffickers to increasingly favour Indonesia as a staging area for onward shipment of narcotics. Opiates transit the country via Penang, Malaysia. They also arrive via Northern Sumatra and then are transported by land and sea to Surabaya, Bali and Jakarta. Indonesian fishermen and sailors are often employed to move the shipments across borders. Further, since Indonesia consists of 13,000 islands, numerous routings are available to privately-owned yachts transporting narcotics.

The current extensive social and business interaction between Hong Kong and Canada's West Coast, in particular, ensures that opportunities for importing Golden Triangle heroin will continue to expand. The growing number of Hong Kong citizens emigrating to North America facilitates overseas contacts. Hong Kong is a pivotal final departure point for Southeast Asian heroin shipments. The colony's harbour facilities, international airport and financial centre supply ample opportunities for the warehousing, preparation, organization and transportation of heroin shipments to North America and elsewhere.

While some Southwest Asian heroin transited Hong Kong, opiates from the Golden Triangle region remained the primary supply source for Hong Kong. As previously mentioned, China's importance as a transit country for Southeast Asian narcotics grew in 1988. Use of air couriers and cross-border importations through China were more frequent during the year. Thai trawlers also remained a problem in view of the large quantities of opiates they convey at a given time. They were used to a lesser extent in 1988, however, in favour of the increasingly popular "China trail".

In response to the overwhelming demand for No. 4 heroin in the West, Hong Kong trafficking activities now focus solely on the importation of this relatively pure variety of refined heroin. While a portion of this supply is converted back to No. 3 heroin to meet local market demand for the heroin variety preferred by most Southeast Asian addicts, the majority is exported to Europe, Australia and North America. No. 4 heroin has replaced heroin base as the base material for conversion to No. 3 heroin in Hong Kong. In 1988, eleven laboratories converting No. 4 heroin into No. 3 heroin were seized in Hong Kong, a considerable increase over the previous year's single seizure.

Southwest Asia

Canada's heroin supply from the Golden Crescent region in Southwest Asia did not reach anticipated levels in 1988. The Golden Crescent nevertheless remained a vital source for the Canadian heroin trade. Although Southeast Asian heroin was continuously available on the Canadian market, Southwest Asia's share of the market could rise, depending on consumer preference and the ingenuity of the trafficking groups. There are strong indications of a continuing trend towards growing supplies of Southwest Asian narcotics on North American and especially, European markets.

The chaos prevailing in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran over the last decade has contributed largely to a flourishing opiate trade. Intelligence reports indicate prosperous cross-border trafficking between Iran and Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, and Afghanistan and Pakistan in 1988. Pushtan growers from Afghanistan sold their refined narcotic supplies to brokers amongst their ethnic counterparts in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province. This traditional trading is rooted in long-standing tribal and familial relationships. The strategic location of bazaars, the long-established routes, the proximity of growing areas to refining locales and the obstacles faced by enforcement authorities continue to provide traffickers in Afghanistan and Pakistan with a trafficking haven.

Once the opium is extracted from the poppies, camel, donkey and human caravans move loads from the growing areas to the laboratories. From the processing areas, Golden Crescent heroin reached worldwide destinations in 1988 by a variety of routes.

The narcotic was transported west by road across the Afghanistan/Iran border to Iran. then on to eastern Turkey and Istanbul, and finally to European countries via the Balkan route. An eastern route took shipments across the Pakistan/India border by road into the Indian states of Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu Kashmir. The heroin was then transported to New Delhi or Bombay, the two major exit points for transit to European and African countries. Yet another trafficking route led from the Pakistan/Afghanistan border by road south to Karachi with its major airports and seaports. Finally, intelligence indicates Golden Crescent heroin has been transiting Samarkand in Soviet Central Asia en route to the Baltic seaports for onward shipment to European destinations. New air routes to Europe via Moscow have also been reported.

India's proximity to the Golden Crescent region, particularly Pakistan, continued to create high volume heroin traffic. The India/Pakistan border is 3,300 kilometres long. Until recently, the Puniab border remained highly vulnerable to the smuggling of gold and narcotics. Due to increased security in the Punjab over the last several years, however, some routes have been diverted to Rajasthan and the Jammu Kashmir states. The Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer sectors in Rajasthan have become the areas most exposed to trafficking activities. These areas offer flat terrain, efficient rail routes and easy cross-border trade where agricultural lands meet at either side of the border. The Rajasthan desert also offers relatively easy passage across a border that is somewhat ill-defined at that particular point.

Figure 12 ►

Estimated percentage shares of heroin on the Canadian market from principal sources, 1984-1988

Region	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Southeast Asia	66%	72%	71%	63%	78%
Southwest Asia	34%	28%	29%	37%	22%
Mexico/ Central America	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Increasing enforcement activity in the Balkan states along the trafficking route leading west from the Golden Crescent will likely encourage greater use of the route through India to western markets. This projection is reinforced by the Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan, which has allowed for more emancipated activity by refugees at the border.

Despite stringent controls along the overland Balkan route, Austria, Turkey and Yugoslavia remained significant transit countries for Southwest Asian heroin in 1988. Seizures and intelligence reports showed that, in 1988, over 50% of the heroin consumed in Europe had been moved west along this land bridge. Sources further indicate that approximately two tons of Golden Crescent heroin entered Europe overland in 1988.

Morphine and heroin produced in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan entered Turkey from Iran. There was no shortage of heroin or morphine base to be trafficked across the Turkish southeast frontier border region, as the drug trade for profit and, occasionally, for arms continued. Istanbul's airport, seaport and dense road network link the city with Europe and make it the focal transit point within Turkey. Austria retained its prominence as a heroin transit and stockpile country in 1988. Western European demand, abundant supplies of Southwest Asian opiates in Iran and Austria's situation along the Balkan route account for this activity. Heroin also transited Austria via air and rail from such major transshipment centres as Karachi and Bombay. Overall, traffickers appeared to prefer overland transport, especially by bonded truck, to avoid detailed checking at the borders. Movement of heroin within the country was predominantly controlled by foreign trafficking organizations.

The Netherlands remained a major narcotics trading centre in Europe in 1988. Heroin originating from Southwest and Southeast Asia continued to flow into the country, reaching Canada from Amsterdam, as well as the seaports of Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Circuitous trafficking routes involving African countries was a notable trend in 1988. Nigeria continued to serve as a major transit nation for Southwest Asian opiate shipments primarily destined for Europe and North America. A small portion of these shipments did remain available for domestic use, however. Enhanced security at Lagos Airport in Nigeria has apparently led to some diversion of heroin shipments to other West African cities, and then to Nigeria via land routes. Brazzaville, Congo, as well, has become a significant stopover for heroin from India.

An increase in both the use and notoriety of Nigerian couriers was evident in 1988. These couriers are unique, primarily because they are not inhabitants of a country close to an opiate source area. Instead, they usually travel from Nigeria to the Indian subcontinent to obtain heroin and subsequently transport it to western markets. As well, some criminal elements within emigrant Nigerian communities in European and American cities form an ideal international distribution network.

In 1988, Nepal was frequently used as a transit area for heroin produced in Pakistan and the Golden Triangle, a portion of which was routed through India for onward shipment. Heroin from Afghanistan and Pakistan entered Nepal from India and was then conveyed to New Delhi. From the Golden Triangle, the heroin would be shipped to Assam in India, Bhutan and eastern Nepal. Preliminary estimates show narcotics traffic increased with the opening in 1989 of a new international terminal at Kathmandu Airport.

During the past year, the Federal Republic of Germany with its open borders, seaports and airports remained an important trafficking and transit country. Frankfurt

Figure 13

Major heroin trafficking routes into Canada, 1988



Airport continued to serve as a major transit point for heroin destined for Canada. The trend towards increasing amounts of heroin arriving from West African countries, notably Nigeria, continued in 1988, with many Nigerians again transiting Frankfurt en route to Canada.

The United Kingdom is an essential transit point for illicit drugs destined for Canada. The London area, in particular, continued to serve as a transit, storage and distribution point for narcotics in Western Europe. Shipments via the United Kingdom from India, Pakistan, Southeast Asia and the Middle East reached Canada. West Africa, Turkey and Cyprus were also common transit points along trafficking routes to the United Kingdom.

▶ Lebanon

The large increase in the amount of opiates produced in Lebanon during the

1988 growing season reflects the fact that trafficking organizations were taking full advantage of the nation's profound security problems. Lebanon not only produces an abundant domestic crop, but also serves as an established transit country for Southwest Asian heroin.

The heroin transit situation depends greatly on the ever-changing political and military realities in Lebanon. Along the 200-kilometre Lebanese coast, there are major, established ports, including Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Junieh and Tripoli. There are also several smaller ports, as well as a number of clandestine ports which in reality are simple docks consisting of fingers of concrete. Numerous ports in Lebanon, both legitimate and clandestine, are under the control of individual military groups, who continue to struggle for power.

Seamen working on ocean-going vessels in legitimate Lebanese ports are often recruited as heroin couriers. Couriers also move heroin shipments via commercial air flights out of Beirut, connecting with other Middle Eastern and European centres. Another mode of transport used by couriers is the ferry from the Port of Junieh to Larnaca, Cyprus. Lebanese couriers often conceal heroin in body cavities or by swallowing.

Syria remains a major transit point for the export of Lebanese opiates. As well, Syrian nationals are involved in trafficking heroin produced in the Golden Triangle destined for Egypt, Europe and North America. Aside from being a trafficking centre, Syria is a heroin refining centre, with a concentration of laboratories in the Aleppo area, and other possible processing activity in the Homs area. Refined opiates are shipped from Syria by sea and air.

Egypt is both a large consumer of raw Lebanese opium and, increasingly, a significant transshipment area for heroin destined for Europe and North America. Heroin arrives there from Syria and Lebanon, as

Southoast Asian Harain

well as from several Southeast and Southwest Asian sources.

Cyprus and Greece are central to the heroin trade in the Middle East, principally due to their geographic locations in relation to Europe and North America. In particular, Greece serves as an important transit point, with its long coastline and sparsely populated islands stocked with extensive merchant facilities. Cyprus is well-known as a brokering site for traffickers.

Mexico and Central America

In 1988, trafficking of Mexican heroin into Canada continued to be governed by and predicated on the relationship between Mexico and the United States. Several factors discussed in the previous section (See Developments in Source Countries) suggest explanations as to why Mexican heroin is so uncommon on the Canadian market. However, according to the 1988 National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee (NNICC) Report, Mexico is no longer

Farmer	10 kilograms of opium	\$1,000 - \$1,600	
Laboratory (Golden Triangle)	1 kilogram of No. 4 heroin (pure)	\$3,000-\$4,500	
Distribution Centre (Bangkok)	1 kilogram of No. 4 heroin (pure)	\$5,000 - \$8,000	
Canada	1 kilogram of No. 4 heroin (pure)	\$120,000 - \$200,000	
	1 ounce (28 grams) of No. 4 heroin (pure)	\$6,000 - \$20,000	
	1 gram of No. 4 heroin (pure)	\$1,000	
	1 capsule of No. 4 heroin (5% – 6% pure)	\$35 - \$100	
Southwest Asian Heroin			
Farmer	10 kilograms of opium	\$550-\$1,000	
Laboratory (Golden Crescent)	1 kilogram of heroin (pure)	\$2,000-\$4,700	
Distribution Centre (Europe)	1 kilogram of heroin (pure)	\$50,000-\$90,000	
Canada	1 kilogram of No. 4 heroin (pure)	\$120,000 - \$200,000	
	1 ounce (28 grams) of No. 4 heroin (pure)	\$6,000 - \$20,000	
	1 gram of No. 4 heroin (pure)	\$1,000	
	1 capsule of No. 4 heroin (5% – 6% pure)	\$35 - \$100	

Note: Prices for heroin in Canada at each level of the distribution system do not fluctuate greatly, regardless of country of origin.

◆ Figure 14

Representative prices for Southeast Asian and Southwest Asian heroin at successive stages of trafficking, 1988 the single largest source country for heroin in the United States. An upsurge in the abuse and availability of Southeast Asian heroin, particularly on the East Coast, has established the overall predominance of Southeast Asian heroin over Mexican as well as Southwest Asian varieties. The New York City region is estimated to have the highest concentration of heroin users in the United States. Mexican trafficking networks have responded to the competition by concentrating their activities in regional markets, particularly the American Southwest and West Coast regions.

Mexican heroin reaching the illicit markets in Western Canada would generally transit the US West Coast. Although seizure data indicated a scarcity of Mexican heroin in Canada during 1988, intelligence and investigative activity continued to confirm its presence in Canada.

▶ Canada

Organized crime remained a crucial link between the international drug trade and Canadian trafficking networks during 1988. Organizations operating out of Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto continued to act as the major importers and distributors of narcotics shipments originating primarily from Southeast and Southwest Asia and the Middle East, Chinese crime organizations in Vancouver were once again the prime movers of Southeast Asian heroin for the illicit market in British Columbia and the Prairie provinces, although similar groups in Toronto and Montreal played an increasingly important role during 1988. Southwest Asian heroin continued to be routed directly into Eastern Canada and was trafficked through Montreal and Toronto by Iranian, Pakistani, Italian and Chinese crime groups. The importation and distribution of Lebanese heroin is believed to have remained in the hands of Lebanese crime organizations located in Montreal and Toronto. Free-lance traffickers and smaller, less-organized groups accounted for a minimal portion of heroin shipments reaching Canadian cities for both personal consumption and local trafficking.

Heroin supplies reaching Vancouver. Montreal and Toronto from abroad, are distributed for domestic use or transshipped to the United States. Toronto's role as a transshipment centre grew in importance during 1988, with an increased frequency of shipments originating from overseas en route to the United States, particularly New York City, A highly organized Chinese trafficking network importing heroin from the Golden Triangle region was dismantled by Toronto RCMP in 1988. With numerous connections throughout the United States. this organization used Toronto as a transit point for shipments to the US market. The heroin entered Canada via Toronto or Vancouver, and was either commercially shipped or concealed in bodypacks and hidden compartments in luggage. Various American contacts would then transport the heroin across the Canada/US border in private vehicles.

In early 1989, American authorities seized over 370 kilograms of Southeast Asian heroin and several million dollars in New York City. This constituted the largest single heroin seizure ever made in the United States. Investigation revealed that an international smuggling ring had imported various shipments of heroin into New York City, using Toronto and Vancouver as transshipment points. Arrests were made in Hong Kong, the United States and Canada.

Despite the high risk of detection, a multitude of heroin couriers and freight shipments transited international airports in Canada during 1988, either destined for Canada or en route to the United States. Air postal services continued to be popular with traffickers. Overall, an estimated 88% of heroin shipments to Canada arrived by air during 1988. Land conveyance accounted for 8% of heroin entering the country, while

the remaining 4% was imported by sea. These figures have fluctuated only slightly over the last decade, given that air trafficking routes have been the most practical for smuggling heroin supplies into Canada to meet market demand. During 1988, the ingenuity of heroin traffickers and couriers continued to be challenged by tightened security and the developing surveillance technology used by law enforcement agencies throughout the world. Numerous concealment methods were used by smugglers to import heroin into Canada, the most common of which were cargo shipments, false-sided and false-bottomed luggage, and external and internal body carries.



◀ Figure 15

Movement of heroin into Canada by mode of transportation (estimated percentage shares), 1988



Chapter 4: Cocaine

Cocaine

Abuse and Availability Trends

anadian cocaine statistics took some rather startling leaps in 1988, and ✓ diverged considerably from patterns noted in 1987. Lower prices, higher purity and wider availability at both the wholesale and retail levels continued to make cocaine more accessible to all socio-economic groups. Supplies remained more than ample, and availability was noted in all parts of the country, from large cities like Montreal and Toronto, to remote settlements in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In most regions of the country, cocaine was readily available by the gram and ounce, and purity for street level cocaine averaged 60%. The use of crack, a highly concentrated form of base cocaine, continued to increase in 1988. Crack is most frequently abused by young people, who are attracted by its notoriety, its street level affordability (\$10 to \$15 per rock) and the reputed intensity of its effects.

Persons Charged and Investigated

In 1988, 1,989 persons were charged by the RCMP with offences related to cocaine. This represents an increase of 23% over the 1987 figure of 1,618. The number of persons charged with possession increased by 32%, from 555 in 1987 to 730 in 1988, and 1,186 persons were charged with trafficking (including possession for the purpose of trafficking), 20% more than the 987 persons charged in 1987. The number of persons charged with importation declined marginally from 76 in 1987 to 73 in 1988. The RCMP Violator Classification System (VCS) recorded that a total of 2,958 persons were investigated as major cocaine traffickers in 1988, a 54% increase over the 1,926 persons investigated in 1987.

Seizures

In 1988, the RCMP recorded cocaine seizures totaling 193 kg 437, a 33% increase from the 145 kg 276 seized in 1987. A major cocaine seizure was made in November, 1988, by Canada Customs in Surrey, British Columbia, acting on RCMP information. Customs officers seized 26 kilograms of the drug at the Canada/US border. The largest seizure by RCMP/Canada Customs in 1987 was 18 kilograms in Quebec. Other notably large seizures included two separate seizures of 10 kilograms each in Vancouver, and an eight-kilogram seizure in Montreal. Seizures of cocaine destined for Canada and made in foreign jurisdictions totaled 118 kg 720 in 1988, a significant increase over the 11 kg 831 seized in 1987. These seizures included ones made in Antwerp, Belgium; Bogota, Colombia; and the US states of New York, Idaho and Washington. Of these, the largest was in Antwerp and comprised 90 kg 720 of cocaine. The individual arrested in that case was part of a British Columbia-based organi-

Figure 16 ►

Number of persons charged with cocainerelated offences, 1984-1988*

Charge	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Possession	494	483	594	555	730
Trafficking**	554	603	725	987	1,186
Importation	113	73	77	76	73
Total	1,161	1,159	1,396	1,618	1,989

^{*} Persons charged by the RCMP only.

^{**} Includes Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking offences.

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Traffic in 1 kilogram or more	641	702	614	658	893
Traffic in 0.5 to 1 kilogram	334	400	431	369	444
Traffic in 28 grams to 0.5 kilogram	536	635	595	665	661
Traffic in less than 28 grams	165	205	225	234	960
Total	1,676	1,942	1,865	1,926	2,958

The Violator Classification System (VCS) was revised in 1988, from a manual compilation system to a computerized data format. This new reporting procedure is believed to reflect a more accurate picture of the number and categorization of drug traffickers investigated by the RCMP.

zation which had attempted to import the cocaine into Canada by secreting it in the body of a van, which would then have been shipped as sea cargo from Antwerp to Victoria.

Although three cocaine laboratories were dismantled in Canada in 1987, none were discovered in 1988. If enforcement efforts in the producing and processing nations continue to improve, however, laboratory operations in those nations may be considerably scaled down. This would open the way to a shift of laboratory activity to consuming nations, with established supply routes being used to transport bazuco or coca paste. Canada, with its wilderness regions and isolated communities, may be viewed by drug traffickers as a particularly inviting host country. As a result, cocaine laboratory activity in Canada may increase sharply in years to come.

Consumption

Intranasal absorption, or "snorting", remained the most popular method of ingesting cocaine in 1988, although many

and other forms of consumption. Injection, or "booting", introduces a cocaine solution directly into the bloodstream, and this is reported to intensify the effects of the drug. In seeking to prolong and sustain this intensity, users may resort to stronger and more frequent doses. Like heroin users, intravenous cocaine users run the risk of hepatitis, damaged veins, abscesses and overdose. Those who share needles without taking proper precautions may also run the risk of contracting the AIDS virus. Injection directly into the bloodstream also intensifies the effects of toxic adulterants used to cut the cocaine and may be fatal. Other forms of cocaine abuse included the use of "croak" or "coke light", first noted in 1987. A mixture of cocaine and methamphetamine, it may be either snorted or injected, and is reputed to produce physical effects which are more intense and of longer duration than those produced by more traditional methods of cocaine abuse. First noted in Alberta, "croak" has also been identified by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, perhaps indicating the development of a trend across the western part of

users also resorted to intravenous injection

Agency	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
RCMP*	115.200	109.247	102.686	145.276	193.437
Other Police Departments**	39.233	60.835	144.456	137.520	156.310
Total	154.433	170.082	247.142	282.796	349.747

Includes cocaine seized by the RCMP and Canada Customs.

Note: Seizures of cocaine by Quebec Provincial Police were not available for the years 1984 and 1985 and are therefore included for 1986 to 1988 only.

Figure 17

Number and categorization of cocaine traffickers investigated by the RCMP. 1984-1988*

Figure 18

Amount of cocaine seized in Canada, 1984-1988 -Weights in kilograms

^{**} Includes seizures made by Vancouver City Police, Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police, Quebec Provincial Police and Montreal Urban Community Police.

Figure 19

Amount of cocaine seized in foreign jurisdictions which was destined for or had transited Canada, 1984-1988 – Weights in kilograms

1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
19.902	1,167.939	12.225	11.831	118.720

the continent. In February, 1988, RCMP in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, seized a heroin/cocaine mixture contained in No. 5 capsules. The capsules were marked "Perka Dawn", and had been obtained in Mission,

British Columbia, for distribution in Prince Rupert. It is not known whether this mixture, sometimes known in street parlance as "speedballs", represents the beginning of a new trend in Western Canada.

Crack

Crack cocaine became increasingly common in Canada in 1988, although its use has yet to reach levels observed in the United States. Crack is a form of cocaine base, and is produced by heating a cocaine solution with baking soda, and then breaking the resulting crystals into small "rocks". On a weight for weight basis, crack is three to four times more expensive than cocaine hydrochloride. A single dosage unit of crack, known as a "rock", represents a relatively small amount of cocaine. For this reason, crack's street price is low - a 0.1gram rock may sell on the streets of Toronto for \$10 to \$15 - making it readily accessible to younger and less affluent drug users. It is also potent: its average purity level in Toronto in 1988 was approximately 90%, whereas purity levels for cocaine hydrochloride over the same period averaged approximately 75%. As cocaine in base form, crack is smoked, and it is absorbed directly into the bloodstream via the lung tissue. Its effect upon the user is immediate and intense. The ensuing "crash" also comes rapidly, leaving the user in an extremely depressed and debilitated state, with an overwhelming craving for more crack. Thus, crack is almost instantly addictive, and its psychological and physical effects upon the user make it highly dangerous and potentially fatal.

The centre of crack abuse in Canada is Toronto, where seizures of the drug are multiplying steadily. In 1988, Metropolitan Toronto Police made 726 crack seizures, a 310% increase over the 177 seizures made in 1987. While many seizures were effected in the downtown area and in government housing projects, no real pattern emerged and crack was discovered being sold and used in most parts of the city. Crack dealers tended to be young males in the 18 to 25 age range. Intelligence indicates that crack is being manufactured in the Metropolitan Toronto area and is intended for sale on the local market.

With its proximity to Detroit, a city with a major crack problem, Windsor, Ontario, experienced increasing levels of crack abuse in 1988. Crack also surfaced in 1988 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it has become very popular in a relatively short time. Its popularity is believed to be due to its lower street level price and greater potency in comparison to cocaine hydrochloride, and to curiosity generated by the massive amount of publicity which it has received over the past two to three years. Intelligence indicates that the crack available in Halifax is up to 99.8% pure, and that a portion of it may be manufactured locally.

Although the use of crack is not widespread in Canada at this point, it is definitely on the rise. Of all the abuse trends observable, this one may well be the most alarming. The crack trade is plagued by violence, and whole neighbourhoods in large American cities have been reduced to little more than combat zones as rival drug gangs fight for supremacy. Crack is especially attractive

to inner city teenagers, most of whom must turn to theft, prostitution or drug dealing as their habits take hold. Crack's rapid appearance throughout the United States over the past few years illustrates not only its marketability, but also the incredible speed with which it is capable of moving through society. If Canadian cities become major markets for crack cocaine, there can be no doubt that its spread will be equally swift and the consequences equally grave.

Availability

The Canadian drug market is literally flooded with cocaine. The selling price per kilogram in Miami, where the bulk of the cocaine arriving in North America enters the market, dipped to an all-time low in 1988, indicating greatly increased supplies arriving from source countries. This has had a marked effect on cocaine prices and availability in Canada. Traffickers in Toronto, who were supplying cocaine for \$40,000 a kilogram in early 1988, had dropped their price to \$25,000 a kilogram by early 1989. Reduced costs were reflected in availability. In large cities like Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, cocaine was readily available in anything from gram to kilogram (and at times multi-kilogram) amounts, and in smaller centres multi-ounce quantities were increasingly available. This was true even in more isolated parts of the country like the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Abuse Trends

Increased availability and deflated prices have had an effect on patterns of cocaine abuse in Canada. Where previously cocaine was viewed as the drug of choice among affluent professionals, its use has spread to include a much larger segment of the population. The majority of cocaine abusers across Canada are now males in the 20 to 40 age group, followed by females in the same age group. There is no identifiable socio-economic stratification of these cocaine abusers. Intelligence indicates however, that in larger centres, younger and less affluent abusers may be associated with the nightclub culture, and may support their

habits by selling cocaine to peers. Crack abusers tend to be younger males in the 18 to 25 age range from poorer economic backgrounds, although females are by no means exempt. Patterns of crack abuse in the United States show that, as the abusers' craving becomes more acute, their habit may be financed with the proceeds of burglary and street crime, by selling crack to peers, or by serving in some position in the cocaine trade. The criminal behaviour associated with the cocaine trade in general and crack abuse in particular has been observed in Ontario, where an increase in bank robberies and violent crimes, including murder, was noted in 1988. Lower cocaine prices and increased availability were believed to be contributing factors to this disturbing development, along with competition between drug trafficking groups for control of larger shares of the market.

Statistics maintained by the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario show that, in 1983, 4.4% of clients presenting themselves at the Foundation's clinical institute named cocaine as their primary drug abuse problem. By 1988, this figure had risen to 21.3%. Cocaine now surpasses cannabis as the second most common problem substance dealt with by the institute, and is itself surpassed only by alcohol. The average cocaine user admitted to the institute for treatment in 1988 was a 26 year old male. The proportion of females admitted has risen sharply, however, from about 15% in 1983 to 29% in 1988. Similar increases were reflected in the records of the Ottawa Detoxification Centre, which has seen a 300% increase in cocaine-related admissions since 1983. In 1988, the Centre admitted 4,200 persons for treatment of drug-related problems. Of these, 2,000 persons, fully 48% of the total, were addicted to cocaine.

Increased use of cocaine is also evidenced by provincial coroners' statistics, which show both an elevated number of deaths from cocaine overdose and an increasing trend towards deaths of this type. In Ontario, the Coroner's Office reported 25 deaths attributable to cocaine overdose in 1988, almost double the 1987 figure of 13. The 1988 figure represents a 525% increase over the four cocaine overdose fatalities reported in 1985. The Quebec Coroner's Office reported similar figures, with 21 deaths attributable to cocaine overdose in 1988, a 40% increase over the 15 deaths from cocaine overdose reported in 1987.

▶ Developments in Source Countries

Primary SourceCountries

The three primary cocaine producing countries remain Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, in descending order of amounts of coca leaf cultivated. Colombia, however, retains its position as the principal centre for processing of rudimentary coca paste into cocaine hydrochloride. Control of cocaine distribution and supply to the lucrative markets of North America and Europe remains in the hands of the powerful Colombian cartels, most notably the Medellin and Cali Cartels. It is estimated that the Colombian cartels supply approximately 80% of the cocaine reaching the illicit markets of the world. These cartels are vertically integrated economic enterprises whose influence, attained through bribery, intimidation and corruption, has permeated all spheres of life in Colombia, to the extent that the cartels now challenge the authority of the Colombian government.

During 1988, law enforcement agencies in all three countries stepped up eradication efforts within their respective borders, resulting in considerable interdiction success. In Colombia, combined seizures effected by the National Police and the military, notably the Colombian Army, totaled 23 tons of cocaine base and cocaine hydrochloride, the highest figures recorded since 1984. Also seized were 29 major laboratories engaged in processing huge quantities of cocaine. Approximately 800 smaller laboratories were also seized, along with approximately 1.9 million litres of various precursor chemicals required to process coca paste into cocaine hydrochloride. Similarly, seizures of cocaine base and cocaine hydrochloride increased sharply in both Peru, (nine tons) and Bolivia (15 tons). In addition, Peruvian authorities captured and dismantled 78 clandestine laboratories capable of processing an estimated 54 tons of HCl annually, while in Bolivia, drug enforcement authorities dismantled a total of 1,431 laboratories engaged in the illicit processing of cocaine. Of these laboratories, all but 40 were located in the Chapare (Cochabamba) region of Bolivia. In Colombia, the assassination of the Attorney General in January, 1988, by the cartels led Colombia's President to extend additional powers to the regional army commanders to combat drug traffickers operating in their areas.

Despite these successes, estimates for the total area currently under cultivation reflect substantial increases for both Colombia and Bolivia. Estimates for Colombia stand at over 27,000 hectares, increased from 1987's figure of 25,000 hectares, while estimates of between 70,000 hectares and 100,000 hectares for Bolivia compare with 1987's range of 40,000 to 60,000 hectares. In Peru, the government's commitment to controlling and ultimately wiping out illegal cultivation of coca leaf appears firm. To this end, enhanced enforcement resources have been allotted to

	Bolivia	Colombia	Peru
Gross coca cultivation (hectares)	70,000-100,000	27,000-28,000	200,000
Estimated coca leaf yield*	52,500-75,000	21,600-22,400	226,000
Domestic coca leaf consumption	3,937-5,625	10,000	11,300-22,600
Estimated cocaine yield**(HCl)	97-139	23.2-25.2	406.8-429.4

* Based on 750 kilograms of leaves per hectare obtained annually in Bolivia, 800 kilograms per hectare in Colombia and 1,130 kilograms per hectare in Peru.

** 500 kilograms of coca leaves are generally required to process one kilogram of cocaine hydrochloride.

combat expansion of illegal coca cultivation in Peru. Nevertheless, the total area currently under illegal cultivation in Peru is conservatively estimated at 200,000 hectares, of which some 140,000 to 180,000 hectares are believed to be located in the primary growing area of the Upper Huallaga Valley.

During 1988, significant pressure was exerted by the United States on the governments of Colombia, Peru and Bolivia to bring under control and eventually eradicate illegal cultivation of the coca plant. Any program aimed at so doing must, however, take into account the enormous economic impact the cocaine trade continues to have on these source countries. Increasingly successful interdiction efforts in the United States have resulted in the more frequent confiscation, in the US, of the wealth accumulated through drug trafficking. Consequently, the United States, traditionally the preferred location for investment opportunities by the Colombian cartels, is no longer regarded thus. In 1988, the cartely visibly retrenched from financial involvements in the US and invested heavily in farmland,

Colombian Cartels

The Colombian cartels, particularly the Medellin Cartel, are known to have formed both paramilitary forces and right-wing death squads. The paramilitary groups, involving active civilian participation, tend to be located in areas where the local population had previously been subjected to intimidation by various guerrilla groups. Upon

ranchland and real estate throughout Colombia, as well as in some regions of Peru and Bolivia. The result of such consistent and heavy investment in Colombia has been a virtual agricultural boom, as well as the increased construction of luxury housing, spiraling real estate prices and increased sales of consumer goods. This boom has pushed the exchange rate for the Colombian peso to an artificial high, thus undermining the export potential of both traditional and nontraditional Colombian goods. The situation is further exacerbated by the exodus of peasants to the coca producing areas; the inflated wages offered in these areas are as much as five times higher than those offered by legitimate industries. Consequently, there is insufficient labour available for legitimate Colombian industry. These same social and economic factors, attributable directly to the cocaine trade, come into play in Peru, where inflation raged at over 1,700% in 1988, and in Bolivia, where poor economic conditions and crippling foreign debt render the cocaine trade a mainstay of existence for many peasants.

involvement of the cartels and subsequent formation of these paramilitary groups, the guerrillas were driven off. This action resulted in the cartels gaining popularity with both the established ranchers, who see them as "bringers of peace", and the peasants, who view them as bringing employment and increased prosperity to areas previously resigned to economic hardship.

◆ Figure 20

Estimated production of cocaine in principal source countries, 1988 – Weights in metric tons

The right-wing death squads are quite another matter, being perhaps the most insidious and ruthless embodiment of the seemingly all-encompassing power of the Colombian cartels. In recent years, in Colombia alone, these groups have been responsible for the murders of a Justice Minister, an Attorney General, the Leader of the leftist Patriotic Union Political Party, a number of journalists, including the editor of Colombia's second largest daily newspaper, more than 50 judges, and hundreds of police and military personnel. During 1988, the level of violence between the Medellin and Cali Cartels escalated dramatically in a protracted, bitter and still unresolved struggle for control of the lucrative cocaine market. Kidnappings, assaults, bombings, blackmail and informing to the police have been used routinely by the cartels against one another. It is estimated that, in 1988, as many as 3,000 individuals were involved in the well-trained and well-equipped private armies, whose primary function was to provide protection to Colombia's various drug trafficking groups.

In certain regions of Colombia and Peru the cartels have forged short-term alliances of convenience with various guerrilla and insurgent groups. These alliances are by necessity short-lived, since the cartels have been diametrically opposed to the aims of these revolutionary left-wing groups. Political scruples aside, these insurgent groups obtained financing for their continuing activities in return for providing

▶ Peru and Bolivia

During 1988, indigenous Peruvian drug trafficking organizations were actively involved in processing and distributing cocaine to the new and lucrative markets in Europe, where both demand and prices remain high. The desperate economic situation in Peru, where unemployment reaches 40%, and in Bolivia has resulted in many peasants looking towards the cocaine indus-

protection to the traffickers for the cultivation and processing of cocaine in designated areas. Evidence was uncovered during 1988 by the Colombian Seventh Brigade and National Brigade proving conclusively that certain guerrilla groups were actively involved in the growing, processing and distribution of cocaine in Colombia.

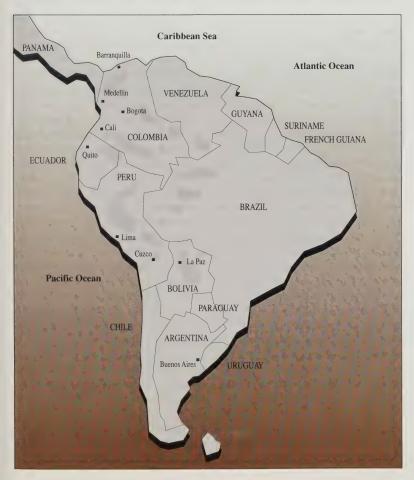
Although there is little doubt that the Colombian cartels still hold a tight rein on the supply of cocaine to the markets of the world, there were some indications during 1988 of possible trends which could result in a loosening of this stranglehold. The Colombian cartels, whose annual income is conservatively estimated at between two and four billion dollars US, have amassed their huge fortunes by ensuring that the most lucrative part of the cocaine manufacturing process, the refining of basic coca paste into cocaine hydrochloride, remains within their country's borders. Frequent negative attention from the world's media highlighting this role, together with increasingly efficient Colombian interdiction efforts and seizures of assets and cocaine shipments in the US and elsewhere, have brought about a subtle but significant change. There has been a distinct shift away from processing cocaine hydrochloride solely in Colombia towards refining significant volumes of it in large, sophisticated laboratories established near growing areas in Peru and Bolivia. Control of these operations nonetheless remains primarily with the Colombian cartels.

try for their livelihood. Indeed, the cocaine industry in Peru was one of the few business sectors where payrolls were consistently met on time, and in hard currency. Similar economic problems facing Bolivia have likewise fostered a determination to retain the high profits obtained from the final cocaine refining process within the Bolivian economy. Eradication efforts and crop substitution programs in both Peru and

Bolivia are therefore frequently met with violent resistance from the peasant growers, who are frequently backed by narcoterrorist groups with a vested interest in the cocaine industry. The continued and increasing pressure on the Colombian cartels by the governments of the world is slowly eroding their hold on the cocaine trade. Peruvian and Bolivian traffickers, eager to move into entrepreneurial roles and to retain the large profits previously guarded so jealously by the Colombian cartels, appear to be in a position to benefit from this pressure and thus consolidate to expand their own market position. Trends indicate that the new

and burgeoning market in Europe will offer them the opportunity to achieve exactly that.

The involvement of the two major Peruvian insurgent groups, the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) and the Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru (MRTA), in the struggle for control of cocaine "turf" in the Upper Huallaga Valley of Peru is a relatively recent phenomenon. It may tip the balance of power further away from the Colombian cartels and into the hands of the Peruvian traffickers. The increased numbers of illegal Colombians now residing in the Upper Huallaga Valley



◀ Figure 21

Major areas under coca cultivation in South America, 1988 has resulted in Peruvian traffickers responding violently to possible displacement by the Colombians. As the world's largest coca growing area, the Upper Huallaga Valley is vital to the continued prosperity of both the Colombian cartels and the Peruvian traffickers.

The expansion of cocaine processing operations in various areas of Peru, Bolivia, and even Brazil, can only serve to further the slow erosion of the Colombian cartels' influence and boost the interests of traffickers in other source countries. Seizures in Peru and Bolivia of increased numbers of clandestine laboratories processing large volumes of cocaine are testimony to this growing trend. Peruvian authorities have noted a marked increase in the volume of coca paste being shipped to processing laboratories located in the border areas between Peru and Ecuador. The final product, cocaine HCl, is then shipped onwards by container cargo ship from Ecuador.

Similarly, intelligence indicates that the output of clandestine cocaine laboratories in Bolivia increased significantly in 1988, particularly in the departments of Beni and Pando. A number of laboratories destroyed in the department of Beni alone were producing an estimated seven tons of cocaine hydrochloride and 1.5 tons of cocaine base weekly. As in many other remote areas of Bolivia where the terrain is virtually inaccessible, interdiction efforts in the department of Pando were, in effect, fruitless.

All available evidence indicates that coca production in the source countries is set to expand in the future unless existing pressing economic problems are resolved speedily, which seems highly unlikely. The Peruvian government is currently experimenting with herbicides, to find an effective, environmentally safe substance for large-scale eradication of coca plantations, since all eradication efforts to date have been conducted manually. The future direction of the Peruvian eradication program is

therefore uncertain. The lack of resources to combat drug trafficking, the dependence of so many peasants on the alternative cocaine-generated economy, the lack of a cohesive crop spraying program, the lower remuneration achieved from substitute crops and the promise of rich rewards from the new and expanding European markets can only lead to continued production of coca and cocaine in the absence of any viable alternative means of employment.

▶ Brazil

The trend towards decentralization of the final cocaine refining process and expansion of refining operations outside Colombia was also evident in Brazil during 1988. A total of 11 clandestine laboratories processing cocaine were seized in Brazil in 1988: four were located in the Amazonas region, the largest coca growing area in Brazil which shares borders with Colombia and where Brazilian authorities have concentrated their interdiction efforts since 1983. One of these four laboratories had a daily production capacity of as much as 200 kilograms of cocaine. A total of five processing laboratories were discovered and dismantled in the state of Mato Grosso, which shares borders with Bolivia. One laboratory was neutralized in the state of Acre, which borders on Peru. The eleventh laboratory discovered was located in the jungle forests of Jalapao, in the new state of Tocantins, approximately 200 kilometres north of Ponte Alta do Norte. After 28 days spent crossing the jungle forests, Brazilian Federal Police reached the site and arrested 11 Colombian and two Bolivian traffickers who were in the process of setting up a sophisticated, large-volume processing laboratory. Although not yet in operation, the potential monthly production capability of the facility was estimated at 10 tons. Brazilian authorities' eradication and interdiction efforts are frequently hampered by the vastness of their country, its extensive borders with Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Paraguay, and the remote and hostile nature of much of the terrain.

In an attempt to combat the expansion of coca cultivation in Brazil, where all such activity is illegal, the Brazilian Federal Police, in conjunction with the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research, have initiated the use of satellite aerial photography. In September, 1988, Brazilian authorities successfully concluded "Operation Fog", which employed the LANDSAT satellite and resulted in the destruction of approximately 10 million coca plants in the area of Alta Rio Negro, near Iaguarete, 1,000 kilometres from Manaus, in Amazonas state. A total of 71 other coca plantations were identified and destroyed in the same region, which is also suspected of harbouring guerrilla fighters of the Colombian M-19 forces.

Despite significant cocaine seizures in 1988, drug abuse in Brazil is steadily increasing. The movement of drugs into Brazil both for domestic consumption and for transshipment onwards to North America and Europe is a trend which is expected to increase in future. Drug traffickers have expanded their operations, particularly in Rio de Janeiro where gang wars are continually waged for control of the slums. Recent estimates indicate that many persons are shot dead every weekend in Rio de Janeiro in incidents which are directly attributable to the drug trade in that city.

Secondary Source Countries

Drug enforcement efforts initiated by the Ecuadorian government have met with considerable success. Aggressive eradication measures and extensive aerial reconnaissance begun in 1984 have resulted in Ecuador's falling below the coca cultivation levels necessary to be termed a "primary source country". There is evidence, however, that Ecuador is being used by Colombian organizations as a channel for

investing and laundering drug trafficking profits. Estimates of the amounts of drug-related profits that passed through the banking system in Ecuador in 1988 range from 200 to 400 million US dollars. Such investment, however, carries a high price: the killing of a judge in October, 1988, was interpreted by many as a sign of Ecuador's vulnerability to the influence of the drug cartels. It has been speculated that the assassination was the work of a left-wing guerrilla group acting on behalf of drug traffickers.

The influence of Colombian traffickers upon the native population is also causing concern to authorities in Venezuela, where links are suspected to exist between Colombian guerrillas and Venezuelan traffickers. As yet unproven, such links raise the possibility of an escalation in violence in societies such as Ecuador and Venezuela, where insurgency and subversion of legal and government institutions have not previously been a problem. The potential for expansion of the drug trade, and for increased drug abuse, particularly by young people, is being monitored closely by the governments of Chile, Argentina and Guatemala. Although the climatic conditions in Chile are not conducive to cultivation of the coca plant, Chile does offer access to the requisite precursor chemicals, therefore some coca paste is smuggled from Peru and Bolivia. Such trafficking is not widespread, however, since only two clandestine laboratories were dismantled in 1988. This is probably a direct result of the strict controls exercised at border crossings in Chile, prompted essentially by the military government's fear of terrorist action. Argentina and Guatemala both serve as transshipment points for cocaine destined for the illicit markets of North America and Europe, with the importance of Argentina appearing to have increased during 1988. Coca leaf is not indigenously cultivated in Argentina, however increasing amounts of

coca leaf and coca paste are imported into Argentina from Bolivia.

International/National Trafficking Patterns – Movement

During 1988, the increasing importance of the European market for cocaine became abundantly clear. The exploitation of this new market has been the focus of not only the Colombian cartels, but, more particularly, the newly-emerging groups of indigenous Peruvian and Bolivian traffickers whose presence became increasingly evident during 1988. A favoured entry point to Europe, used habitually by the Colombian cartels, was Madrid, Spain. Madrid offers South American drug traffickers both a common language and a springboard into the European continent. Cocaine from Bolivia was frequently imported in this way, using scheduled flights directly from Santa Cruz, Bolivia to Madrid, primarily for transshipment to other European destinations. For countries such as Bolivia, with no access to international seaports, the use of commercial airlines for drug trafficking is expected to expand.

A secondary transportation route for cocaine from Bolivia involves overland shipment to Paraguay or Argentina. From Santa Cruz in Bolivia, the cocaine is conveyed to Asuncion, Paraguay, or Buenos Aires, Argentina, and then by air to one of several potential destinations in Europe. More frequent seizures of cocaine, directly linked through investigations to Colombia and to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, were made in several European countries during 1988.

Cargoes intercepted in Paraguay and Argentina en route to Europe in 1988 also illustrated this trend. In the majority of the European incidents, the volume of cocaine per shipment was significantly greater than for similar attempted importations confiscated in previous years. In the absence of direct air links between Canada and Bolivia, some of this cocaine is then imported to Canada using a non-source country as the point of origin, to allay the suspicions of Canadian customs officials. A third shipping route exists for the export of Bolivian cocaine from Santa Cruz, Bolivia to New York City via Asuncion, Paraguay. From New York, a portion is transshipped to the Canadian market.

▶ Colombia

During 1988 and early 1989, Colombian trafficking groups made increasing use of twin turbo-engined executive aircraft to ferry cocaine directly from Colombia through the Caribbean and up the Central American isthmus. The aircraft, fitted with extra fuel tanks and pumps and carrying cargoes of up to 500 kilograms of cocaine, are capable of reaching clandestine landing strips in the northern United States and southern Canada directly from Colombia. The traditional shipping method used by the major Colombian traffickers, that of conveying large consignments of cocaine by both air and sea freight containers, remained prevalent during 1988. This method was also employed for cargoes destined for both the North American and European markets. Smaller quantities continued to be discovered, concealed in air cargo and baggage and on human couriers.

Figure 22 🕨

Estimated percentage shares of cocaine on the Canadian illicit market from principal sources, 1988

Country	Percentage of Market Share
Bolivia	15%
Brazil	5%
Colombia	60%
Peru	20%
Total	100%

Another trafficking trend which became evident during 1988 was the more frequent exploitation, by some Colombian trafficking groups, of a small cluster of islands in the Caribbean, under Colombian jurisdiction. The islands, which comprise San Andres, Providencia and Bajo Nuevo, were used as rendezvous points by Colombian traffickers known to have invested heavily in the construction of small cargo and fishing vessels. These smaller craft would leave the Colombian coast to meet with larger freight vessels in the vicinity of San Andres, where it is suspected that transfer of cargoes took place. The lack of patrol vessels and the fact that the area is under Colombian jurisdiction highlight the potential for this region to become a favoured transfer area.

▶ Bolivia

Bolivia's extensive natural river system continued to be the means by which that country imported much of the raw materials required to process raw coca paste into cocaine HCl. Coca paste was also transported by river from Bolivia to Colombia for final processing. The river system links Bolivia with Peru, the largest coca leaf producing country, and with Brazil, traditionally the source of most of the requisite precursor chemicals, especially acetone and ether. The northwest plateau region of Bolivia is believed to be a source of chemicals used in the processing of cocaine. The major processing laboratories in Bolivia therefore continued to be located along the border between Bolivia and Brazil. Brazil's involvement is primarily as a transshipment point used by Colombian traffickers because of its ready air and sea connections to North America and Europe. Brazil also imports significant quantities of chemicals from West Germany. Similarly, Ecuador's role is primarily that of a transshipment point for cocaine exports and precursor chemicals. The drug is transported overland to the port of Guayaquil for forwarding by container ship. US estimates of the volume of cocaine smuggled through Ecuador during 1988 range from 30 to 50 tons. Several seizures of cocaine effected during 1988 from ships originating in Guayaquil, Ecuador, were further evidence of the importance of Ecuador as a transshipment point.

▶ Brazil

In 1986, however, the Brazilian government initiated a program whereby all sales of certain chemicals over one litre. including precursors for the processing of cocaine, must be reported to the Brazilian Federal Police. Although this program has led to the discovery of some laboratories, it has also affected the flow of chemicals to Bolivia. This has resulted in increasing numbers of Bolivians setting up processing laboratories in Brazil, where the requisite materials are still easier to obtain. Brazil, along with Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Ecuador and Venezuela, also serves as a transshipment point for Colombian-processed cocaine. Recent pressure on the Colombian cartels from international governments and media, however, has meant that increasing amounts of cocaine are now being processed in Peru, Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador, Control of these operations, though, remains in the hands of the Colombian cartels.

▶ Peru

Peruvian traffickers, like their Bolivian counterparts, also made use of natural transportation routes in 1988, particularly the Amazon River basin during the rainy season. Trafficking routes originate in the production centres, located predominantly in or around the Upper Huallaga Valley where most of the illicit Peruvian coca crop is grown. The Upper Huallaga Valley is spotted with clandestine airstrips which serve as loading points for the transporta-

tion of basic coca paste. Small aircraft, stripped to carry extra fuel, arrive at these airstrips late in the evening or in the early hours of the morning, take on their illicit cargo and depart almost immediately. Their destinations are isolated areas on the border between Peru and Leticia, Colombia, or between Peru and Cruziero do Sul or Tabatinga in Brazil. The success of Peruvian police enforcement efforts against clandestine airstrips has created some interesting twists, whereby traffickers have begun to use existing roadways, cleared of surrounding foliage, to land small aircraft.

When aircraft are unable to reach the isolated upper reaches of the Upper Huallaga Valley during the rainy season, the Amazon river system becomes a favoured transportation route. Peruvian authorities have noted a marked increase in the volume of coca paste being shipped to processing laboratories located in the border areas between Peru and Ecuador. In addition, mobile laboratories have come into operation, in an attempt to evade police observation and discovery. The final product, cocaine, is then shipped onwards by container ship from Ecuador. Furthermore, there is evidence of numerous small "kitchen laboratories" which have been established in the coastal areas of Peru for the refining of coca paste into cocaine. Peruvian authorities believe that these secondary sites, which are less expensive and less vulnerable to discovery than the larger "jungle" laboratories, may replace the larger processing operations in the future.

Much of the cocaine originating from Colombia, Peru and Bolivia which transits Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay, Guatemala and Venezuela does so through the free access accorded air and road travelers between these countries. The areas near the Paraguay/Bolivia and Colombia/Venezuela borders are sparsely populated. As well, highway border crossings, such as those between Puerto Soarez,

Bolivia, and Corumba, Brazil, are frequently uncontrolled. Bolivian-based traffickers take every advantage of this free access, using trains, trucks, buses and small aircraft to smuggle cocaine from Santa Cruz in Bolivia into Brazil by way of Campo Grande, Cuiaba, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Bolivian cocaine is also shipped by commercial flights, transiting border towns in Paraguay and on to Buenos Aires in Argentina before finally reaching Sao Paulo or Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro is the last link in the chain prior to transshipment of the cocaine, which most recently has been destined for the European market. Peruvian cocaine reaches Brazil via the state of Acre on the Peruvian/Brazilian border. From Acre, it crosses the country through Rio Branco or Cruziero do Sul, Brazil, en route to Colombia for final processing. Drug trafficking through Chile from Peru and Bolivia in 1988 was not believed to be widespread, due to the strict controls exercised at border crossings in Chile, prompted primarily by the military government's fear of terrorist action.

Argentina

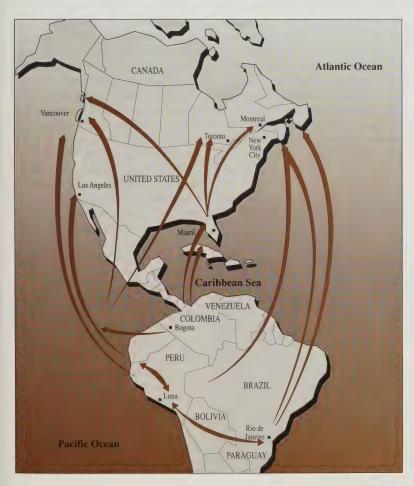
Although there are no known indigenous drug trafficking groups in Argentina, one seizure made in the province of Cordoba during 1988 was the largest in Argentine history and highlighted a significant development in that country. An Argentine group was found to have been collaborating with the Medellin Cartel in Colombia to import cocaine from Bolivia. The cocaine arrived by small aircraft at a private airfield and from there, was shipped overland to Mar de Plata, Argentina, to be packed in seafood boxes for transshipment. Argentina, together with Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala and Paraguay, may be used more frequently in this way, to serve the burgeoning European market in particular.

▶ Mexico

Unlike Argentina, Mexico has an estimated six or seven major trafficking organizations and numerous smaller groups of narcotraficantes. The major groups operate from both sides of the Mexico/US border. The chief method of transporting cocaine into Mexico continues to be small private aircraft originating in South and Central American source countries. In 1988, these aircraft typically landed in northwestern Mexico, around Obregon, or in northeastern Mexico, around Nuevo Leon and Torreon in the state of Coahuila. The cocaine was then

loaded into American- or Mexicanregistered aircraft for transshipment to the United States to one of several "stash" sites. Preferred locations for such sites during 1988 were Tucson or Phoenix, Arizona, southern California or central Texas. The United States Drug Enforcement Administration noted an increase in smuggling activity from Mexico into the US Pacific Northwest during 1988; by extension, a portion of the cocaine would then reach the Canadian market through British Columbia.

Of concern to Mexican authorities is the increased use of their country by



◀ Figure 23

Major cocaine trafficking routes into Canada, 1988

Colombian traffickers and, more particularly, the growing evidence of Colombian organizations setting up independent trafficking operations within Mexico. Seizures of huge shipments, such as the 4.8 tons of cocaine seized in Chihuahua, in northern Mexico, in October, 1988, confirm this emerging trend.

Canada

Montreal remained the foremost Canadian cocaine distribution point in 1988, with Toronto and Vancouver not far behind. Intelligence indicates that agents and associates of Colombian drug cartels are present in Montreal and Toronto, and that they are involved in both the shipping of cocaine from the United States and source countries, and the distribution of the drug across Canada. These individuals are in constant communication with their associates in the United States, the Caribbean and South America. Although Canadians or Americans may be employed at various stages in the operations, control over shipping and distribution remains securely in the hands of Colombian drug cartels.

The American experience has illustrated the immense potential for violence intrinsic to the cocaine trade, and Canada may no longer be able to count on being exempt from this. Cities like Toronto have

already seen an increase in violent crime attributable to the cocaine trade and intelligence indicates that Canadian traffickers are fully prepared to protect their assets. In early 1988, authorities in Montreal seized 18 kilograms of 93% pure cocaine, as well as \$54,000, three handguns and two rifles. An undercover operation which culminated in Montreal in February, 1988, resulted in the seizure of eight kilograms of cocaine as well as quantities of other drugs, \$154,000 in cash, one Uzi submachine gun, two 12-gauge shotguns, one .38-calibre and two .45-calibre handguns, 12 sticks of dynamite and four detonators.

▶ Crack

In the United States, crack is manufactured, distributed and sold by street gangs and other criminal groups, many of which are organized along ethnic or regional lines. These groups have proven their ability to sell vast amounts of crack, and are moving into areas not generally associated with high levels of drug use, like the Midwest and the rural South. Should the US street gangs move into the Canadian market, escalating levels of violence associated with the trade itself would result. The violence would stem from the US gangs' attempts to seize market shares from existing Canadian organizations, as well as from each other.

Figure 24 ►

Representative prices for cocaine at successive stages of trafficking,

South America		
Farmer	250-500 kilograms of coca leaves	\$150-\$600
Laboratory	250-500 kilograms of coca leaves = 2.5 kilograms of coca paste	\$475-\$875
	2.5 kilograms of coca paste = 1 kilogram of cocaine base	\$545-\$1,500
	1 kilogram of cocaine base = 1 kilogram of cocaine hydrochloride	\$1,850-\$5,000
Canada		
Wholesale	1 kilogram of cocaine hydrochloride (pure)	\$34,000-\$65,000
Retail	1 ounce (28 grams) of cocaine hydrochloride (60% pure)	\$1,650- \$3,650
	1 gram of cocaine hydrochloride (60% pure)	\$95-\$230

▶ Motorcycle Gangs

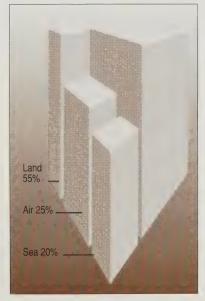
Traditionally associated with the traffic in chemical drugs, outlaw motorcycle gangs have increased their involvement in the cocaine trade. Many of these gangs derive the bulk of their drug-related income from cocaine trafficking and importation. The proceeds are then frequently diverted into legitimate business ventures such as bars, real estate and motorcycle repair shops. Outlaw motorcycle gangs, especially Hells Angels, are increasing their involvement in cocaine trafficking, and numerous kilogram and multi-kilogram amounts were seized from these gangs in 1988. Well structured and efficient distribution networks have been established throughout Canada and allow gang members to move large quantities of cocaine to areas of high demand. The outlaw motorcycle gangs distribute cocaine through nightclubs and bars, often owned and operated by gang members as business investments. As their involvement in the cocaine trade increases, violent crimes, including murder, can be expected to escalate accordingly.

Virtually all of the cocaine reaching Canada originates in the primary producing and refining nations of South America. A portion of this cocaine enters Canada by commercial aircraft, concealed in air cargo or carried by couriers, usually through Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. A significant portion either transits or is obtained directly in the United States. Cocaine destined for Toronto, Montreal and points east is often purchased in Miami, or from representatives of Colombian organizations in New York City. From New York City, a major centre of the North American cocaine trade, the drug reaches Canada overland and by air. Much of the cocaine arriving in the Toronto area comes across the border at Buffalo and Niagara Falls, while cocaine destined for Montreal tends to transit New England.

While cocaine entering Western Canada has tended to follow the South

America-Miami-Canada routing, new trends started to emerge in 1988. Many Western Canadian dealers made contacts with traffickers in the Southwestern United States, while others eliminated the US connection altogether and are dealing directly with traffickers in source countries.

Perhaps the most significant trend to emerge in 1988 was the direct importation of cocaine into Canada by air. In December, 1988, the RCMP received information regarding a cocaine smuggling organization based in Medellin, Colombia, which was using private aircraft to smuggle shipments of cocaine in the hundreds of kilograms into Canada. The bulk of the cocaine was allegedly destined for New York, although a portion was intended for Toronto and Montreal. In April, 1989, a twin-engined Aero-Commander 1,000 aircraft landed at a small airstrip near Fredericton, New Brunswick. Its cargo was 500 kilograms of pure cocaine. Following a controlled delivery at a private residence in the Montreal area, three subjects, two of



◆ Figure 25

Movement of cocaine into Canada by mode of transportation (estimated percentage shares), 1988

whom were Colombian nationals, were arrested.

The 500 kilograms of cocaine seized as a result of this operation represent the largest cocaine seizure in Canadian history. Intelligence indicates, however, that it was not the first major shipment of cocaine to arrive in Canada in this manner. Although this seizure may serve to make

the Colombian trafficking organizations wary for the time being, Canada's vast unpopulated areas make it a natural target for cocaine smuggling by air. Canada's landscape, proximity to the largest cocaine consuming nation in the world and rapidly developing domestic market increase the likelihood of such flights in future.

Chapter 5: Chemical Drugs

Chemical Drugs

Abuse and Availability Trends

he domestic production of illicit chemical substances in Canada supplied a major share of the national illicit market in 1988. At the same time, imports remained pivotal to the abuse and availability of various chemical substances, in particular LSD and anabolic steroids. Controlled, Restricted and narcotic drugs continued to be diverted into illegal channels of supply. In Canada's North, where the availability of chemical and other drugs of abuse remained relatively low, the abuse of solvents and inhalants persisted, primarily among children and teenagers.

Canadian legislation governing chemical drugs is contained in the Food and Drugs Act (Schedules F, G and H) and the Narcotic Control Act. In 1988, the Schedule F drugs diazepam (Valium), chlordiazepoxide (Librium) and anabolic steroids represented a substantial problem of misuse. The most commonly abused Controlled (Schedule G) drugs were amphetamine, methamphetamine (a form of amphetamine commonly referred to as "speed"), methylphenidate (Ritalin) and the barbiturates.

The leading Restricted (Schedule H) drugs of abuse remained, as in previous years, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) and psilocybin. Widespread abuse of the Narcotic Control Act drug phencyclidine (PCP) was again evident. Hydromorphone (Dilaudid), oxycodone (Percodan) and codeine-based substances were pharmaceutical products containing narcotics which were noted for their continued illicit abuse via diversion from licit medical sources. A recent addition to the Narcotic Control Act list is pentazocine (Talwin) which, prior to 1988, was regulated under Schedule G of the Food and Drugs Act. Talwin and methylphenidate (Ritalin), often combined together by abusers, remained major diverted chemical drugs of abuse.

Persons Charged and Investigated

The number of persons charged with PCP-related offences under the Narcotic Control Act increased from 27 in 1987 to 36 in 1988, breaking the pattern of decline observed since 1983. In fact, this increase is the only recorded rise in the number of persons charged with chemical drug-related

Figure 26

Number of persons charged with chemical drug-related offences, 1984-1988*

Drug Category	Charge	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Schedule F Prescription Drugs	Sale without prescription	24	24	18	14	3
Diago	Total Schedule F	24	24	18	14	3
Schedule G	Trafficking**	86	36	57	73	37
Controlled Drugs	Total Schedule G	86	36	57	73	37
Schedule H	Possession	421	387	377	360	263
Restricted Drugs	Trafficking**	207	278	207	231	221
	Total Schedule H	628	665	584	591	484
Narcotic Control Act	Possession	20	23	12	8	5
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Trafficking**	50	30	25	19	31
	Importation	5	5	5	_	
	Total PCP	75	58	42	27	36
Total		813	783	701	705	560

^{*} Persons charged by the RCMP only.

^{**} Includes Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking offences.

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Traffic in 10 kilograms or more (bulk) 50,000 units or more	66	79	73	92	47
Traffic in 5 to 10 kilograms (bulk) 10,000 to 50,000 units	34	21	20	22	27
Traffic in 0.5 to 5 kilograms (bulk) 5,000 to 10,000 units	100	82	58	53	50
Traffic in less than 0.5 kilogram (bulk) less than 5,000 units	120	171	119	137	226
Total	320	353	270	304	350

^{*} The Violator Classification System (VCS) was revised in 1988, from a manual compilation system to a computerized data format. This new reporting procedure is believed to reflect a more accurate picture of the number and categorization of drug traffickers investigated by the RCMP.

offences for the year under review. A 20% drop in the total number of persons charged with chemical drug-related offences was evidenced by declines in the number of persons charged with offences under the Food and Drugs Act. The number of persons charged with Schedule F drug offences continued to decrease, from 14 in 1987 to 3 in 1988 (See Figure 26). Legislative measures and law enforcement crackdowns against illicit diversion of legally marketed chemical substances (See also Chapter 3, Heroin: Abuse and Availability Trends) are believed to have contributed to this downward trend.

Heightened public awareness and increased efforts to inform Canadian youth on the ramifications of chemical drug abuse are also considered to be relevant factors in the overall decline in persons charged with chemical drug-related offences.

Persistent law enforcement efforts resulted in a continuing increase in the number of chemical drug traffickers investigated by the RCMP, from 304 in 1987 to 350 in 1988 (See Figure 27). There was a particular increase in the number of traffickers investigated who dealt in quantities of 5 to 10 kilograms and less than 0.5 kilo-

Drug Category	Drug Type	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Schedule F	Total	147.190	88.954	.091	35.179	.454
Prescription Drugs	Schedule F	(5,574)	(1,179,949)	(13,421)	(1,007,625)	(9,646)
Schedule G	Methamphetamine	5.738	8.239	11.474	.424	6.887
Controlled Drugs		(2,673)	(418)	(94)	(78)	(307)
	Amphetamine	.213 (12,724)	.047 (11,571)	.034 (5,396)	.128 (19,274)	.265 (9,750)
	Barbiturates	.040 (158)	.233 (4,580)	.191 (10,771)	.007 (1,971)	.001 (4,996)
	Other	2.152	2.937	.524	12.117	3.841
	Schedule G	(36,562)	(9,336)	(16,372)	(65,305)	(17,430)
	Total	8.143	11.456	12.223	12.676	10.994
	Schedule G	(52,117)	(25,905)	(32,633)	(86,628)	(32,483)
Schedule H Restricted Drugs	LSD	.500 (155,649)	(236,958)	(469,916)	(124,320)	(135,685)
	MDA	2.801 (269)	3.768 (18)	5.292 (17)	.671 (13)	.054
	Other	48.632	319.810	128.713	115.308	51.293
	Schedule H	(2,071)	(1,937)	(6,023)	(1,112)	(2,797)
	Total	51.933	323.578	134.005	115.979	51.347
	Schedule H	(157,989)	(238,913)	(475,956)	(125,445)	(138,488)
Narcotic	Total	6.011	20.191	7.212	3.212	7.287
Control Act	PCP	(305)	(2,344)	(13,415)	(215)	(191)

^{*} Includes chemical drugs seized by the RCMP and Canada Customs.

◀ Figure 27

Number and categorization of chemical drug traffickers investigated by the RCMP, 1984-1988*

◀ Figure 28

Amount of chemical drugs seized in Canada, 1984-1988 – Weights in kilograms (and single dosage units in parentheses)* gram. A 65% rise in the less than 0.5 kilogram category reinforces the trend towards trafficking in smaller quantities of chemical drugs. In contrast with the trafficking of cocaine and heroin, which are primarily controlled by organized crime networks, chemical drug trafficking activity involves a larger offender category, which includes outlaw motorcycle gangs, individuals and smaller trafficking groups competing in a comparatively free market situation. As well, significant domestic production makes the movement of smaller shipments more feasible.

Seizures

The overall amount of Schedule G drugs seized by the RCMP declined from 12 kg 676 in 1987 to 10 kg 994 in 1988. The amount of methamphetamine seized, however, increased from 424 grams in 1987 to 6 kg 887 in 1988. This is largely attributed to the dismantling of two clandestine methamphetamine laboratories in Kenesatake, Quebec, and Windsor, Ontario, in which 3 kg 682 and 3 kg 200 of methamphetamine were seized, respectively. A corresponding increase is apparent in the number of single dosage units of methamphetamine seized, from 78 in 1987 to 307 in 1988. A similar pattern is observed for the Schedule H drug category, whereby the overall bulk amount dropped from 115 kg 979 in 1987 to 51 kg 347 in 1988, although the number of single dosage units confiscated increased by 10% (See Figure 28). LSD seizures, for instance, rose from 124,320 dosage units in 1987 to 135,685 units in 1988. Under the Narcotic Control Act, PCP seizures rose considerably to 7 kg 287 in 1988 from 3 kg 212 in 1987. The quantity as well as number of units of Schedule F drugs declined significantly in 1988 from the previous year. The large difference is attributable to the major seizures of diazepam made in 1987.

Prices and Purities

The supply of and demand for illicit chemical drugs were steady in 1988. As well, the tendency towards use of chemical drugs as supplements to and substitutes for cocaine and heroin continued. As in previous years, Talwin and Ritalin were popular with heroin users as substitutes, while persons dependent solely on chemicals such as prescription drugs remained a concern. Additionally, intelligence indicates the availability of diazepam products such as Valium increased in Southwestern Ontario in 1988, mainly due to the use of these drugs by cocaine addicts to ease the symptoms of withdrawal from cocaine.

In 1988, chemical drug prices and purity did not change greatly from 1987, although they continued to reflect shifts in levels of abuse and availability. While the chemical drug trade is less competitive than other drug markets, the degree of competition is an important variable in considering price and purity levels, notably in areas of greater availability. In 1988, regional differences were again apparent in price ranges for chemical drugs.

► Phencyclidine (PCP)

PCP consumption and distribution remained greatest in the Quebec region during 1988, while availability of the drug was sporadic and localized in the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Bulk purities of PCP in the Quebec region remained stable at between 50% and 70%, while street purities varied from 0.2% to 0.5% in 1987 to 0.3% to 3.1% in 1988. In the Prairie provinces, single dosage units of PCP sold for a maximum price of \$15, while the price per unit dropped in Quebec and in the Maritime provinces to between \$5 and \$6 per unit. The lowest prices for single dosage units of PCP were in Ontario and ranged between \$3 and \$5.

▶ lce

A 1988 seizure in Seoul, South Korea, of two kilograms of d-methamphetamine hydrochloride (a crystallized form of methamphetamine referred to as "Ice") destined for Alberta indicated a widening source network as well as greater demand for that drug. A March, 1988, seizure of a small amount of Ice in the Edmonton area led to the subsequent investigation and arrest of a subject in Korea. These are the first known seizures either in Canada or abroad of Ice intended for the domestic market.

Although Ice has only been encountered infrequently on the Canadian illicit market, US intelligence has confirmed the escalating abuse and availability of this rel-

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine was encountered across Canada in 1988, Supply and demand rose sharply, however, in the eastern provinces. The Ontario Regional Laboratory reported that units of methamphetamine analyzed during 1988 averaged 27% in purity, just as they had the previous year. Samples of methamphetamine manufactured in the clandestine laboratory seized in Quebec tested as 70% pure. The price of a gram of methamphetamine was lowest in the Prairie provinces at between \$80 and \$120, and highest in Canada's North at \$150. Moderate prices, ranging from \$80 to \$150 in Ontario and from \$80 to \$125 in Quebec, reflected market strategies in higher demand areas.

Methamphetamine has been available primarily in powder and tablet forms for injection and oral ingestion, respectively. The substance has also been mixed with other potent stimulants to produce varying effects; its combination with cocaine is referred to as "poor man's cocaine". Although the availability of methamphetamine in Canada is largely contingent on domestic sources, there is potential for international imports to increase.

atively new form of methamphetamine, particularly in the state of Hawaii. The translucent crystals, resembling rock candy or rock salt, are 90% to 100% pure. They are primarily smoked in a glass pipe which is heated until the substance liquifies. The effects are reported to be longer-lasting than those of cocaine and its derivatives and other forms of methamphetamine, but the drug is also physically and psychologically more hazardous. Currently, Ice sells for US \$250 to US \$400 a gram in Hawaii. Given the current as well as potential demand for methamphetamine in Canada, the abuse and availability of Ice on the illicit chemical market are being closely monitored by law enforcement authorities.

Lysergic AcidDiethylamide (LSD)

While LSD is usually associated with the 1960s, it continued to be a major drug of abuse across the country in 1988. The hallucinogen's comparatively low price, historical mystique and, in the case of blotter paper forms, intriguing designs make it particularly attractive to the young. Prices for LSD were relatively stable from East to West, ranging from \$4 to \$10 per dosage unit, while prices rose to between \$8 and \$15 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The Quebec Regional Laboratory reported that LSD units analyzed in 1988 had a purity content averaging between 30 to 100 micrograms, up from purity levels of between 30 and 50 micrograms in that province the previous year.

The blotter and microdot varieties of LSD were readily available in most major Canadian cities, while abuse was also evident in the nation's rural sectors and northern regions. RCMP intelligence in Ontario indicates that the most common variety of LSD in that province during 1988 was purple microdot. Also encountered were different colours of microdot and such blotter

varieties as "Black Clown", "Musical Note" and "Stonebrook". The most common form of ingestion remained oral consumption.

In early 1989, Metropolitan Toronto Police seized the largest quantity of liquid LSD in Canada's history. The seizure included four five-gram vials and one 10gram vial of liquid LSD, along with almost 6,000 units of the blotter variety. Some of the blotter LSD units bore the picture of an album cover of the Grateful Dead rock group. Intelligence indicates that the "Grateful Dead" blotter paper was obtained at a rock concert in the United States. It was at a rock concert held in Toronto in May, 1988, that fourteen-year-old Benjamin Hayward purchased two units of cartoon character blotter LSD prior to his death that same evening. A coroner's inquest revealed that, although the LSD dosage did not directly cause the youth's death, it induced an altered state of perception which led to his eventual drowning in Lake Ontario. As a result of the inquest, recommendations were made concerning drug use and varying related issues, including rock concerts, policing of such events, education and prevention.

▶ Psilocybin

The domestic, free-growing variety of psilocybin was the predominant form of this hallucinogenic mushroom on the illicit market in 1988. Increasing quantities were available on both the West and East Coasts during the last quarter of the year, which coincides with the main harvest months. Demand for and supplies of domestically cultivated psilocybin, were again evident, particularly in the province of Alberta. Chocolate-covered and dried-cube forms of psilocybin were popular in British Columbia, selling for \$20 per unit, while powdered psilocybin contained in capsules was available in Ouebec for between \$3.50 and \$5 per unit.

Look-Alike/Act-Alike and Designer Drugs

The abuse and availability of lookalike/act-alike drugs remained relatively stable in 1988. In the Northwest Territories, ephedrine was sold as methamphetamine through a drug user-oriented magazine. Intelligence in Nova Scotia indicated that look-alike amphetamines were available and misused by some persons working in the commercial trucking system. The items were usually sold as amphetamines, known on the street as "bennies" or "uppers". Look-alike drugs are popular on university campuses, and their low unit price makes them equally attractive to teenagers. In March, 1988, a clandestine laboratory which had been set up to manufacture a designer drug was dismantled in Toronto. In fact, the substance produced was 4-Chloro-2, 5 Dimethoxy-alphamethylbenzeneethanamine (also referred to as 4-Chloro DMA), a drug governed by Schedule H of the Food and Drugs Act (See following section: Domestic Production and International/National Trafficking Patterns -Movement).

▶ Precursor Chemicals

The ease of access to precursor chemicals remained central to the overall problem of chemical drug manufacture and trafficking. A precursor chemical is a raw material that is specific and critical to the production of a finished chemical product. Intelligence from Quebec reveals that the illicit distribution and diversion of precursor chemicals remained a heightened concern in that province in 1988. The RCMP in Manitoba reported two instances of non-legitimate requests to chemical companies for precursor chemicals in 1988, while an RCMP investigation in Saskatchewan revealed that enquiries concerning precursors had been made by a suspected drug trafficker. The investigation, which led to the May, 1988, dismantling of a clandestine methamphetamine laboratory in Windsor, Ontario, revealed that the operators had illegally procured a substantial amount of Phenyl-2-Propanone (P2P), an essential precursor in the manufacture of methamphetamine (See following section: Domestic Production and International/National Trafficking Patterns - Movement). In Canada, limited provincial regulations pertaining to precursors make it relatively uncomplicated for operators of clandestine laboratories to obtain precursor chemicals from legitimate companies. Although RCMP precursor programs such as the one in Quebec (which has been in operation since the late 1970s) involve only voluntary reporting by chemical companies or other supply sources, intelligence indicates that a number of successful investigations have resulted from reported cases of suspected illicit activity.

▶ Anabolic Steroids

The 1987/88 NDIE reported that the RCMP dealt with an increasing number of cases involving abuse and trafficking of anabolic steroids during 1987. Nevertheless, until recently, the abuse of anabolic steroids was considered a minor problem in Canada, compared with the more common abuse of such drugs as cannabis, cocaine, heroin and other chemical substances. Current heightened public awareness of the anabolic steroid problem was prompted by events at the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea, where a number of athletes tested positive for the presence of anabolic steroids. In response to these incidents and the use of such substances by other athletes, the federal government appointed Ontario associate chief justice Charles Dubin to lead a judicial inquiry into drug use among Canadian athletes. Facts unveiled before the Dubin Inquiry shed important light on the vast illicit market of anabolic steroids within the country.

Consumption of anabolic steroids by world class athletes has been the main

In addition to the diversion of precursor chemicals to illegal supply channels within the country, Canada is also increasingly being used as a transit area for imported precursor chemicals destined for clandestine laboratories in the United States. In early 1989, a joint US-Canada investigation resulted in the seizure of 170 litres of P2P which was being imported from Paris, France, by an organization through a chemical company in Toronto, Ontario. The precursor shipment was destined for a clandestine methamphetamine laboratory in the United States. Until legislative controls on precursor distribution and manufacture are increased, it is likely that the practice of diverting precursor chemicals for domestic use or for transit through Canada will escalate.

focus of public attention. A large proportion of steroids, however, are misused by individuals who are concerned about their physical appearance (for example, recreational body-builders), rather than about enhancing performance. Nonetheless, abuse by both professional and amateur athletes, including some high school athletic hopefuls, is a growing concern to regulatory agencies, medical professionals and law enforcement authorities.

Legal provisions related to anabolic steroids are included in the Food and Drugs Act. In effect, the legislation makes it illegal to sell prescription drugs without a prescription. However, a person may sell anabolic steroids when the drug is in a form not suitable for human use or when the label specifies "for veterinary use" or "for agricultural use". Simple possession, importing, exporting, or the manufacture of anabolic steroids, however, are not offences. Penalties for trafficking are relatively minor; first offenders face a maximum fine of \$500 and/or three months in jail, while repeat offenders face a maximum fine of \$1,000 and/or six months' imprisonment.

During 1988, investigative activity and seizures indicated an increase in the abuse and availability of anabolic steroids across Canada. In addition to diverted licit anabolic steroids, counterfeit injectable products have also appeared on the illicit market. Responding to the growing demand for

anabolic steroids, a network of illicit distribution has burgeoned at both the national and international levels. A vast and lucrative market has developed in Canada, to the point that the demand for illicit purposes is believed to outstrip the demand for legitimate medical supply.

▶ Abuse Trends

Teenagers and young adults (15 to 25 years of age) remained the predominant chemical drug users during 1988. A notable exception was observed in Newfoundland, where psilocybin users ranged in age from 15 to 30 and LSD users ranged in age from 15 to 35. Students from varying socio-economic levels and the unemployed were described as the major experimenters or abusers of chemical drugs in several regions of the country, particularly the western provinces and the Yukon. The lower price per unit of chemical drugs compared with substances like cocaine. heroin and cannabis continued to be the principal factor in attracting consumers to chemical substances.

Domestic Production and International/ National Trafficking Patterns - Movement

The supply of illicit chemical drugs in Canada is derived from three main sources: illegal importation, diversion from licit medical supply and clandestine manufacture. Most Schedule F (prescription drugs), and Schedule G (Controlled drugs, including amphetamine, Ritalin and barbiturates) drugs, as well as several drugs listed under the Narcotic Control Act (Dilaudid, Percodan, Talwin and some codeine-based substances) enter the illicit market through diversion from authorized sources. The exception is methamphetamine, which is manufactured domestically in clandestine laboratories. A number of Schedule H (including LSD, STP and MDA) drugs, as

well as PCP (controlled under the Narcotic Control Act) are manufactured in clandestine chemical drug laboratories. LSD and many look-alike/act-alike drugs are manufactured in the United States and imported into Canada via established supply routes, although some of the look-alike/act-alike drugs are manufactured domestically. Psilocybin, more commonly referred to as "magic mushroom", continued to be produced from hallucinogenic mushrooms growing wild on the East and West Coasts, or cultivated by means of sophisticated growing operations.

► Clandestine Laboratories

A total of three clandestine chemical drug laboratories were dismantled by the RCMP in 1988, down from the 1987 total of four. Two of these laboratories were in Ontario, and one was in Quebec. In March, 1988, a laboratory set up to produce a new designer drug was disrupted in the Toronto area. Approximately 700 doses of the drug in crystalline form were seized. The chief subject of the investigation was a trained chemist who was attempting to use his expertise to manufacture "legal" drugs, i.e. drugs not restricted under the Food and Drugs Act or Narcotic Control Act, by altering the molecular structure of illegal substances. In this case, the chemist's research, conducted in university medical and pharmaceutical libraries, had not been sufficiently thorough, and he succeeded in manufacturing 4-Chloro 2, 5 Dimethoxyalpha-methylbenzeneethanamine (also known as 4-Chloro DMA), a Schedule H substance. This drug is extremely potent,

4	Figure	20
	riguic	2

Domestic clandestine chemical drug laboratory seizures, 1984-1988*

Year	Drug Type	Location of Laboratory
1984	MDA MDA MDA MDA MDA MOA Methamphetamine Methamphetamine PCP PCP	Victoria, British Columbia Surrey, British Columbia Burnaby, British Columbia Cambridge, Ontario St-Hilarion, Quebec Glen Sutton, Quebec St-Jérôme, Quebec Gracefield, Quebec
1985	PCP PCP PCP PCP Morphine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Amphetamine Amphetamine	Laval, Quebec Fossambault-sur-le-lac, Quebec St-Ubald, Quebec Ste-Foy, Quebec Hamilton, Ontario London, Ontario Toronto, Ontario Ste-Adèle, Quebec Pincourt, Quebec
1986	PCP PCP PCP MDA Methamphetamine Methamphetamine Methamphetamine	Portneuf County, Quebec Lac Sergent, Quebec Quebec City, Quebec Nanoose, British Columbia London, Ontario London, Ontario Montreal, Quebec
1987	Methamphetamine Methamphetamine PCP PCP	Burnaby, British Columbia Lacolle, Quebec Toronto, Ontario Chicoutimi, Quebec
1988	4-Chloro DMA Methamphetamine Methamphetamine	Toronto, Ontario Windsor, Ontario Kanesatake, Quebec

^{*} Clandestine chemical drug laboratories seized by the RCMP only.

Note: Liquid hashish laboratories and cocaine processing laboratories are contained in the chapters dealing with the cannabis derivatives and cocaine.

and the bulk of this particular laboratory's production was destined for distribution in the Toronto area.

An eight-month investigation terminated in May, 1988, with the dismantling of a methamphetamine laboratory being operated by members of an outlaw motorcycle gang in Windsor, Ontario. The investigation revealed that the gang had been obtaining large quantities of P2P, an essential precursor chemical required in the manufacture of methamphetamine. When a search warrant was executed, 3 kg 200 of methamphetamine in the final stages of processing were seized, as well as substantial quantities of formic acid, monomethamlamine, P2P, hydrochloric acid and other precursors, and numerous pieces of laboratory equipment.

In April, 1988, RCMP investigators dismantled a methamphetamine laboratory

in Kanesatake, Quebec. Along with laboratory equipment and precursor chemicals, 3 kg 682 of 70% pure methamphetamine were seized. It is estimated that the laboratory had the capacity to produce up to two kilograms of methamphetamine per day.

In March, 1988, a 100-millilitre vial of P2P was turned in to the RCMP at Surrey, British Columbia. Samples revealed that, had the processing been taken one step further, pure methamphetamine would have resulted.

Although illicit diazepam is known to be produced in Canada for distribution in the United States as counterfeit "Lemmon 714" tablets, there were no laboratory seizures in 1988. Licitly produced diazepam is known to be in circulation, particularly on the Montreal illegal market. The paucity of seizure data in 1988, however,

makes it difficult to estimate the extent of the drug's availability. It is possible that 1987's massive seizures involving two diazepam tableting operations in Montreal and St-Jérôme, Quebec had some deterrent effect on manufacturers and distributors of this drug. It is also possible that the seizures simply had the effect of making these individuals attend more closely to the security of their operations.

Diverted Pharmaceuticals

A black market in otherwise legal pharmaceutical drugs continues to exist in Canada. It supplies those drug users who are chronic abusers of pharmaceutical drugs, or who use pharmaceuticals when supplies of more commonly abused drugs like heroin and cocaine are unavailable. This black market has numerous sources of supply, some of the most common of which are theft and other types of diversion from hospital, pharmacy and other licit stocks. Data provided by the Department of Health and Welfare's Bureau of Dangerous Drugs shows that while thefts and other losses from licit stocks continue to be a problem, there has been a 13% decrease in this type of diversion from 1987 to 1988. Break and enter, armed robbery, unexplained loss and loss in transit remained the most common means of diverting pharmaceuticals. Unexplained loss, however, was the only category to increase in 1988. This increase was significant at 71%. The significant decrease in incidents of break and enter and armed robbery is encouraging, for it may indicate a trend towards a decline in violent crime associated with the chemical drug trade.

The traffic in Talwin and Ritalin continued to be a problem in Western Canada, and many traffickers and addicts resorted to double doctoring to obtain their supplies of these drugs. In an effort to combat double doctoring, some provinces have been experimenting with methods of monitoring prescriptions. In 1986, Alberta introduced a triplicate prescription program, and in the program's first year, the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons noted a 52% decrease in the number of prescriptions written for the province's nine most commonly abused drugs. In August, 1988, Saskatchewan introduced its own triplicate prescription program, requiring all doctors in the province to submit copies of narcotic drug prescriptions to both the pharmacist and the Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons. A computer data base is maintained by the College, and before issuing a prescription for a narcotic, a doctor is required to check whether the patient has been issued the same prescription by other doctors. In conjunction with the triplicate prescription program, the College and the Pharmaceutical Association instituted a drug awareness program, in an attempt to reduce demand for drugs of all types. Intelligence indicates that the two programs seem to be having some effect, and double doctoring offences in particular are experiencing a decline. It is possible, however, that the rate of drugstore and hospital break-ins may increase as addicts and traffickers resort to other means to obtain their supplies.

In other developments related to the traffic in Talwin and Ritalin, the govern-

Figure 30 ►

Reported thefts and other losses involving Schedule
G drugs, 1984-1988

Year	Break and Enter	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Unexplained Loss	Diversion	Loss in Transit	Total
1984	287	27	90	10	17	16	447
1985	218	10	73	35	5	9	350
1986	332	5	82	42	9	18	488
1987	258	9	76	38	18	24	423
1988	213	5	49	65	13	21	366

ment of Canada tightened controls over Talwin in January, 1988, by removing it from the Food and Drugs Act and placing it under the Narcotic Control Act. This will ensure that supplies of the drug are more closely monitored, and will allow the courts to impose more severe penalties for possession of and trafficking in the drug than have previously been possible. Intelligence gained from an RCMP investigation in Toronto in 1988 involving Talwin and Ritalin trafficking indicated a group of subjects were visiting various doctors on an individual basis and obtaining prescriptions for Talwin. The subjects would then target different doctors to obtain Ritalin prescriptions. All of the subjects involved were found to have links to Western Canada. It is thus likely that the drugs obtained in Toronto were to be transported to the West and sold, perhaps in provinces adopting triplicate prescription programs.

▶ Anabolic Steroids

It is difficult to pinpoint the main sources of anabolic steroids in Canada, although the United States, France, Italy and West Germany are known to be important source countries. In a January, 1988, seizure in Windsor, Ontario, testosterone, methandrostenolone and boldenone undecyclenate in tablet and liquid forms were found to have originated in Detroit, Michigan. They were being sold by an individual involved in weightlifting to fellow bodybuilders. A seizure in July, 1988, at the Douglas, British Columbia, border crossing included 100,000 milligrams of methandrostenolone found to have been manufactured in Brooklyn, New York, and 20,000 milligrams of deca-durabolin manufactured in New Zealand.

As shown by the seizure in Windsor, a great deal of the distribution of steroids takes place within gymnasia and bodybuilding establishments, with one individual providing a number of close acquaintances with the requisite drugs. For this reason, the network may remain secure and relatively impervious to the intervention of law enforcement. Intelligence indicates that steroids diverted from veterinary stocks may also be illegally prescribed by a small number of physicians sympathetic to the real or imagined needs of body-builders, weightlifters, and athletes. In order to stress the unethical behaviour inherent in such practices, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons approved the following policy statement at its annual meeting in October, 1988:

Prescribing, administering or providing assistance related to the use of substances, including anabolic steroids, for the purpose of enhancing athletic performance, without medical indication and/or for the apparent purpose of assisting an athlete to cheat is unprofessional conduct.

The extent of the underground steroid traffic in Canada is dramatically illustrated by an investigation which terminated in December, 1988. The subject, a resident of Nova Scotia, was distributing steroid price lists, newsletters and various publications promoting the use of steroids in body-building on an international basis. The subject was not an actual supplier of steroids, but served instead as a sort of clearinghouse. taking orders from customers and passing them on to shippers in the United States. The subject had built up a massive business serving some 6,000 customers. He ran the business with the help of a home computer, which he used to maintain the equivalent of hundreds of pages of customer names and addresses, inventories of available drugs, and newsletters. Aside from a "customer fee" of \$20 per order, the subject also required a minimum order of a \$100 worth of drugs, of which he was believed to have received a certain percentage from the supplier. He ran his business under nine different company names, all in the Wolfville-Berwick area of Nova Scotia. He received up to 200 letters a day and mailed out approximately 1,500 letters per week, spending \$28,000 a year in postage alone.

▶ Motorcycle Gangs

Although their involvement in the more lucrative cocaine trade is growing steadily, outlaw motorcycle gangs continue to be implicated in the manufacture and distribution of chemical drugs. In Western Canada, outlaw motorcycle gangs are suspected of involvement in the financing of illicit MDA laboratories. It is also believed that most of the gangs finance themselves chiefly through the diversion of drug profits into legitimate businesses. In Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, outlaw motorcycle gangs are extensively involved in LSD trafficking and have associations with gangs in the West and East. These associations are undoubtedly the means by which the clubs acquire the bulk of their merchandise.

Outlaw motorcycle gangs in Ontario and Quebec continue to be involved in the drug trade, particularly the traffic in chemical drugs. These clubs tend to be well entrenched in their respective areas, with established networks through which they distribute their merchandise. Some Ontario and Quebec motorcycle gangs are involved in the manufacture and distribution of PCP, and intelligence indicates that they are among the chief sources of supply for both the Maritimes and Western Canada. Outlaw motorcycle gangs flourish in Quebec, particularly in the Montreal area, Trois-Rivières, Quebec City and Chicoutimi. These centres are also noted for the presence of illicit chemical drug laboratories, as well as the chemists who staff them.

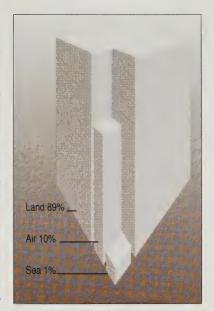
The chemical drug distribution network in Eastern Canada is centred in Halifax. Intelligence indicates that outlaw motorcycle gangs are the primary suppliers of chemical drugs throughout the Maritimes. These gangs maintain strong ties with similar gangs in Quebec, and it is felt that most of the drugs distributed in the Maritimes originate in Quebec.

Distribution

The domestic distribution of chemical drugs is centred in Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal. From these cities, drug supplies make their way to smaller cities like Edmonton, Winnipeg and Halifax, and from there to even the most isolated regions of the country. Aside from the outlaw motorcycle gangs, which play a major role in the distribution of chemical drugs throughout the country, relatively little is known about chemical drug trafficking organizations in Canada. Intelligence indicates that some of the traffic in chemical drugs such as diazepam, psilocybin and anabolic steroids, as well as the diversion of pharmaceuticals from licit sources, is controlled by small, loosely organized trafficking groups relying upon networks of known customers to provide a market.

Importation

Imported chemical drugs like LSD, look-alike/act-alike drugs and, to an increasing extent, anabolic steroids enter Canada chiefly from the United States. Traffickers take advantage of most available forms of transport, and drugs arrive by air, land and sea. Look-alike/act-alike drugs may be purchased through mail-order advertisements in drug user-oriented magazines, and steroids may be obtained the same way, as illustrated by the Wolfville, Nova Scotia steroid investigation. Large quantities of LSD continue to be introduced into the country by outlaw motorcycle gangs. Most of these shipments arrive overland, in both commercial and private vehicles. LSD arriving this way enters the country primarily through border crossings in British Columbia, Southern Ontario and Quebec. Smaller quantities of LSD are carried across the border by individuals and are intended for personal use or for limited distribution to acquaintances. A growing trend is for Canadians to attend rock concerts held in US locations close to the Canadian border. LSD is widely available at many of these concerts, particularly those featuring "heavy metal"-type groups. Indeed, in many cases, concert security is provided by members of outlaw motorcycle gangs. Canadians buy their drugs, listen to the music and then travel back across the border, hoping that the high volume of fellow concert goers will help to deter close scrutiny by customs officials. In 1988, an estimated 89% of chemical drugs entering this country arrived by land, up slightly from 85% in 1987. Another 10% entered by air (including postal deliveries), a drop from 14% in 1987. Sea deliveries remained negligible at only 1% of the overall total.



◆ Figure 31

Movement of chemical drugs into Canada by mode of transportation (estimated percentage shares), 1988



Chapter 6: Cannabis

Cannabis

Abuse and Availability Trends

The cannabis derivatives (marihuana, hashish and liquid hashish) continued to be the most widely abused drugs on the Canadian illicit market in 1988. With the exception of temporary shortages in a few locations, availability was high, with gram to multi-kilogram quantities readily obtainable in all parts of the country. Foreign source countries for marihuana on the Canadian market included Jamaica, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, Thailand and the United States. Intelligence indicates that the African nation of Ghana is emerging as a source country as well. Domestic cultivation continued to flourish, both in indoor hydroponic operations and outdoor sites which are tended during the summer months. Canadian domestic growers are known to experiment with sophisticated horticultural techniques to enhance the potency of their product and, as a result, homegrown varieties are becoming major contenders on the national market. Hashish reached Canada from Lebanon, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Liquid hashish originated primarily from Jamaica, although Canadian drug entrepreneurs are involving themselves to an increasing degree in domestic liquid hashish production. Intelligence also indicates that Colombian cannabis traffickers may be preparing hashish and liquid hashish for export. Overall, hashish was the most sought after cannabis derivative in 1988. Few new

methods of cannabis ingestion surfaced in 1988; the seizure of a marihuana cigarette laced with cocaine in Montreal, however, may be indicative of a new trend among either marihuana or cocaine users.

Seizures

In 1988, the RCMP and Canada Customs seized a total of 33,173 kg 300 of cannabis. While this figure represents a 35% decrease in total seizures from 1987, it is still well in excess of seizures recorded in the three years prior to 1987. Marihuana seizures decreased by 5%, from 26,475 kilograms in 1987 to 25,164 kilograms in 1988. Hashish seizures decreased by 68%, from 23,968 kilograms in 1987 to 7,750 kilograms in 1988, while total liquid hashish seizures dropped from 439 kg 800 in 1987 to 259 kg 300 in 1988, a decrease of 41%.

► Persons Charged and Investigated

The number of persons charged by the RCMP with cannabis-related offences showed an overall decrease of 7%, from 11,141 in 1987 to 10,315 in 1988. The exception was in the area of persons charged with cultivation offences which, at 390, represented an increase of 4% over the 1987 total of 374. The number of persons charged with cultivation offences has shown an upward trend since 1985, pointing to the growing importance of domestically cultivated cannabis to the Canadian illicit drug market. The Violator Classification System, meanwhile, showed that a

Figure 32 🕨

Amount of cannabis seized in Canada, 1984-1988 – Weights in kilograms*

Drug Type	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Marihuana	3,844	3,765	8,314	26,475	25,164
Hashish	2,379	18,973	17,837	23,968	7,750
Liquid Hashish	207.5	201.7	99.7	439.8	259.3
Total	6,430.5	22,939.7	26,250.7	50,882.8	33,173.3

^{*} Includes cannabis derivatives seized by the RCMP and Canada Customs.

Charge	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Possession	10,354	9,774	8,020	7,934	7,200
Trafficking**	2,014	2,433	2,191	2,565	2,559
Importation	271	278	154	268	166
Cultivation	192	177	242	374	390
Total	12,831	12,662	10,607	11,141	10,315

Persons charged by the RCMP only.

** Includes Possession for the Purpose of Trafficking offences.

total of 3,422 persons were investigated by the RCMP for offences related to cannabis trafficking in 1988.

▶ Domestic Production

As the increased number of persons charged for cultivation-related offences suggests, the availability of domestically produced marihuana is increasing in Canada. All RCMP Drug Intelligence Coordinators noted seizures of this type of marihuana in 1988, both from outdoor cultivation sites and indoor hydroponic installations. Hydroponic technology allows marihuana cultivators to overcome the limitations imposed by the Canadian climate. Because the environment can be controlled, cultivators are able to produce large, multiple crops of exotic cannabis strains. In

some areas, consumers are choosing domestic over imported varieties of marihuana, as the THC (tetrahydrocannabinol the "active" ingredient in cannabis) levels of the homegrown product are reputedly higher and its price considerably lower. As Canadian growers continue to develop their horticultural expertise, it is likely this trend will continue, and the abuse and availability of domestically produced marihuana will increase accordingly. If growers and traffickers (who in many cases may be one and the same person) can continue to increase the THC levels of their product and keep prices down, domestic marihuana may largely supplant the exotic, imported varieties in popularity and availability.

Related to domestic marihuana cultivation is the trend towards manufacture of

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Traffic in Marihuana – 1,000 kg or more Hashish – 500 kg or more Liquid Hashish – 50 kg or more	107	147	135	122	158
Traffic in Marihuana – 500 kg to 1,000 kg Hashish – 250 kg to 500 kg Liquid Hashish – 25 kg to 50 kg	35	80	47	41	34
Traffic in Marihuana – 100 kg to 500 kg Hashish – 50 kg to 250 kg Liquid Hashish – 5 kg to 25 kg	113	121	72	117	117
Traffic in Marihuana – 50 kg to 100 kg Hashish – 25 kg to 50 kg Liquid Hashish – 2.5 kg to 5 kg	161	167	92	111	165
Traffic in Marihuana – 10 kg to 50 kg Hashish – 1 kg to 25 kg Liquid Hashish – 0.5 kg to 2.5 kg	195	283	308	288	470
Traffic in Marihuana – Less than 10 kg Hashish – Less than 1 kg Liquid Hashish – Less than 0.5 kg	194	267	279	406	2,478
Total	805	1,065	933	1,085	3,422

^{*} The Violator Classification System (VCS) was revised in 1988, from a manual compilation system to a computerized data format. This new reporting procedure is believed to reflect a more accurate picture of the number and categorization of drug traffickers investigated by the RCMP.

◆ Figure 33

Number of persons charged with cannabisrelated offences, 1984-1988*

◆ Figure 34

Number and categorization of cannabis traffickers investigated by the RCMP, 1984-1988*

other cannabis-related products, specifically liquid hashish. Small-scale liquid hashish laboratories have been dismantled in previous years. In 1988, seven operations of this type were dismantled in numerous locations in Western Canada. Most of these operations were "stove-top" affairs involving cauldrons and, in one case, a deep fryer. Those in Alberta and Saskatchewan, however, involved relatively sophisticated chemical technology. Liquid hashish is immensely popular and always in demand in Canada, unlike the United States, where its use is not widespread. If the trend towards domestic manufacture of this substance continues, perhaps coupled with the trend towards domestic marihuana production, availability and abuse of domestically produced liquid hashish may increase over the long term. If the quality of this hashish is sufficiently high, and its price sufficiently low, it may draw consumers away from the more exotic Jamaican imports. The same is true of hashish, which can be manufactured in large quantities by means of rudimentary technology. With a simple sifter (to extract resin from marihuana leaves and buds) and a hand press (to compress the resin into balls or slabs), an individual may transform either imported or homegrown marihuana into hashish, which offers a much higher rate of return. Here again, greater availability of a domestic product could cut into the importation of hashish from abroad, particularly if the quality of the domestic product could be guaranteed.

▶ Prices

Cannabis prices in Canada remained relatively stable throughout 1988. Colombian marihuana was available in all parts of the country for \$675 to \$2,200 per pound, and \$65 to \$150 per ounce depending on quality and availability. Mexican Red Hair marihuana could be obtained for \$1,750 to \$2,300 per pound, and \$200 to \$250 per ounce. Thai sticks – Southeast

Asian marihuana wrapped around short bamboo sticks – averaged \$2,500 a pound and \$25 to \$40 a unit in British Columbia. Domestic marihuana averaged \$300 to \$1,000 per pound, and \$25 to \$100 per ounce, depending on quality and availability. Even at its top-end price, domestic marihuana is less costly than any of its imported competitors. If Canadian growers can keep the quality high enough to satisfy users, they may succeed in capturing a larger share of the domestic market.

Hashish and liquid hashish prices also remained stable throughout 1988. Hashish was available at a cost of \$1,600 to \$4,000 per pound, \$150 to \$360 per ounce, and \$10 to \$30 per gram. Liquid hashish averaged \$3,250 to \$6,500 per pound, \$250 to \$500 per ounce, and \$15 to \$50 per gram. It should be noted that prices for the various cannabis derivatives depend to a large extent on available supplies. As might be expected, prices tend to be lower in major population centres, especially those which serve as ports of entry for drugs arriving on the Canadian market. Thus, an ounce of Jamaican marihuana which sells for \$35 to \$40 in Montreal may sell for \$150 in the Maritimes. A gram of hashish may sell for as much as \$30 in the Prairies, yet be available for as little as \$15 on the streets of Toronto. Prices are extremely inflated in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, where transportation costs are high. Domestic marihuana may sell for as much as \$2,300 a pound, while a gram of liquid hashish may cost \$60.

▶ Trends in Use

Perhaps as a result of the commonly held misconception that cannabis is a relatively harmless, rather benign drug, its abuse in Canada is widespread. It is often encountered in social situations and may even be consumed openly in public. For this reason, there is no one identifiable cannabis user group. Although there is a trend towards cannabis use among young adult males, it is also popular among teenagers and young women, and, in some cases, use among pre-teenage children has been documented. It is also used by individuals whose age puts them beyond the usual drug user age profile. Some of these individuals may have discovered cannabis in its first surge of popularity during the 1950s and 1960s and simply continued to use it on a recreational basis.

In most parts of the country, hashish is the most popular cannabis derivative, with black Southwest Asian hashish being more popular than blond hashish from the Middle East. Liquid hashish is also favoured, and in some locations, such as Northern Ontario, it is more popular than hashish. The preference for hashish in both its solid and liquid forms may be attributed to the fact that it is generally more potent than marihuana and that it is much less bulky, making it easier to conceal and transport. Marihuana, while its use is widespread, is somewhat less popular than hashish, although habitual hashish users will turn to it as an alternative when hashish is scarce. In some parts of the country where outdoor cultivation is common, an upturn in marihuana use is noted in the autumn when users partake of the relatively inexpensive and readily available local product.

Consumption

Although cannabis derivatives are almost invariably smoked, users have devised numerous methods for doing so. The most popular method of smoking marihuana is to roll it in a cigarette, either mixed with tobacco or on its own. Some users may roll it in the giant, cigar-sized "spliff" common in the Caribbean, using either specially prepared cigarette paper, newspaper or even a dried section of banana leaf. Marihuana may also be smoked in a pipe, and some users may employ either the traditional Indian

"chillum" or Middle Eastern "hookah" for this purpose. Hashish is also smoked in a pipe, or it may be crumbled into tiny pieces and rolled into a tobacco or marihuana cigarette. Some users may also press a chunk of hashish between two red-hot knives and inhale the resulting smoke. Liquid hashish may be smeared on a cigarette paper used for rolling a tobacco or marihuana cigarette, or a marihuana cigarette may simply be "dipped" in order to augment its potency. In 1988, the subject of a police search was found to be in possession of a piece of coal. The subject was ingesting liquid hashish by heating the coal until it glowed, then applying liquid hashish and inhaling the smoke. It is not known whether this represents a new trend in cannabis consumption or whether it is simply the subject's personal preference. Marihuana and hashish may also be eaten, or employed as ingredients in recipes.

Developments in Source Countries

▶ The Americas

Jamaica

Cannabis was first introduced to Jamaica in the 1830s by East Indian labourers who arrived in the wake of the abolition of slavery in the British Empire. Its use was taken up by the Afro-Jamaican segment of the population, and it remains widespread among the Jamaican working class. Consumption led to cultivation on a massive scale, and Jamaica is now one of the main marihuana producing countries in the Western Hemisphere. Both marihuana and liquid hashish are produced in large quantities and shipped throughout North America, although intelligence indicates that the bulk of Jamaica's liquid hashish trade is with Canada.

Jamaica's climate is such that cannabis may be cultivated successfully virtually anywhere. The north central and south central regions, particularly the parishes of Westmoreland, St. Ann, St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, Manchester, and Hanover, are where most of the large-scale cultivation is carried out. These areas are mountainous and relatively secluded, with ideal soil and climatic conditions. Two crops a year can be harvested.

In 1987, it was estimated that just over 4,000 hectares were under cannabis cultivation in Jamaica. Of this total, up to 2,660 hectares were eradicated. Although Hurricane Gilbert made an accurate crop survey impossible, a minimum of 2,800 hectares were estimated to be under cultivation in 1988. It was further estimated that approximately 1,200 hectares were eradicated in 1988. This decrease in eradication was ascribed to the fact that the US-sponsored "Buccaneer" eradication program was not operating in 1988, and to the success of the previous year's eradication effort.

The successful eradication programs of 1986 and 1987 have driven cannabis growers deeper into the central highlands of Jamaica. Two-to-20-hectare "plantations" have become relatively rare, and plots of half a hectare or less planted in ravines and deep mountain valleys are now the rule. These areas are inaccessible to enforcement authorities by road or on foot, and eradication teams are obliged to reach them by helicopter. This has made eradication an arduous and costly undertaking. The practice of drying the crop in small huts adjacent to the cultivation site is also disappearing, as farmers avoid surveillance by transferring small amounts to a number of different locations for drying and packaging. Another way to avoid surveillance is to harvest the crop before it reaches maturity. Since liquid hashish can be manufactured from unripe marihuana, the success of Jamaica's eradication efforts may result in an increase in liquid hashish production and exports. As this substance is particularly favoured by Canadian users, this will have a direct impact on Canada.

Jamaica is an economically poor country, and the pattern of rural poverty tends to coincide with that of cannabis cultivation. To a small farmer, the profit to be gained from cultivating a few hectares of cannabis is attractive, and the "Ganja Barons" are eager to exploit this. The cannabis trade is also a significant contributor to the acquisition of hard currency — estimates on the dollar value of the drug trade to Jamaica run as high as US \$1 billion per year.

Some sources have reported that Hurricane Gilbert devastated the marihuana crop. Individuals involved in eradication programs, however, maintain it was relatively untouched. This was probably the result of the tendency to cultivate in small allotments. The banana crop, by contrast, was completely destroyed. Such indicators of the damage done to Jamaican agricultural production by the hurricane make it likely that cannabis cultivation will grow even more important to the rural economy and more cannabis products will be available for export in the years to come.

► Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago is one of the major marihuana producing nations in the Caribbean. Although there are no firm estimates of the actual number of hectares under cultivation, a recent eradication program on the island of Trinidad revealed that more than one third of the island is overgrown with marihuana. A great deal of this marihuana is cultivated manually in small plots in forested east central Trinidad, and yields are estimated to be in excess of 1,000 kilograms per hectare.

The government of Trinidad and Tobago recognizes the threat posed to their society by the drug trade, and has made efforts to formulate a national anti-drug strategy. This includes a joint police/defence force marihuana eradication unit. In April, 1988, the unit destroyed marihua-

na valued at approximately US \$460 million growing in remote parts of the country. A Drug Task Force has been formed, with participation from the defence force, the police, customs, immigration and inland revenue. Efforts have also been made to establish a drug detector dog program.

▶ Mexico

Mexico is a major supplier of marihuana to both Canada and the United States. In 1988, US authorities seized approximately 215 tons of Mexican marihuana along their southwest border alone. This represents a 32% increase over the 1987 figure of approximately 163 tons. Although there have been no major cases involving the importation of Mexican marihuana into Canada since 1987, the possibility of multi-ton shipments should not be discounted.

Marihuana is a major cash crop for the poor farmers, or *campesinos* of rural Mexico. Although cannabis can be grown virtually anywhere in Mexico, major producing areas are concentrated in the western states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Guerrero, Sinaloa, Zacatecas, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi and Michoacan. Recent intelligence reports indicate that cultivation has also been confirmed in Veracruz, on the Gulf of Mexico. It is estimated that net cannabis production in Mexico for 1988 totaled 5,600 tons.

Mexican growers generally harvest two crops a year. The first is planted with the advent of the rainy season in late spring and is harvested in the fall. The second planting, referred to as *la seca* or the dry one, occurs during the winter and is harvested in late spring or early summer. *La seca* is considered to produce an inferior grade of marihuana.

Mexico has an ongoing eradication program which is carried out by both police and military units. Mexican eradication efforts are directed at both the cannabis and the opium crops, and the Office of the Attorney General reported destroying almost 4,000 hectares of marihuana in 1988, while the army reported that it manually eradicated almost 8,800 hectares. The Attorney General's office also reported seizing 278 tons of dried marihuana. The eradication campaign is complicated by the intercropping of cannabis with legitimate crops, making it difficult to find and even more difficult to destroy without damaging crucial subsistence crops.

In Mexico, as in other countries, the incentive to grow cannabis and to traffic in drugs is essentially an economic one. Mexico has been particularly hard hit by a series of fiscal ills after coming out of a decade of growth in the 1970s. Inflation in 1988 averaged 52%, while unemployment

Drug Type and Percentage Share					
Country	Marihuana	Hashish	Liquid Hashish		
Canada	20%	-	10%		
Colombia	15%	5%	_		
Jamaica	20%	-	90%		
Lebanon	-	40%	-		
Mexico	15%	-	_		
Pakistan/India/Southwest Asia	_	55%	_		
Thailand/Southeast					
Asia	20%	_	-		
Trinidad and Tobago	5%	-	_		
United States	5%	_	_		
Total	100%	100%	100%		

◆ Figure 35

Estimated percentage shares of cannabis derivatives on the Canadian market from principal sources, 1988 was in the 15% to 20% range. For the rural poor, the financial potential of cannabis cultivation is far superior to that of legal crops. This is coupled with the fact that drug traffickers provide peasants with free seeds and credit, and pay full value for the crop as soon as it is harvested.

Although Mexican statutes against drug trafficking are fairly comprehensive, they are difficult to enforce. The various Mexican enforcement agencies suffer from severe resource problems. At the same time, the drug traffickers have become bolder. Although there is no intelligence indicating links between the Mexican drug trade and terrorism, violent confrontations between police and traffickers do occur. There have been armed reprisals against anti-drug personnel, and eradication aircraft have been fired upon. Four separate seizures of large weapons shipments, apparently bound for Colombia, occurred in 1988.

▶ Colombia

Primarily known for its pivotal role in the international cocaine trade, Colombia is also an important producer and exporter of cannabis. Although foreign competition and expanding US internal production has depressed the market somewhat, Colombia still supplies some 20% of the world's cannabis market.

Traditionally, Colombian cannabis cultivation has taken place in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the Serrania de Perija mountains in the northern part of the country. An aggressive glyphosate spray program however, has reduced cultivation in these areas by up to 90%. This has resulted in a shift to what were once considered secondary growing areas and, in 1988, most Colombian marihuana was cultivated in the departments of Cauca and Bolivar. There are indications that cannabis is also being cultivated in Valle, Narino and Santander.

Aerial spraying of herbicide in major cultivation areas has been quite successful

in Colombia, and intelligence indicates that it has proven an effective deterrent against continued cultivation. National police personnel sprayed a total of 4,152 hectares in 1988, and by the end of the year, had started to move into the newly established growing areas as well. In the department of Cauca, extensive intercropping of cannabis with more traditional crops made aerial spraying impossible; nevertheless, some 860 hectares were eradicated by hand, and 215 tons of bulk marihuana were seized by the National Police.

It is estimated that after eradication there were approximately 5,400 hectares of cannabis remaining under cultivation in Colombia, representing a potential yield of almost 8,000 tons. Colombian officials have reported, however, that double-cropping is occurring in some regions, which could potentially double the marihuana yield. In Cauca, one of the newly established cultivation areas, a hybrid form of marihuana is being grown with the capability of producing 3.5 tons per hectare, as opposed to the 1.1 tons yielded by common varieties. There are also indications that marihuana grown on the Venezuelan side of the Perija Mountains is being transported into Colombia for processing and transshipment.

Although the traditional Colombian cannabis product is dried marihuana leaf, traffickers have now begun converting cannabis into hashish and liquid hashish. As hashish commands a higher price on the world market, it is by far more lucrative than marihuana. It is also highly compact in comparison to high bulk marihuana, and lends itself more readily to concealment and shipment in large quantities. Police and army personnel succeeded in seizing 1,842 kilograms of hashish and hashish oil in 1988. Another cannabis product which is gaining popularity among Colombian users is the so-called Bebida de Angel or Angel's Drink. This is obtained by steeping a highly

Source Area					
Level and Weight	Colombia	Jamaica	Thailand	United States	Mexico
Source 1 pound	\$115-\$135	\$100	\$25-\$70	Sinsemilla \$350-\$1,800	\$60-\$120
Trafficker (Canada) 1 pound	\$675-\$2,200	\$400-\$1,850	\$2,500	Sinsemilla \$2,200-\$3,300	\$1,750-\$2,300
Street (Canada) 1 ounce/unit	\$65-\$225	\$35-\$160	\$25-\$40 per stick	Sinsemilla \$210-\$300	\$200-\$250

concentrated marihuana alkaloid in wine. One jigger of the concoction is reported to have the same effect as smoking a marihuana cigarette. Although there have been no seizures of *Bebida de Angel* reported outside Colombia, it has enormous potential as contraband.

The Colombian cannabis trade is controlled by several small cartels located primarily in the Caribbean cities of Barranquilla and Santa Marta. The Medellin and Cali cartels, known for their control of the cocaine trade, have no control and little involvement in the cannabis trade. There is, however, evidence of mutually supportive arrangements between the cocaine and cannabis cartels, particularly respecting non-intrusion into each others' business.

Enforcement of Colombian drug laws is difficult, since so much of the activity connected with the drug trade takes place in remote regions, or in areas which are under the control of various guerrilla factions. So too, death threats and assassinations have resulted in a certain amount of demoralization among the judiciary. After the particularly flagrant assassination of Colombia's Attorney General and the attempted kidnapping of the mayor of Bogota in early 1988, however, the government intensified its anti-drug offensive. Nearly 5,000 people were detained on drug trafficking charges, and some 840 tons of marihuana were seized.

Intelligence indicates that some of the left-wing guerrilla factions operating in

Colombia may be involved with the cannabis trade. According to some reports, the Movimento 19 de Abril (M-19) and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias (FARC) have allied themselves with cannabis growers in the northern portion of the department of Cauca. This would seem to be borne out by the discovery, in October, 1988, of almost 1.5 tons of hashish at a FARC encampment. Reportedly, the guerrilla groups provide security and act as intermediaries.

The illicit drug trade has enormous impact on the Colombian economy. Until a way can be found to break the power of the drug traffickers, it is unlikely that any real improvement will occur in the Colombian situation.

United States

Marihuana can be grown virtually anywhere in the United States. One crop a year is the norm for most growing areas, although the increasingly sophisticated use of hydroponics and other indoor growing techniques has meant that even Alaskan growers can produce year-round crops.

It is estimated that 4,350 to 4,850 tons of marihuana were harvested in the United States in 1988. This is approximately 25% of the marihuana available for use over the same period. In many parts of the country, domestic marihuana is preferred to imported varieties from Colombia and Thailand, and is considered far superior to the commercial grade product from Mexico. Cannabis cultivation in the United States is

◀ Figure 36

Representative prices for marihuana at successive stages of trafficking, 1988

a growth industry, and techniques of producing a product with a higher THC content are continually being developed. Sinsemilla, which is now produced in most states and is much sought after by "connoisseurs", is known to have a THC content as high as 16% to 20%. Samples of commercial grade marihuana averaged a THC content of 3.6%. As more potent strains are developed, growers will be able to increase their profit margin to a significant degree. Stepped up eradication and enforcement, drought, theft and the prospect of multiple crops have created a surge in indoor cultivation in the United States. Many of these greenhouse operations are highly sophisticated and utilize advanced horticultural techniques such as cloning and hydroponics.

The cannabis eradication and suppression program in the United States is coordinated by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and is carried out by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. The DEA contributes funding, guidance, training, equipment, support, and investigative resources. In 1988, 47 states sharing a budget of US \$3.8 million participated in the program, termed "Operation Stop Crop". In all, over 5.3 million cannabis plants were destroyed. Hawaii, California, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri accounted for 66% of the total number of plants destroyed. A total of 1,240 indoor growing operations were also seized, up from 649 in 1987. More than 50% of these were located in the Pacific coast states of California, Oregon, and Washington, and a further 10% were located in Kentucky. Further results of "Operation Stop Crop" included 6,042 arrests, the seizure of 2,034 weapons, and the confiscation of almost US \$10 million in assets.

Although a number of states have adopted a relatively tolerant attitude towards cannabis in the past, this attitude is beginning to change. The "zero tolerance"

policy pursued by the Reagan administration targeted the cannabis trade, and the presence of even trace amounts of cannabis was grounds for seizure of aircraft, boats and motor vehicles. In 1988, Congress passed the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, which includes provisions for mandatory federal prison sentences for individuals convicted of cultivating marihuana. Cultivation of 100 or more plants will earn a mandatory five-year sentence, while 1,000 or more will result in a mandatory 10-year sentence. It is believed that the provisions for marihuana offences in the new bill will have a significant deterrent effect on the cultivation of cannabis in the United States.

▶ Canada

Canada's climate and geography preclude outdoor cannabis cultivation on the scale of tropical countries or the more temperate regions of the United States. Nevertheless, it is a producer of cannabis, and advances in cultivation techniques, particularly hydroponics, have contributed to a steady growth in local cultivation. Although there is no intelligence to suggest that Canada is an exporter of domestically produced cannabis, the domestic product is considered to be at least as desirable as some of the more exotic imported varieties.

A relatively mild climate has made British Columbia a major cannabis cultivating region. Major outdoor growing operations were uncovered on Vancouver Island and in the Interior. Outdoor cultivators in British Columbia tend to favour the use of Crown land located in remote areas, making detection and eradication difficult. Hydroponic cultivation is experiencing a boom in British Columbia, and individual operations are often highly sophisticated, employing thousands of dollars' worth of specialized equipment.

Hydroponic and homegrown cultivation operations were also dismantled in the Prairie provinces and the Yukon in 1988. Again, the trend towards local cultivation is on the rise, and, in some cases, the domestic product may be supplanting exotic imported varieties. Recent investigations in Manitoba suggest that these exotic varieties may, in fact, be cultivated locally.

Homegrown marihuana is also popular in Ontario, and in the southern part of the province a relatively long growing season makes at least one crop a year possible. In 1988, one major cannabis growing operation seized in Ontario accounted for approximately 66% of all the cannabis seized in that province. Carried out in the southwestern part of the province, the seizure netted 890 kilograms. Few hydroponic operations were uncovered in Ontario in 1988, suggesting that hydroponic techniques are not yet as popular as they are in the western parts of the country.

A large cultivation site yielding approximately 7,000 plants was discovered in Quebec in 1988. Also in 1988, near St-Benoît-sur-le-lac, Quebec, approximately 1,650 kilograms of marihuana were located, apparently growing wild. The size of

these seizures indicates that the market for domestically cultivated marihuana in Quebec continues to be substantial. In an interesting development, the RCMP Drug Section at St-Jérôme, Quebec dismantled a hashish processing operation in Terrebonne in early 1988. The seizure netted a full array of processing, packaging and storage equipment, and it is estimated that approximately 150 kilograms of hashish were prepared for the illicit market from this processing operation. This seizure may signal the beginning of a trend in domestic cannabis production, with domestically produced hashish beginning to compete with Middle Eastern and Southwest Asian varieties.

Although cannabis cultivation is carried out in varying degrees throughout the Maritimes, production is centred in the Annapolis Valley region of Nova Scotia. Much of marihuana's popularity in Atlantic Canada has been lost to hashish, but this has had little effect on the homegrown crop, which continues to find favour for its low price and reputed high quality. Most of the

Year	Location of Laboratory
1984	Nanaimo, British Columbia Aylmer, Quebec
1985	Lac Argenté, Quebec Courtenay, British Columbia Fort Saint John, British Columbia Fairmont, British Columbia Penticton, British Columbia
1986	Cornwall, Ontario Bristol, Quebec Powassan, Ontario London, Ontario London, Ontario
1987	Winnipegosis, Manitoba Montreal, Quebec London, Ontario Chilliwack, British Columbia
1988	Lone Rock, Saskatchewan Terrebonne, Quebec Prince George, British Columbia Lethbridge, Alberta Water Valley, Alberta Prince George, British Columbia Prince George, British Columbia

^{*} Clandestine laboratories seized by the RCMP only.

Note: Includes both liquid hashish and marihuana oil laboratories seized.

◆ Figure 37

Domestic clandestine liquid hashish laboratory seizures, 1984-1988* cultivation in the Annapolis Valley is outdoors, although intelligence indicates that some growers may be experimenting with hydroponics. Many of the growers in this area are well-versed in horticultural techniques, and are capable of producing marihuana with a high THC content which is comparable to imported varieties. In the course of a 1988 aerial surveillance campaign using helicopters, the RCMP seized approximately 1,750 plants from various cultivation sites in the Annapolis Valley. Aside from identifying major cultivation areas, the campaign prompted growers to harvest their crops earlier than usual in order to avoid detection. This resulted in a poorer quality product and a depressed year for growers. Continued helicopter campaigns of this type could significantly reduce cannabis cultivation in the Annapolis Valley. At the same time, however, they may serve to force cultivation

Intelligence does not indicate any major organized crime involvement in the Canadian domestic cannabis trade, except for some trafficking by a number of outlaw motorcycle gangs. Although the motorcycle gangs are more commonly involved in the cocaine and chemical drug trades, their reputation for violence makes any gang involvement in the domestic cannabis trade a worrisome development.

► Thailand/Southeast Asia

Thai marihuana is renowned for its potency and is a much sought after commodity on the world drug market. It is relatively inexpensive by international standards, wholesaling in Thailand at approximately \$25 to \$70 per kilogram, a price that continues to drop in proportion to size of shipment. Although cannabis can be grown anywhere in Thailand with an adequate water supply, the main area under cultivation is in the northeastern part of the country. It is planted in late fall, at the end of the

monsoon season, and harvested during the winter months. Usually, a second crop is planted almost immediately, and harvested in April. Some cultivation also takes place on the lower reaches of the Mekong River, where whole plantations are reportedly concealed on floating rafts in the maze of waterways and wetlands that make up the Mekong delta. Unlike opium poppy cultivation, which is an integral part of the culture and economy of the Thai hilltribes, the large-scale cultivation of cannabis is a relatively new phenomenon in Thailand. It is grown largely by poor and uneducated rural people for whom the drug trade can mean the difference between bare subsistence and a relatively comfortable life.

Although the Thai government pursues a policy of eradication, detection of cannabis cultivation can be difficult. Plants are often interspersed with other crops or planted along river banks and the margins of swamps, rendering them invisible even to trained eyes. As well, Thailand experiences a fierce monsoon season, and widespread flooding can make travel to the cultivation areas impossible. Notwithstanding these difficulties, some 200 hectares of marihuana were eradicated in 1988. Although this is up from the 1987 figure of 165 hectares, it is still down considerably from the 391 hectares eradicated in 1986. It is speculated that this reduction may reflect migration of cannabis production to neighbouring countries such as Laos and Myanmar. Unlike opium producers, who are provided with redevelopment assistance when their crops are destroyed, cannabis producers receive no such assistance.

One very large obstacle to the control of the cannabis trade in Thailand is the country's attractiveness as a tourist destination. In 1988, Thailand experienced a major boom in its tourist trade when over 4.5 million visitors passed through the country. While the large majority of these tourists are perfectly legitimate, a percentage are

lured to Thailand by the promise of inexpensive drug supplies. Demand for these commodities creates its own supply, and the resulting criminal activity make it difficult for the government to deploy its already stretched resources to combat the problem.

Although cannabis can be grown virtually anywhere in Laos, most of the production takes place in the southern part of the country along the banks of the Mekong River. No estimates, either official or unofficial, exist for the extent of Laotian cannabis production, but outside observers and the Laotian government agree that it is extensive. There are no eradication programs operating in Laos, and none seem to be planned for the near future. In fact, the cannabis problem in Laos is in part the result of Thailand's successful attempts at eradication and suppression of its own cannabis trade. After being shut down in their own country, wealthy Thai traffickers simply cross the Mekong and set up again in virgin territory which has the advantage of being considerably more isolated than the Thai growing areas, with poor to nonexistent roads and communications.

The Philippines

Cannabis cultivation in the Philippines is on the rise and it is likely that large quantities of marihuana will be shipped from Philippine ports in the near future. As in most Asian countries, cannabis can be grown anywhere in the Philippines, although the most intense cultivation takes place in the Visayas, where isolated inlets and beaches are ideal for the loading and transshipment of large quantities of drugs. Large-scale cultivation is also taking place in the mountains of northern Luzon, where the impoverished and isolated hilltribe people are shifting from rice and vegetable crops to marihuana. Although cannabis production has so far had a minimal effect on the Philippine economy, this is a potentially worrisome trend.

The government of the Philippines emphasizes the importance of drug enforcement, and both the army and the police follow a policy of interdiction and eradication. In 1988, it was reported that approximately 1.3 tons of marihuana were seized in the Philippines. Security forces also reported that a total of 10.5 million plants and seedlings had been destroyed in eradication programs.

▶ India

Although there are no official estimates of its true extent, a large portion of the cannabis cultivation in India takes place in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Manipur and Andra Pradesh, where an ideal tropical climate means that cannabis plants require little in the way of fertilizer or pesticides. The monsoon of 1988 resulted in a bountiful cannabis crop, particularly in the Warangal area of the state of Andra Pradesh, where thousands of hectares were reported to be under cultivation. In Kerala, the city of Cochin is said to be the capital of southern India's cannabis trade. The fact that Cochin is on the ocean and the entire coastal area of Kerala is a major tourist area means that there are numerous opportunities for cannabis dealers to recruit couriers and establish international outlets.

In northern India, the region around the city of Srinigar in Kashmir has been well known for illicit cannabis cultivation and reports indicate that up to 1,600 hectares were under cultivation for the production of hashish in 1988.

India is located in the middle of a major cannabis producing region, and this was reflected in the proportion of total seizures which originated from outside its borders. In 1988, more than 42 tons of marihuana and 17 tons of hashish were seized nationwide. Of this total, approximately 18.5 tons or 44% of the marihuana seized originated in Nepal, while 14.5 tons or 84% of the hashish seized originated in the

Golden Crescent. Most of the Nepalese cannabis was seized in the India/Nepal border states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

Cannabis eradication efforts in 1988 were concentrated in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Manipur. Operations were conducted across a total area of 480 hectares with a potential yield of 2,100 tons. Eradication in India is complicated by the fact that cultivators shrewdly intercrop cannabis with indigenous cash crops. In the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, where cannabis cultivation takes place in the semimountainous regions of Kottayam and Kodaikanal, eradication is further complicated by the fact that eradication teams are obliged to climb higher than 2,000 metres or descend more than 300 metres into mountain valleys simply in order to reach the cultivation areas. Without helicopters, and with a shortage of personnel, eradication in these circumstances becomes a daunting, if not impossible, task.

▶ Nepal

The use of cannabis and its derivatives is widely accepted in Nepalese society. It is freely available in most parts of the country, although legislation enacted in 1987 may have exerted some controls over the notorious "hashish stores" of Kathmandu. For these reasons, there are no firm estimates of the magnitude of cannabis production in Nepal. It grows wild in virtually every part of the country, and the main centres of cultivation are located chiefly in the so-called

western hills area, and also in the eastern Terai along the Indian border. Harvested marihuana is also processed into hashish and liquid hashish in these areas, although a certain amount is shipped to India for processing.

A cannabis eradication program has recently been introduced. At this point, no statistics as to the success or failure of this program are available. Nepalese officials seized a total of approximately 5.5 tons of marihuana in 1988, down from more than 61 tons in 1987. Also, 178 kilograms of hashish were seized, compared with the 260 kilograms seized in 1987.

As India steps up its eradication programs, Nepalese cannabis becomes an ever more desirable commodity, with an attendant increase in cultivation and cross-border smuggling. Faced with such a powerful economic incentive, it is unlikely that the Nepalese small grower will desist, making it even more difficult for Nepalese eradication programs to succeed.

► Pakistan/ Southwest Asia

There are no figures indicating the extent of cannabis cultivation in Pakistan. It is known to grow wild throughout the country, and it is systematically cultivated in the north, particularly in Chitral close to the Afghan border. The Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB) estimates domestic demand for hashish alone to be in the 800 ton range. Pakistan is a major cannabis producing country. Recent reports in the local

Figure 38 • Representative prices for hashish at successive stages of trafficking,

1988

	Source Area			
Level and Weight	Lebanon	Pakistan/India		
Source-1 pound	\$100-\$250	\$50-\$195		
Trafficker (Canada) 1 pound	\$1,600-\$4,000	\$1,600-\$4,000		
Street (Canada) 1 ounce 1 gram	\$150-\$360 \$10-\$30	\$150-\$360 \$10-\$30		

Note: Prices for hashish in Canada at each level of the distribution system do not fluctuate greatly regardless of country of origin.

press have labeled Pakistan, specifically the city of Karachi, the "Cannabis Capital of the World". This would seem to be borne out by recent seizure statistics: in 1988, Pakistani authorities seized almost 130 tons of hashish, and more than a ton of marihuana.

Another serious problem is that most of the organized cultivation of cannabis is carried out by the fiercely independent tribesmen of the far Northwest. The Pakistani government, like the British and Mogul rulers of the past, knows these tribal groups exist beyond any essential government control, and that they tend to view any intrusion or interference as serious threats to their independence. Involvement in arms smuggling throughout the Afghan War has provided these tribal people with a fearsome arsenal of modern weapons, including rocket launchers and anti-aircraft guns. They would not hesitate to shoot down eradication aircraft, and are believed capable of challenging any police or military units that might threaten their sovereignty with anti-drug operations.

One of the side-effects of the decade of civil disorder in Afghanistan has been a shortage of reliable data related to the production of hashish. This has been exacerbated by the closure of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) office in Kabul in 1986. The cultivation and use of hashish is traditional in Afghani culture, however, and cannabis grows in most arable regions of the country.

Reports in the local media have implied that production and trafficking of illicit drugs increased in 1988. The civil disorder and the accompanying Soviet efforts at pacification of the Mujahideen resistance have had a profound effect on traditional rural agriculture in Afghanistan. Orchards and vineyards have been defoliated, irrigation systems have been bombed into rubble, and masses of people have been displaced. With no other recourse, and with no rehabilitation or redevelopment programs in the foreseeable future, hashish

cultivation and trafficking may become nothing less than imperatives for survival.

The withdrawal of the Soviet occupation force from Afghanistan in early 1989 will likely have a mixed effect on hashish production. As reports in the international press indicated, cannabis use among Soviet troops was widespread, and their removal will represent the collapse of a significant, ready-made market. On the other hand, the civil strife in Afghanistan shows no signs of ending, and may serve as a stimulus to production and incentive to market the product abroad.

Although there is little reliable data available on the extent of cannabis cultivation or trafficking in Iran, it is apparent that the country has a massive drug problem. Enormous quantities of drugs have been seized, hundreds of persons have been arrested, and as many as 200 people are reported to have been executed for drug offences in 1988 alone.

In December, 1987, the Iranian Cabinet endorsed a new law prescribing the death penalty for all persons found guilty of buying, selling, or distributing more than five kilograms of hashish. When the law came into effect in January, 1989, enforcement agencies launched a nationwide sweep which allegedly netted hundreds of drug traffickers. Again however, with the dearth of hard information relating to Iran, it is difficult to predict the long term effectiveness of these measures.

Lebanon

Lebanon is one of the world's largest producers of cannabis, most of which is converted into hashish before being exported to Europe and North America. Although official figures are unavailable, approximately 6,500 hectares of cannabis were estimated to be under production throughout Lebanon in 1988, with a potential yield of up to 48,600 tons. This amount, in turn, was estimated to produce as much as 700

tons of refined hashish. Virtually all the cannabis cultivation and hashish production in Lebanon takes place in the Bekaa Valley. This area contains most of Lebanon's prime agricultural land, and cannabis plots are interspersed with fruits, grains, vegetables, olives and tobacco.

The major factor in any consideration of the Lebanese cannabis trade is the anarchy and sectarian warfare which has prevailed for so many years, and which, far from disrupting the trade, has tended to encourage it. For the people of rural Lebanon, particularly in the Bekaa agricultural region, cannabis (and opium) cultivation is perhaps the only guaranteed source of income in a country in which both civil order and the economy are in a state of total collapse. This also applies in Beirut, Tripoli and other urban centres, where the drug trade may offer steady employment and a guaranteed source of income.

Large portions of Lebanon are divided into what can only be described as "fiefdoms", each one controlled by a different militia group. Many of the militias are suspected of controlling, or at least manipulating the production and distribution of illicit drugs within their jurisdictions, while others are suspected of providing protection and security for organizations involved in the drug trade. It is also probable that some militias may be financing themselves, in whole or in part, with drug revenues. Beyond this, intelligence indicates that the cultivation, processing and distribution of

both cannabis and opium may be divided along sectarian and political lines.

International/National Trafficking Patterns – Movement

▶ The Americas

▶ Jamaica

Aside from being one of the foremost cannabis producing nations in the world, Jamaica is ideally situated, both geographically and culturally, for the trafficking of drugs. The island's proximity to the American landmass and to other islands in the Caribbean make it a natural staging area for drugs on their way from South America to the United States and Canada. Thousands of tourists shuttle back and forth between Jamaica and Canada and the United States. They represent a potential courier network of unrivaled comprehensiveness and accessibility. Jamaica's export trade affords ample opportunity for traffickers to set up sea and air transportation routes. Its close ties with Canada and the United States and the fact that English is its official language make it relatively easy for traffickers to travel freely, make contacts and set up illegal ventures.

Jamaica is one of the largest islands in the Caribbean and long stretches of its coastline are isolated, making it ideal for the undetected entry of small aircraft. Once they have entered Jamaican airspace in this manner, the aircraft can then touch down at

Figure 39 ►

Representative prices for liquid hashish at successive stages of trafficking, 1988

	Source Area
Level and Weight	Jamaica
Source 1 pound	\$1,250-\$1,500
Trafficker (Canada) 1 pound	\$3,250-\$6,500
Street (Canada) 1 ounce 1 gram	\$250-\$500 \$15-\$50

Note: Prices for liquid hashish in Canada at each level of the distribution system do not fluctuate greatly regardless of country of origin.

temporary landing strips carved out of the jungle in the highland areas in which the bulk of Jamaican marihuana is grown. The aircraft can load up, refuel and take off again with minimal fear of detection.

Jamaica's shoreline is equally attractive to seaborne traffickers who take advantage of the many beaches, coves and small fishing harbours to load shipments of marihuana. Traffickers commonly use pleasure craft with specially altered cargo compartments to carry small amounts of cannabis, while commercial fishing and cargo vessels are used to carry larger loads. Jamaica's position astride the sea lanes from South and Central America and its strategic position between the Windward Passage and the Yucatan Channel make it an ideal transshipment point for vessels carrying cannabis and cocaine from production and distribution areas in South and Central America.

A high volume of cannabis leaves Jamaica in the possession of foreign visitors. Arrests of people involved in this type of smuggling take place at Jamaica's two airports on an almost daily basis, particularly since the new government's crackdown on drug traffickers began in early 1989. Most couriers carry small amounts of marihuana and/or liquid hashish in the one to two kilogram range, although seizures of up to 115 kilograms have been made.

Large loads of marihuana from Jamaica are also transported in containerized shipments of sea and air cargo. Jamaica's economy is dependent upon earnings from the export trade, so the ramifications of this are potentially catastrophic. In 1988, a number of transport companies were heavily fined by US Customs for having carried large shipments of marihuana in containers from Jamaica to the United States.

Drug trafficking in Jamaica is not limited to any particular ethnic or socio-economic group, but seems to be spread fairly equitably across all levels of society.

Intelligence also indicates that some individuals playing a significant role in the Jamaican marihuana trade are active in Canada. These traffickers recruit young Canadian couriers with offers of free holidays in Jamaica. At the end of their vacations, the couriers are "packed" by local representatives of the traffickers and taken to the airport for their return to Canada. Clearly, this method of moving relatively modest quantities of marihuana is gaining in popularity: in one three-week period before Christmas, 1988, Jamaican authorities detained 18 such couriers.

▶ The Bahamas

With their numerous beaches, secluded coves, thriving tourist industries and, most importantly, proximity to the consumer nations of Canada and the United States, most of the Caribbean islands are used to some degree for the transit of cannabis and other drugs. One of the most important transshipment points in the region has been the Bahamas. With over 700 islands and cays, many of which are uninhabited, the Bahamas provide a sort of natural bridge between South American and Caribbean producer nations and the North American market. A typical marihuana shipment transiting the Bahamas would make its way north from either Colombia or Jamaica in a small, private aircraft. Colombian consignments normally fly north along the Cuban coast and angle directly over to the Bahamas, while those from Jamaica fly north-northeast through the Windward Passage or over the southern tip of Cuba. The consignment is then dropped onto a designated island. After it has been secured, the marihuana may then be transferred to another aircraft or else put aboard a speedboat for the 300-kilometre passage to the Florida coast. Conversely, it may be broken up into small quantities and carried out by any of the vast numbers of tourists who visit the Bahamas from Canada and the United States. The traffickers operating in

the Bahamas tend to be Colombian, Jamaican and American.

▶ The Turks and Caicos

The Turks and Caicos are made up of more than 30 small cays, only six of which are inhabited. With their proximity to the continental land mass, the Turks and Caicos are also an ideal transit area for marihuana from Jamaica and South America, and are used extensively as a refueling and communications depot for aerial smugglers. Like the Bahamas, most of the traffickers residing in the Turks and Caicos are American, Jamaican or South American. Recently however, Haitian smugglers have been operating out of the Turks and Caicos, carrying small amounts of marihuana concealed in pumpkins, gourds and tropical fruit.

▶ Puerto Rico

As a Spanish-speaking commonwealth under US administration, Puerto Rico is well suited as a staging and transit area for drug shipments, particularly those originating in South America. US citizens, as Puerto Ricans are, do not have to pass through customs or immigration controls upon entering or leaving Puerto Rico, and there are direct flights between San Juan and virtually every major city in the Eastern United States. So too, Canadians traveling from San Juan to US cities are generally given only the most cursory customs check, and there is little doubt that Canadian traffickers will continue to take advantage of this situation.

▶ Haiti

Although the present situation in Haiti makes assessment difficult, the Republic's location suggests that it would be an excellent transshipment point for cannabis originating in both South America and the Caribbean. Many Caribbean nations have observed an increase in the flow of drugs arriving from Haiti, and Haitian traffickers are active in various locations throughout the Caribbean and the United States. It is notable

that Haiti is the only Francophone republic in the Americas, and as such it has solid ties with the province of Quebec. It is an attractive base of operations for Quebec trafficking groups and it is likely that any drugs transiting Haiti and bound directly for Canada would enter Canada through Quebec.

▶ Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti. As a Spanish-speaking nation with excellent air links to North America and sea links to the Bahamas and Puerto Rico, it is a likely transit point for cannabis originating in South America. During 1988, Dominican Republic authorities seized 332 bales of Colombian marihuana from a Honduran vessel. This was the largest ever marihuana seizure in the country's history. Intelligence indicates that Colombian trafficking groups are using the Dominican Republic as a base of operations and transit depot for drugs destined for the United States.

▶ Barbados

Although it has no domestic drug industry of its own, Barbados is used extensively as a transshipment point for drugs from South America and the Caribbean. Cannabis arrives in Barbados aboard regularly scheduled commercial flights, and via small aircraft and motor vessels. From Barbados, the drug is transshipped onward to both North America and Europe. Daily direct air links to Canada, coupled with the fact that Barbados is a favoured destination of Canadian tourists, makes it probable that a significant portion of the cannabis moving through Barbados makes its way to Canada.

▶ Trinidad and Tobago

Only a few kilometres from the South American mainland, heavily forested and dotted with derelict buildings, Trinidad and Tobago is ideally situated for the storage and transshipment of large amounts of cannabis and other drugs. Indeed, in recent years, the islands have become an impor-

tant conduit for the flow of illegal drugs between South America and Canada. Trinidad is easily accessible from South America by sea, and Port of Spain, the capital, is one the eastern Caribbean's more important harbours. It is likely that drug traffickers are able to conceal their activities in the day-to-day flow of shipping in and around that port. Port of Spain is also an important air transport centre for numerous daily flights to and from Europe, North America and other Caribbean centres, Trinidad and Tobago is also a major tourist destination and is particularly favoured by visitors from Canada. Clearly there is no shortage of opportunities for drug traffickers to move their product, be it domestic or South American, to the markets of North America.

▶ Mexico

The 3,200-kilometre border separating Mexico from the United States makes the country a natural point of origin and trans-

shipment for cannabis. Marihuana is smuggled through virtually all controlled and uncontrolled points along the international border, from Brownsville, Texas, in the east to Chula Vista, California, in the west. In 1988, the various enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the US side of the border seized almost 215 tons of marihuana on its way north, a 32% increase over the previous year's total.

Although 1988 saw no major seizures of Mexican marihuana in Canada, it can be assumed that large amounts are making their way into this country, particularly via British Columbia. The favoured method of smuggling large amounts of marihuana out of Mexico is to conceal the product in the large semi-trailer rigs that regularly make their way up and down the continent. The drugs may be concealed among the cargo, secreted in specially built compartments in the body of the truck, or wrapped carefully and hidden in large, external gas tanks.

CANADA USSR USSR WEXICO JAMAICA SPAIN LEBANON PAKISTAN HONG KONG AFRICA INDIA AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIA

■ Figure 40

Major cannabis trafficking routes into Canada, 1988

Small amounts of marihuana may also enter Canada carried by Canadian tourists returning from Mexico.

▶ Colombia

Until the mid-1980s, Colombian traffickers employed aircraft to transport marihuana to transfer points in the Caribbean from growing areas in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Serrania de Perija regions. This was discontinued as the high bulk and relatively low return for marihuana on the North American market did not justify the use of air transport. By 1986/87, Colombian traffickers were trucking marihuana to Caribbean ports like Barranguilla and Santa Marta, and sending it out aboard fishing vessels and other craft. The marihuana continues to be shipped in 45-kilogram bales and wrapped in successive layers of black plastic, tape and burlap. Colombia has sovereignty over the islands of San Andres, Providencia and Bajo Nuevo, approximately 700 kilometres off the Caribbean coast. Intelligence indicates that small cargo and fishing vessels from the Colombian mainland frequently rendezvous with large freighters in the vicinity of San Andres. The transfer of unspecified drug cargos is suspected. The area's status as Colombian territory, coupled with the fact that it is beyond the range of Colombian coastal patrol vessels, lends great potential to the area as a transfer point for northbound marihuana and cocaine shipments.

Although there are no airlines with regularly scheduled direct flights between Canada and Colombia, an estimated 100,000 Canadian tourists visit Colombia each year via special charter flights. The most popular destinations are the aforementioned islands of San Andres and Santa Marta, and the resort city of Cartagena. Small traffickers working the resort towns may try to recruit Canadian tourists as mules, as is the case in Jamaica and Mexico.

► Thailand/ Southeast Asia

Thai cannabis cultivation was concentrated in the northeastern part of the country in 1988. From the cultivation areas, the drug is moved south to Bangkok and smaller ports along the Gulf of Thailand. Thailand is unique among the countries of Southeast Asia in that it has an excellent internal highway system. Ironically, this system, which is designed to facilitate communication and extend the reach of the government into remote areas, also allows cannabis traffickers to move their product quickly and efficiently by road.

Although cannabis is moved out of Thailand by every conceivable form of transport – fishing trawler, cargo vessel, passenger and cargo aircraft – seaborne containers continue to be the preferred method. At present, most of the containers outbound from Thailand depart from Bangkok's Klong Toey wharf area. Overcrowding at Klong Toey however, has meant that new container facilities are being built in the south of Thailand. These new facilities will make added demands on drug enforcement personnel, and provide traffickers with new opportunities to move their contraband.

Mothership operations involving the transshipment of large amounts of marihuana to North America continue to be a favoured method among Thai traffickers. In August, 1988, the RCMP seized approximately 20.5 tons of marihuana which had been offloaded in the Queen Charlotte Islands. The marihuana is believed to have originated in northern Thailand, and to have been smuggled into Canada through North Vietnam aboard the mothership "Lloyd B. Gore" in mid-1988. The vessel's original destination had been Hawaii, where the cargo was to have been loaded onto smaller vessels. The presence of the US Coast Guard in Hawaiian waters, however, persuaded the crew to continue on to Canada where the cargo was unloaded.

Thailand has for years been a popular destination for foreign tourists. In 1988, Thailand experienced an unprecedented boom in its tourist industry, with over 4.5 million foreigners visiting the country. Of this total, approximately 100,000 were Canadian. Thai stick marihuana is much favoured by Western users, and the low local price makes the prospect of carrying it out of the country attractive. A great deal of marihuana also leaves Thailand for Europe and North America carried by foreign tourists.

While Laos is a major producer of marihuana, most of the traffickers involved in the movement of Laotian marihuana are either Thai or foreign expatriates living in Thailand. These traffickers have customarily arranged the transfer of the bulk of the Laotian crop into Thailand, and from there to North America via Thai ports. There is increasing evidence, however, that Thai traffickers are smuggling large amounts of Laotian cannabis via Cambodia and Vietnam. Arrests and mothership seizures in the United States indicate that hundreds of tons of Laotian marihuana are being hauled overland to the large Vietnamese port of Da Nang, and along Cambodian roads to the sea. Intelligence also indicates that the recent rapprochement between Laos and Thailand has resulted in the use of Laos as a transit country for Thai marihuana. With less vigilance along the frontier between the two countries, traffickers have easier access to Laos to coordinate and forward shipments. One route takes marihuana across Laos to Vietnam or Cambodia where it is loaded aboard waiting trawlers; the other crosses the Chinese border and continues on to Guangzhou and Hong Kong.

▶ The Philippines

A relative latecomer as a major marihuana producer, the Philippines is quickly catching up with its Asian neighbours. Intelligence indicates that much of the marihuana seized in Hong Kong in 1988 was of Philippine origin, and it is probable that large quantities of the substance will be shipped from the Philippines in the future. Substantial quantities of marihuana are now being shipped from the relatively isolated Visayas region, where the bulk of Philippine marihuana cultivation takes place. Intelligence indicates that these shipments are destined for Hong Kong, Japan, Australia and the United States. The Philippines also serves as a transshipment point for Thai marihuana bound for the United States. Both the Visavas area, with its rugged, isolated coastline, and Manila's Ninoy Aquino International Airport are used for the transit of marihuana.

Indonesia

Indonesian marihuana, known locally as ganja, is grown illicitly in Java, Bali, Sulawesi and Sumatra. Annual production levels are not known, although the highest estimate is 200 tons of marihuana per year. Most of the marihuana grown in Indonesia remains within the country to be consumed by local users, however small amounts appear to be smuggled to Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Netherlands. Little, if any, Indonesian cannabis enters North American markets.

Indonesia's importance to the cannabis trade lies in its geography. A nation of islands, many of which are wild and uninhabited, Indonesia extends over approximately 1.6 million square kilometres of territorial sea. The archipelago includes some of the world's most congested international sea lanes, and has a history of smuggling that goes back more than a millennium. Countless opportunities exist to transship drugs of all types, and cannabis products from all over Southeast and Southwest Asia are routinely exported from Indonesia aboard cargo vessels, fishing boats, private yachts and commercial aircraft.

▶ Hong Kong

Although not a producer of cannabis or cannabis products, a number of factors make Hong Kong an important transshipment centre. As a transportation hub, it sits squarely on the eastern gateway to Asia, and ships and aircraft depart daily from Hong Kong to every major city on earth. Opportunities for smuggling abound in Hong Kong. With its outstanding natural harbour it is one of the world's largest seaports and easily the world's largest container depot. A heavily indented coastline and 200 offshore islands make it easy to load and unload contraband with little likelihood of discovery by enforcement authorities. It is also a free port, meaning that there is no requirement for vessels to clear customs or submit to inspection upon arrival. Thai and Philippine cannabis is routinely smuggled into Hong Kong aboard commercial vessels and fishing trawlers for transshipment to North America, and small amounts of Nepalese hashish arrive by air. In 1988, there were also continued reports of cannabis grown in China arriving in the colony.

It is difficult to gauge what effect the prospect of Hong Kong's reversion to China is having on the drug traffic. Clearly, Hong Kong authorities continue in their efforts to limit the traffic. To the traffickers, however, 1997 undoubtedly represents the end of all that makes Hong Kong so attractive as a transshipment and financial centre. For this reason, the next eight years may see a sudden boom in drug trafficking through Hong Kong as traffickers take advantage, in effect for the last time, of the colony's declining years as a free port.

Singapore

Singapore, like Hong Kong, is not a producer of cannabis or cannabis products. It is, however, a major transshipment point for both Southeast and Southwest Asian cannabis, mainly due to its status as one of the world's major container ports and its accessibility to other countries in the Asian landmass. It is suspected that large quantities of Thai marihuana transit Singapore in containers, and that cannabis products arrive from the Golden Crescent by sea and aboard direct flights from India and Pakistan. Changi International Airport is Asia's largest, with over 12.5 million passengers passing through in 1988. Intelligence also indicates that smugglers purchase, repair and outfit their vessels in Singapore prior to onloading shipments of marihuana off the coasts of Thailand. Cambodia and Vietnam.

The container traffic through Singapore is especially problematic. Sitting directly at the southern entrance of the Straits of Malacca, Singapore is one of the most important seaports in Asia and handles large volumes of seaborne freight. Over two hundred container ships arrive at and depart from Singapore each day, and none are subject to customs inspection. Most of these containers are unloaded, reloaded and, most importantly, repacked, without ever leaving the bonded docks. While this serves to make Singapore an efficient port with fast turnaround, it also renders it almost irresistible to drug traffickers.

It is clear that Singapore and Hong Kong offer many of the same advantages to drug traffickers with one crucial difference - Singapore is not facing the prospect of reverting to China in eight years time. Although it is too early to predict at this point, there is a possibility that Singapore's importance as a drug trafficking centre may increase as 1997 approaches.

▶ India

Domestic cannabis production and use are not viewed as a significant problem in India. Cannabis grows wild in most areas of the country, and in some regions its use is accepted for religious ceremonies. India perceives the drug threat as originating outside the country, and, as a result, its antidrug efforts tend towards border interdiction. India's position as a transit country for cannabis products is reflected in the fact that, of the approximately 42 tons of marihuana seized there in 1988, approximately 18.5 tons originated in Nepal. Of approximately 17 tons of hashish seized, more than 14 tons originated in the Golden Crescent.

▶ Nepal

In 1988, two airlines began regular direct service between Kathmandu and Frankfurt, and a new international terminal is currently under construction at Tribhuvan International Airport. The new terminal will allow even more direct flights to Europe, as well as expanded service within the region. The enhancement of Nepal's air traffic capabilities may create a new pattern of drug smuggling in the area. An increase in air traffic between Nepal and Pakistan would probably result in a concurrent escalation in the volume of Pakistani hashish being exported to the West via Kathmandu. So too, the traditional method of carrying drugs out of Nepal via individual courier could be supplanted by the shipment of considerably larger quantities of marihuana and hashish secreted in air cargo.

▶ Pakistan/ Southwest Asia

Most Pakistani hashish leaves the country by cargo vessel from the port of Karachi and other points along the coast of the Arabian Sea. The large quantities of Pakistani hashish seized in India however, would seem to indicate that transit routes have been developed in that country as well. Many known international traffickers and hundreds of lone entrepreneurs operate out of Pakistan. A majority of these traffickers have become significant suppliers of hashish to traditional organized crime groups in Europe, the United States and Canada. These traffickers use a variety of

routes to distribute their contraband. These routes have included Singapore, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Gulf States.

Little reliable intelligence is available on the extent of drug trafficking in and through Afghanistan and Iran. It is probable, however, that hashish from Pakistan enters Afghanistan via the traditional smuggling routes in the Khyber Agency. Although the Afghan civil war imposed some limitations on this traffic, the combination of the 1989 Soviet pullout and the continued civil disorder will probably encourage traffickers to step up the crossborder flow of hashish.

Throughout 1988, various Iranian enforcement agencies made a concerted effort to halt, or at least slow, the flow of drugs across Iran's eastern borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan. Large amounts of drugs were reported seized, and scores of traffickers executed. By the final quarter of the year, however, the Iranian press was charging that the enforcement operation had grown ineffective, and that the attempt to gain control over the eastern borders was a failure. It is likely that the flow of drugs into Iran from Afghanistan and Pakistan will continue unabated, and that Iran will continue to serve as the main transshipment area through which Southwest Asian hashish reaches Turkey and the Balkan pipeline into Western Europe.

▶ Turkey

Since the time of the Crusades, Turkey has been the chief conduit by which people, contraband, and legitimate goods have entered Europe from Asia. Today, Turkey is a critical point in the westward traffic of Southwest Asian cannabis, for it forms a natural land bridge between the cannabis producing countries of India, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan, and the users of Europe and North America. Although air and sea routes out of Istanbul are sometimes used, cannabis arriving in Turkey

from the East is still primarily transported to the West via the overland Balkan route.

Always busy and recently much improved, the highway system running from Turkey to Western Europe via the Balkan republics follows two principal routes. Both begin in Istanbul and run into northwest Turkey. From there, one route branches off and continues northwest through Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. From Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, there are road links via Austria and Italy with virtually every city in Western Europe. The second route enters Greece from northwest Turkey and runs along the northeast coast to the city of Thessalonica. At this point, the highway branches off in two directions. One heads south towards Athens and the seaport of Piraeus, the other runs north into Yugoslavia to join up with the European links at Belgrade.

Cannabis moves along the Balkan route by every conceivable method. It is concealed in the luggage of Europeanbound motorists, carried about the persons of long-distance bus passengers, and hidden in the door panels of private automobiles. The most popular means of moving drugs, particularly in large quantities, however, is aboard some of the thousands of Trans International Registration (TIR) trucks which ply the route, carrying cargo and foodstuffs between the Middle East and Europe. The trucks are bonded, not subject to regular customs inspection, and often fitted with elaborate secret compartments constructed in Istanbul or in Turkish border towns.

▶ Austria

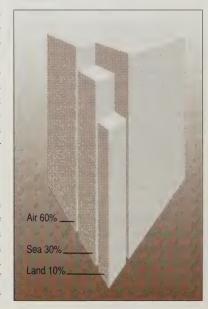
As the first Western state on the Balkan route, Austria plays an important role in the cannabis trade. A neutral country, Austria has less stringent customs and immigration restrictions than its neighbours and plays host to an overwhelming number of tourists, foreign students, United Nations

officials and Turkish guest workers. Because it is the farthest east of the western nations, Austria is also a centre for trade between Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and the Middle and Far East. In this atmosphere, drug traffickers find it relatively easy to come and go and to conduct their business without fear of detection. Thus, its legitimate role in international trade, commerce and diplomacy has unfortunately contributed to Austria's becoming a warehouse and staging area for westbound drugs.

▶ Lebanon

Hashish leaves Lebanon for the West via two principal routes. The first passes through Syria and Turkey and follows the Balkan pipeline into Western Europe. Hashish transiting this route is generally concealed aboard long-distance TIR trucks. Hashish arriving in Greece may enter via the Syria-Volos, Greece ferry line or by road through Turkey. Drugs entering Greece may continue on through the

Marihuana



Balkans or be put aboard ships for bulk shipment out through the Aegean and Mediterranean to Europe and North America.

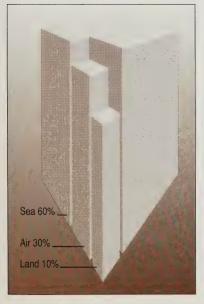
The second route for drugs leaving Lebanon is by sea. All seaports in Lebanon, whether legitimate or clandestine, are in the hands of one or another of the various militia factions. These factions are responsible for all customs inspections and port security within their areas of control. As a result, drug trafficking out of Lebanon by sea is carried on in an atmosphere of almost total impunity. The clandestine ports provide safe havens and staging areas for mothership operations aimed at Western Europe and North America. Coasters and fishing vessels also carry small loads from these ports into neighbouring countries; hashish shipments to Egypt and deliveries along the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip are not uncommon.

The legitimate ports meanwhile, support a flourishing container traffic which represents a relatively dependable method of transporting large amounts of hashish to markets in Europe and North America.

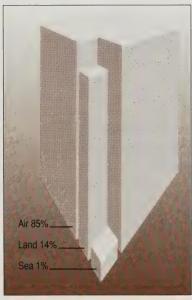
▶ Cyprus

The role of Cyprus in the Mediterranean drug traffic is largely confined to that of a brokerage centre for drugs en route from the Middle East and Southwest Asia to Europe and North America. Convenient to most of the countries in the region and equipped with modern telecommunications facilities, Cyprus offers excellent opportunities for movement and communication among drug traffickers. So too, the prevailing disorder in Lebanon makes Cyprus the most convenient and accessible offshore base for traffickers dealing in hashish of Lebanese origin.

Hashish



Liquid Hashish



◆ Figure 41

Movement of cannabis into Canada by mode of transportation (estimated percentage shares), 1988



Chapter 7: Drug Money Flow

Drug Money Flow

The traffic in illicit drugs in Canada continues to generate enormous profits for criminal organizations. This potential for profit provides a strong motivation for individuals to enter the drug trade. Moreover, the wealth accumulated by criminal organizations facilitates the financing of further drug crimes. The key role that money plays in the drug trade can be effectively exploited by enforcement agencies. Investigative efforts to identify and seize drug profits can eventually eliminate both the motivation to become involved in the drug trade and the means to finance drug crimes. Essentially, an enforcement program directed towards the seizure and forfeiture of criminal proceeds represents an excellent crime prevention initiative.

The RCMP remains firmly committed to the principle that drug investigations must include an attack against the profits generated by the drug trade. Continued emphasis is being placed on identifying monetary flows generated by the sale of illicit drugs and effecting seizures wherever possible.

► RCMP Anti-Drug Profiteering Program

Established in 1981, the RCMP Anti-Drug Profiteering Program (ADP) has been directed towards tracing drug money flows, identifying and seizing property purchased with drug profits, and developing the evidence needed to prosecute drug traffickers for possession of the proceeds of crime. While the 58 investigators currently assigned to ADP sections throughout Canada are specialists in this field, all RCMP drug investigators are tasked with developing evidence regarding criminal proceeds in the course of drug investigations.

Tracing criminal proceeds is often difficult and time-consuming. Since cash continues to be the principal medium of exchange in the drug trade, it is usually impossible to establish a direct evidentiary link between a drug crime and property purchased with drug profits. Illicit drug transactions, conducted in secrecy using cash, are only rarely documented. To circumvent the difficulty of establishing a link between the crime and the proceeds, ADP investigators employ a number of techniques that provide indirect verification of income from drug sales.

The most useful technique for indirect income verification is net worth analysis. An individual's net worth is simply the balance remaining when liabilities are subtracted from assets. In an ADP investigation, various methods are used to identify all the assets, liabilities and expenses of an accused person for a specific time - usually the period encompassed by the drug investigation. Once this financial research is completed, calculating the increase in an individual's net worth over the duration of an investigation is relatively simple. The increase is compared to the person's income from legitimate sources. A large increase in the wealth of a drug trafficker that cannot be attributed to income from legitimate sources may be inferred by a court to be the proceeds of drug sales. In effect, this investigative technique establishes income from illegitimate sources by tracing what the criminal actually spent on goods and services, and comparing spending patterns with income from all legitimate sources.

Until the proclamation of Bill C-61 on January 1, 1989, the ADP program functioned using existing laws prohibiting the possession of criminal proceeds. Since 1974, Section 354 of the Criminal Code has prohibited any person from possessing any property or proceeds of any property obtained or derived from crime. Although this law provided opportunities to prosecute criminals for

Category	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	TOTAL
Section 312 Criminal Code	196	1,894	4,844	3,363	1,338	11,635
Drug statutes	1,193	3,477	3,378	3,302	3,335	14,685
Revenue Canada	1,285	4,762	2,838	11,984	6,014	26,883
Total	2,674	10,133	11,060	18,649	10,687	53,203

possession of criminal proceeds, the conventional search and seizure provisions in Canadian criminal law did not permit actual seizure of several important classes of property. It was impossible, for instance, for the authorities to use conventional search warrants to seize monies on deposit in financial institutions or immovable property such as real estate. This created a curious situation in Canada: a criminal could be prosecuted and imprisoned for possessing drug monies in a bank account, but was free to retain the property which was the subject of the criminal charge. To mitigate this anomaly in Canadian criminal law, situations involving assets that were clearly of criminal origin but not subject to seizure by the RCMP were referred to Revenue Canada-Taxation so that the property could be recovered by civil process under the Income Tax Act.

Notwithstanding the difficulties presented by previous Canadian legislation, the ADP program has experienced considerable success in depriving drug traffickers of the proceeds of their crimes. Figure 42 highlights the money and asset seizures effected under this program since 1984.

Canada's Proceeds of Crime Legislation

Bill C-61 represents a significant stage in Canada's ongoing efforts to effectively deal with the proceeds of profitable criminal activities, particularly drug trafficking. It offers important tools with which to identify, seize and forfeit all types of property obtained through serious criminal activity.

The legislation is structured to identify two classes of criminal activity as "enterprise crime offences" and "designated drug offences". Included as "enterprise crime offences" are offences under the Criminal Code of Canada that normally give rise to an expectation of profit. Theft, fraud, robbery, extortion and counterfeiting are included in the list of twenty-four enterprise crime offences. "Designated drug offences" include trafficking, importation and cultivation of illicit drugs.

▶ Money Laundering

Money laundering is the process whereby cash generated by illegal means is converted to an alternate form in a manner that conceals its origin, ownership or other factors. In many industrialized societies, including Canada, cash has been supplanted by various forms of credit in the course of normal business transactions. As a consequence, individuals in Canada who conduct transactions using substantial quantities of cash attract suspicion. This is particularly troublesome to drug traffickers, who tend to accumulate large inventories of cash from the sale of illicit drugs.

With the increased focus in Canada on seizing and forfeiting criminal proceeds, drug traffickers are becoming far more conscious of the need to engage in money laundering activities. By creating an apparently legitimate source for the monies generated by drug sales, traffickers are able to spend their profits with greater confidence.

The diversity of schemes developed to launder drug monies is as limitless as the ingenuity of individual criminal organizations. In many instances, drug monies are diverted to offshore financial havens to impede the gathering of evidence linking the proceeds to their criminal origin.

◀ Figure 42

Money and assets seized as a result of the RCMP Anti-Drug Profiteering program, 1984-1988 – Values in thousands of dollars Investigations into drug money laundering are becoming increasingly complex as criminal efforts to cover the traces of drug money flow grow in sophistication.

Management of Seized Drug Assets

The legislative powers created through Bill C-61 have increased the responsibility of enforcement and prosecuting authorities to ensure that seized assets are preserved and maintained in an efficient and costeffective manner. The managerial and financial aspects of maintaining assets after seizure and before forfeiture are critical. Assets will be seized at an early stage, usually at the time of arrest, while forfeiture will not generally occur until after the accused has been convicted of the applicable offence. This means that seized assets have to be safeguarded and properly maintained for extended periods of time. Costs associated with the maintenance of assets, especially such items as businesses and real estate, are considerable.

▶ Pre-Seizure Planning

Pre-seizure planning must involve both the prosecutor and the investigator at an early stage of the investigation so that critical asset-related details can be obtained before the seizure takes place. Liens or other encumbrances, legitimate third party interests, a cost/benefit analysis of the assets concerned, maintenance strategy and anticipated litigation regarding the seizure itself are key considerations. Whenever possible, pre-seizure planning must focus on reducing the cost and managerial problems of maintaining assets until forfeiture can be effected. Effective planning can be divided into three stages:

- Identification of target assets
- Planning the seizure of the assets
- Anticipation of post-seizure functions

Identification of Target Assets

Ideally, asset information should be collected from the outset of the investigation. The extent of such information will depend on the nature of the offence under investigation; in a drug case, for example, enquiries as to the origin of certain types of assets prior to arrest could jeopardize the investigation. Information on target assets should include the following:

- Location and complete description of the property concerned.
- Identification of the grounds for believing that the property is the proceeds of crime, including preparation of a preliminary net worth of the subject.
- Identification and extent of third party interests, including current net values of such interests.
- Appraisals, wherever possible, of the economic worth of the property concerned, to ensure that what is contemplated for seizure is in fact an asset and not a liability.
- Information concerning the background and possible criminal involvement of any co-owners, nominee owners or lienholders of property under consideration.

► Planning the Seizure of the Assets

Effective planning of the timing and method of seizure or restraint of assets can assist in reducing or eliminating needless expense and managerial problems. The methods employed will be largely dictated by the type of asset involved and the circumstances of the particular case.

Property of any description, whether under the control of the authorities or still in the possession of the criminal, can be ordered forfeited by a court if it is proven to be the proceeds of crime. There is no requirement for property to be seized or restrained before it can be ordered forfeit. In most cases, however, the accused can be expected to anticipate forfeiture applications and dispose of property prior to conviction. Consequently, property believed to be the proceeds of crime must be seized or restrained at the earliest possible opportunity, so that it is available for eventual forfeiture.

Methods of freezing specific types of assets include the following:

▶ Currency

Seizures of large quantities of currency present storage and security problems, and do not generate any interest income. If the cash is not required as an exhibit for court purposes, it must be deposited to the appropriate government account as soon as practicable.

Monies Deposited in Financial Institutions

A restraint order may and generally is used to freeze the monies in the account or investment certificate. The financial institution holding the monies can be directed by the court to make periodic returns to the authorities as to the amount of funds being administered. If the circumstances dictate, the restraint order can direct the institution to transfer the monies into an account which would yield the maximum rate of interest.

Portfolios of Marketable Securities

Fluctuations of the stock markets present significant problems. When a forfeiture application does not succeed, an accused person, having the benefit of hindsight will inevitably argue that certain investment decisions should have been made in the case of a restrained stock portfolio, in an attempt to obtain compensation. It is dangerous to provide an individual broker with discretionary powers to make trades of restrained securities. The most prudent course of action is to liquidate the portfolio and deposit the cash into an interest-bearing account.

► Real Property – Residential

Real property requires considerable management. In the case of residential property that is occupied by the accused, a decision must be made whether the continued occupancy of the accused presents a risk to the value of the asset. In most cases, this risk should not be significant, and the property should merely be frozen using a restraint order permitting continued occupancy. The restraint order can be drafted to include requirements to maintain the property in good order, continue the payment of taxes, mortgage instalments and insurance, and permit reasonable access for inspection.

► Real Property – Commercial

In virtually all cases involving commercial real estate, a receiver-manager will be required to administer the property. The conditions of management will generally be specified in the restraint order. Property management firms or accounting firms specializing in insolvency matters would be the preferred choice when considering a possible receiver.

Ongoing Business

The seizure or restraint of operating businesses may present enormous difficulties. The removal of the manager from the operation could cause the economic worth of the business to decline. Some business operations, such as pornographic bookstores, would clearly not be proper candidates for continued operation by the government following seizure. Given the potential for considerable economic costs, extreme care must be taken prior to the seizure of such assets. Additionally, the business itself should be subjected to an economic analysis to ensure that what is contemplated for seizure is in fact an asset and not a liability.

Anticipation of Post-Seizure Functions

As discussed, the planning of the seizure itself includes consideration of how the assets concerned will be managed. There are other post-seizure functions that require early planning as well. The legislation has provisions permitting an interested party to apply to the courts for a review or variation of the seizure order. This will undoubtedly lead to a significant increase in the demands placed on the prosecutor to answer to applications in court. Such applications for review must be anticipated by both investigator and prosecutor so that the necessary information can be obtained in a timely manner. For instance, information concerning assets not seized could be of great assistance to a prosecutor faced with an application for release of seized monies to cover defence costs. Every effort should be made to anticipate possible litigation

and accumulate the necessary information to defend against such challenges.

► Interlocutory Sales of Seized Assets

A legal device that could mitigate many of the problems associated with the management of seized assets is the interlocutory sale process. This is a proceeding which would allow the sale of an asset, with the consent of the court and presumably the accused, before the actual criminal proceedings are concluded. The net proceeds from the sale would be deposited in an account, and subject to eventual forfeiture application.

Interlocutory sale would not be appropriate in all circumstances, but it would suit those cases involving depreciating assets, particularly vehicles. In such a case, the accused would most likely be deprived of the use of the asset anyway. Continued retention of the asset would result in costs

Figure 43

Major conduit and repository centres for Canadian illicit drug proceeds, 1988



associated with storage; as well the actual value of the asset could be expected to decline with the passage of time. Early sale of the asset would protect the economic position of the accused, as well as maximize the ultimate financial return to the government should forfeiture result. If forfeiture action does not succeed, the fact that the accused declined to permit an interlocutory sale could serve to reduce the Crown's obligation to pay damages stemming from the undertaking, especially if those damages included the decline in the economic worth of the asset as a result of depreciation.

Laws and Enforcement Measures at the International Level

The activities of powerful drug trafficking organizations span many countries. To deal more effectively with the scope of the drug trade and individual criminal organizations, countries throughout the world are calling for greater international cooperation.

In December, 1988, the United Nations adopted a new Convention to combat the illicit traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances. The Convention calls on all member countries to develop domestic legislation covering all aspects of the drug trade. Specific provisions recommended by the Convention include measures aimed at drug trafficking, money laundering and the seizure and confiscation of property obtained from drug crimes. As well, the Convention encourages mutual legal assistance between countries to foster greater international cooperation in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings involving drug offences and related proceeds.

Canada recently passed legislation concerning mutual legal assistance treaties. Such treaties have now been signed with Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States. Negotiations with several other countries are being actively pursued. Greater international cooperation to combat the drug trade presents considerable promise.



Chapter 8: Major Canadian-Related Drug Seizures in 1988

Major Canadian-Related Drug Seizures in 1988

▶ Heroin/Opiates

▶ January

- Vancouver 694 grams of black opium en route from Thailand
- London, England 1 kg 968 of heroin en route from New Delhi, India, via Singapore destined for Montreal
- Toronto 500 grams of heroin and 83 grams of opium en route from Istanbul, Turkey
- Montreal 513 grams of heroin en route from New Delhi, India

▶ February

 Prince Rupert, British Columbia – 125 capsules containing a heroin/ cocaine mixture

▶ March

- Toronto 2 kg 100 of heroin en route from Istanbul, Turkey, via Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- Toronto 450 grams of heroin en route from Tokyo via Vancouver
- Toronto 1 kg 597 of heroin en route from Hong Kong
- The Netherlands 1 kg 394 of heroin en route from Bombay, India, to

 Montreal

▶ April

• Montreal – 320 grams of heroin en route from India

▶ May

- Toronto 3 kg 155 of heroin en route from Istanbul, Turkey, via Zurich, Switzerland
- Vancouver-Montreal-Windsor 20 kg 500 of heroin en route from Thailand to Montreal

 Vancouver – 3 kg 222 of heroin en route from Hong Kong to Toronto

▷ July

- Toronto 2 kg 755 of heroin en route from India via Geneva, Switzerland, and Paris, France, destined for Montreal
- Toronto 1 kg 038 of heroin en route from Thailand via Hong Kong and Vancouver
- Vancouver 1 kg 760 of heroin en route from Hong Kong
- Toronto 1 kg 700 of heroin en route from Hong Kong via Vancouver

September

- Vancouver 130 grams of heroin en route from Thailand
- Mirabel, Quebec 800 grams of heroin en route from India via Zurich, Switzerland
- Vancouver 650 grams of heroin en route from Hong Kong
- Vancouver 326 grams of heroin en route from New Delhi, India, via Kathmandu, Nepal and Singapore

October

- Toronto 2 kg 453 of heroin en route from Thailand via Hong Kong
- Toronto 2 kg 366 of opium en route from Istanbul, Turkey, via Zurich, Switzerland
- Vancouver 2 kg 500 of heroin en route from Thailand via Singapore
- Mirabel, Quebec 1 kg 948 of heroin en route from Karachi, Pakistan via Paris, France

November

- Fort Erie, Ontario 115 grams of heroin en route from New York state to Toronto
- Vancouver 680 grams of heroin en route from Hong Kong
- White City, Saskatchewan 1,069 morphine tablets
- Toronto 4 kg 014 of heroin en route from Thailand
- Vancouver 6 kilograms of heroin en route from Thailand via Singapore, Hong Kong and Tacoma, Washington
- Toronto 1 kg 790 of heroin en route from Thailand via Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Cocaine

▶ January

- Toronto, Ontario 2 kg 700 en route from Colombia
- Quebec City, Quebec 3 kilograms

▶ February

- Vancouver, British Columbia –
 10 kilograms en route from California, originating in Colombia
- Hereford, Quebec 1 kilogram en route from Florida destined for Drummondville
- Buffalo, New York 2 kilograms destined for Toronto
- Montreal, Quebec 8 kilograms
- Toronto, Ontario 2 kg 400 en route from Trinidad and Tobago

▶ March

- Toronto, Ontario 4 kilograms en route from Miami, Florida, originating in Colombia
- Surrey, British Columbia 6 kilograms en route from Mexico via California
- Ottawa, Ontario 1 kilogram
- Lansdowne, Ontario 1 kg 821 en route from Colombia

▶ April

- North Vancouver, British Columbia –
 2 kilograms
- Toronto, Ontario 2 kilograms en route from Colombia
- Pointe Claire, Quebec 1 kilogram

▶ May

- Dorion, Quebec 1 kilogram en route from Colombia via Spain, destined for Calgary, Alberta
- Montreal, Quebec 3 kilograms en route from Colombia

- Vancouver, British Columbia –
 10 kilograms en route from Colombia
- Bellingham, Washington 5 kilograms en route from Miami, Florida, to Vancouver
- Idaho 20 kilograms destined for Montreal
- Laval, Quebec 2 kg 100
- Antwerp, Belgium 90 kg 720 destined for Victoria

July

- Edmonton, Alberta 1 kilogram
- Montreal, Ouebec 2 kilograms
- Quebec City, Quebec 3 kilograms
- Montreal, Quebec 1 kilogram
- Montreal, Quebec 3 kilograms
- Ville Lasalle, Quebec 3 kg 500
- Repentigny, Quebec 5 kilograms
- Vancouver, British Columbia 1 kg
 790 en route from Los Angeles
- St-Lazare, Quebec 3 kilograms
- Lasalle, Quebec 3 kg 374
- Bogota, Colombia 1 kilogram destined for Kelowna via Denver

▶ August

- Vancouver, British Columbia 6 kg 662 en route from Colombia via San Francisco, California
- Granby, Quebec 1 kg 700

September

- Fort Erie, Ontario 1 kg 212 en route from Colombia via Buffalo, New York, destined for Toronto
- St-Hyacinthe, Quebec 1 kg 050

▶ October

- Edmonton, Alberta 2 kilograms
- Niagara, Ontario 1 kg 500 en route from Colombia
- Toronto, Ontario 2 kg 700 en route from Curação via Amsterdam, the Netherlands, destined for Spain
- Fort Erie, Ontario 5 kilograms
- Montreal, Quebec 5 kilograms en route from New York City
- Toronto, Ontario 1 kilogram originating from Colombia
- Maple Ridge, British Columbia –
 2 kilograms

November

- Victoria, British Columbia –
 5 kilograms en route from Port Angeles, Washington
- Surrey, British Columbia –
 26 kilograms
- Winnipeg, Manitoba 1 kilogram
- Toronto, Ontario 5 kilograms en route from Colombia
- Mirabel, Quebec 1 kg 667 en route from Haiti
- Edmonton, Alberta 2 kg 100
- Fort Erie, Ontario 5 kilograms en route from Buffalo, New York

December

- Surrey, British Columbia 1 kilogram en route from Seattle, Washington
- Toronto, Ontario 6 kg 469 en route from Colombia
- Lacolle, Quebec 1 kg 205

Chemical Drugs

January

- London, Ontario 1,300 units of blotter LSD
- Vimont-Laval, Quebec 8,000 units of microdot LSD and 1 kg 360 of PCP
- Lévis, Quebec 1 kg 785 of PCP destined for New Brunswick

February

- Chilliwack, British Columbia 14 kg
 190 of psilocybin
- Stettler, Alberta 1 kg 375 of psilocybin from a cultivation operation
- Edson, Alberta 1 kg 375 of psilocybin
- Montreal, Quebec 20,000 units of microdot LSD

March

Toronto – clandestine 4-Chloro-2, 5
 Dimethoxy-alpha-methylbenzeneethanamine (4-Chloro DMA)
laboratory

> April

 Kanesatake, Quebec – clandestine methamphetamine laboratory, including 3 kg 683 of methamphetamine

 Windsor, Ontario – clandestine methamphetamine laboratory, including 3 kg 200 of methamphetamine

June

- Trois-Rivières, Quebec –
 2 kg 250 of PCP
- Seoul, Korea 2 kilograms of d-methamphetamine hydrochloride ("Ice") in Seoul, Korea, destined for Edmonton, Alberta, via Los Angeles

⊳ July

- Neufchâtel, Quebec 454 grams of PCP
- Surrey, British Columbia 200 bottles each containing 100 5-mg tablets of methandrostenolone manufactured in Brooklyn, New York, and eight boxes each containing 25 100-mg vials of deca-durabolin manufactured in New Zealand

September

- Westlock, Alberta 1 kg 580 of psilocybin mushrooms
- Gander, Newfoundland 1,700 units of microdot LSD

October

- Skead, Ontario 31,239 units of microdot LSD
- Peterborough, Ontario 3,078 units of microdot LSD

Marihuana

▶ March

 Toronto – 50 kg 285 en route from Jamaica

▶ May

- Huntingdon, British Columbia 108 kg 864 en route from Mexico via the United States
- Kamloops, British Columbia 1,200 plants at an outdoor cultivation site
- South Moresby Island, British
 Columbia 20,517 kilograms en route
 from Thailand via North Vietnam and
 Hawaii

▶ August

 Melville, Saskatchewan – 1,600 plants at an outdoor cultivation site

September

- Windham Centre, Ontario 889 kg 056 at an outdoor cultivation site
- Bedford, Quebec 7,000 plants at an outdoor cultivation site
- St-Jérôme, Quebec Approximately
 1,650 kilograms growing wild

October

Salmon Arm, British Columbia –
 1,350 plants growing wild

November

- Bellingham, Washington 113
 kilograms en route from Mexico via
 Arizona, California, Oregon and
 Washington destined for Canada
- Toronto 61 kg 605 en route from Jamaica

December

 Toronto – 66 kg 211 en route from Trinidad and Tobago

Hashish

▶ March

- Montreal 2,150 kilograms en route from Lebanon via Amsterdam
- Belgium 7,538 kilograms en route from Lebanon to Montreal

▷ April

- Cornwall, Ontario 30 kilograms en route from Southwest Asia via Montreal destined for Kingston
- St-Jérôme, Quebec 48 kilograms en route from Southwest Asia

June

 Montreal – 155 kilograms en route from Lebanon, via Belgium, the Netherlands and Halifax

July

Toronto - 30 kilograms en route from Bombay

▶ August

Islamabad, Pakistan – 11,000 kilograms destined for Montreal

> September

Sherbrooke, Quebec - 873 kilograms en route from Southwest Asia destined for Montreal

Liquid Hashish

January

Toronto - 21 kilograms en route from Jamaica

▶ April

- Campbelton, New Brunswick -5 kilograms
- Toronto 13 kilograms en route from Jamaica
- Toronto 6 kilograms en route from
- Toronto 5 kg 660 en route from Jamaica

May

Toronto - 16 kg 147 en route from Jamaica

June

Toronto – 7 kilograms en route from Jamaica

July

- Toronto 81 kilograms en route from Jamaica via Miami
- Prince George, British Columbia -5 kg 897 in a clandestine laboratory operation

August

- Mississauga, Ontario 63 kilograms en route from Jamaica
- Keremeos, British Columbia 15 litres en route from Princeton, British Columbia

December

London, Ontario - 9 kilograms en route from Jamaica

- Toronto 13 kg en provenance de la
- Toronto 6 kg en provenance de la Jamaïque.
- Toronto 5 kg 660 en provenance Jamaïque.
- de la Jamaïque.

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de la Jamaïque. Toronto - 16 kg 147 en provenance

nint

Jamaïque. Toronto - 7 kg en provenance de la

Juillet

- Toronto 81 kg en provenance de la
- 5 kg 897 dans un laboratoire Prince George (Colombie-Britannique) Jamaïque via Miami.

JüoA clandestin.

◁

- provenance de la Jamaïque. Mississauga (Ontario) - 63 kg en
- (Colombie-Britannique). 15 litres en provenance de Princeton Keremeos (Colombie-Britannique) -

Décembre

provenance de la Jamaïque. London (Ontario) - 9 kg en

linvA

- Saint-Jérôme (Québec) 48 kg en Montréal, à destination de Kingston. provenance du Sud-Ouest asiatique via Cornwall (Ontario) - 30 kg en
- provenance du Sud-Ouest asiatique.

ninc

Halifax. Liban via la Belgique, les Pays-bas et Montréal - 155 kg en provenance du

Juillet

Bombay. Toronto - 30 kg en provenance de

tûoA

4

- Islamabad (Pakistan) 11 000 kg, à
- destination de Montréal.

Septembre 4

provenance du Sud-Ouest asiatique, à Sherbrooke (Québec) - 873 kg en

Haschich liquide destination de Montréal.

- Janvier
- Jamaique. Toronto - 21 kg en provenance de la
- S Kg. Campbellton (Nouveau-Brunswick) -

- Île Moresby Sud (Colombie-Britannique) 20 517 kg en provenance de la Thaïlande via le Viêt-nam du Vord et Hawaï.
- tûoA
- Melville (Saskatchewan) 1 600 plantes dans une installation de culture extérieure.

Septembre

- Windham Centre (Ontario) 889 kg 056 dans une installation de culture extérieure.
 Bedford (Québec) 7 000 plantes dans
- Dearwin (Quebec) 7 000 prantes anns une installation de culture extérieure.

 Saint-Jérôme (Québec) –

 Approximativement I 650 kg poussant

Octobre

à l'état sauvage.

Salmon Arm (Colombie-Britannique) – 1 350 plantes poussant à l'état sauvage.

Novembre

4

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- Bellingham (Washington) 113 kg en provenance du Mexique via l'Arizona, la Californie, l'Orégon et l'État de Washington, à destination du Canada. Toronto 61 kg 605 en provenance de
- Toronto 61 kg 605 en provenance de la Jamaïque.

Décembre

Toronto – 66 kg 211 en provenance de Trinité-et-Tobago.

Haschich

- Montréal 2 150 kg en provenance du Liban via Amsterdam.
- Belgique 7 538 kg en provenance du Liban, à destination de Montréal.

Tinc

- Trois-Rivières (Québec) 2 kg 250 de PCP.
- Seoul (Corée) 2 kg de chlorhydrate de d-méthamphétamine («Ice»), à destination d'Edmonton (Alberta) via Los Angeles.

Jellint .

- Neufchâtel (Québec) 454 grammes de PCP.
- Surrey (Colombie-Britannique) 200 bouteilles contenant chacune 100 comprimés de 5 mg de méthandrosténolone fabriqués à Brooklyn (New York) et 8 boîtes contenant chacune 25 fioles de 100 mg de déca-duroboline fabriquée en Nouvelle-Zélande.

Septembre

- Westlock (Alberta) 1 kg 580 de champignons de psilocybine. Gander (Terre-Neuve) – 1 700 doses de
- LSD sous forme de «microdot».

Octobre

4

- Skead (Ontario) 31 239 doses de LSD sous forme de «microdot».
- Peterborough (Ontario) 3 078 doses de LSD sous forme de «microdot».

ensudinsM ◀

- SIBM <
- Toronto 50 kg 285 en provenance de la Jamaïque.

isM ⊲

- Huntingdon (Colombie-Britannique) –
 108 kg 864 en provenance du Mexique
 via les États-Unis.
- Kamloops (Colombie-Britannique) 1 200 plantes de marihuana dans une installation de culture hydroponique extérieure.

- Toronto 6 kg 469 en provenance de la Colombie.
- Lacolle (Québec) 1 kg 205.

Drogues chimiques

Jaivnst

- London (Ontario) 1 300 doses de
- LSD sous forme de «microdot» et
 LSD sous forme de «microdot» et
- 1 kg 360 de PCP.

 Lévis (Québec) 1 kg 785 de PCP à

 destination du Nouveau-Brunswick.

◁

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- Chilliwack (Colombie-Britannique) –
- 14 kg 190 de psilocybine.

 Stettler (Alberta) 1 kg 375 de
 psilocybine dans une installation de
- parce) one dans are meantained acculture.

 Edson (Alberta) 1 kg 375 de
- psilocybine. Montréal – 20 000 doses de LSD sous
- forme de «microdot».

Mars

Toronto – Laboratoire clandestin de fabrication de 4-Chloro-2, 5
Diméthoxy-alpha-méthylbenzèneéthanamine (4-Chloro DAM).

livAA

Kanesatake (Québec) – Saisie de 3 kg 683 de méthamphétamine dans un laboratoire clandestin de fabrication de méthamphétamine.

iRIV

4

Windsor (Ontario) – Saisie de 3 kg 200 de méthamphétamine dans un laboratoire clandestin de fabrication de méthamphétamine.

tûoA ⊲

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- Vancouver 6 kg 662 en provenance de la Colombie via San Francisco
- (Californie). Granby (Québec) – 1 kg 700.

Septembre

- Fort Eric (Ontario) 1 kg 212 en provenance de la Colombie via Buffalo (Now York), à doctientien de Terente
- (New York), à destination de Toronto. Saint-Hyacinthe (Québec) – 1 kg 050.

octobre .

- Edmonton 2 kg.
- Niagara (Ontario) 1 kg 500 en
- provenance de la Colombie. Toronto – 2 kg 700 en provenance
- Toronto 2 kg 700 en provenance de Curação via Amsterdam (Pays-Bas), à destination de l'Espagne.
- Fort Érié (Ontario) 5 kg.
- Montréal 5 kg en provenance de New York.
- Toronto 1 kg en provenance de la Colombie.
- Maple Ridge (Colombie-Britannique) –
 Lg.

Novembre

- Victoria (Colombie-Britannique) 5 kg en provenance de Port Angeles (Washington).
- Surrey (Colombie-Britannique) -
- Winnipeg (Manitoba) 1 kg.
- Toronto 5 kg en provenance de la
- Colombie.

 Mirabel 1 kg 667 en provenance
- d'Haïti.

 Edmonton 2 kg 100.
- Fort Érié (Ontario) 5 kg en
- provenance de Buffalo (New York).

> Décembre

(Washington).

Surrey (Colombie-Britannique) – I kg en provenance de Seattle

- Californie. en provenance du Mexique via la Surrey (Colombie-Britannique) - 6 kg
- Ottawa 1 kg.
- provenance de la Colombie. Lansdowne (Ontario) - 1 kg 821 en

IIIVA

◁

- Britannique) 2 kg. North Vancouver (Colombie-
- Colombie. Toronto - 2 kg en provenance de la
- Pointe-Claire (Québec) 1 kg.

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- destination de Calgary (Alberta). de la Colombie via l'Espagne, à Dorion (Québec) - 1 kg en provenance
- Colombie, Montréal - 3 kg en provenance de la

- Colombie. Vancouver - 10 kg en provenance de la
- Idaho 20 kg à destination de destination de Vancouver. provenance de Miami (Floride), à Bellingham (Washington) - 5 kg en
- Laval (Québec) 2 kg 100. Montréal.
- destination de Victoria. Anvers (Belgique) - 90 kg 720, à
- Juillet

◁

- Edmonton 1 kg.
- Montréal 2 kg.
- Montréal 1 kg. Québec (Québec) - 3 kg.
- Montréal 3 kg.
- Repentigny (Québec) 5 kg. Ville Lasalle (Québec) - 3 kg 500.
- Vancouver 1 kg 790 en provenance
- Saint-Lazare (Québec) 3 kg. de Los Angeles.
- Lasalle (Québec) 3 kg 374.
- Bogota (Colombie) 1 kg, à destination
- de Kelowna via Denver.

- Vancouver 2 kg 500 d'héroïne en
- provenance de la Thailande via
- Mirabel (Québec) 1 kg 948 d'héroïne Singapour.
- via Paris (France). en provenance de Karachi (Pakistan)

Novembre 4

- New York, à destination de Toronto. d'héroïne en provenance de l'Etat de Fort Erié (Ontario) – 115 grammes
- en provenance de Hong Kong. Vancouver - 680 grammes d'héroine
- White City (Saskatchewan) 1 069
- Toronto 4 kg 014 d'héroïne en comprimés de morphine.
- (Washington). Singapour, Hong Kong et Tacoma provenance de la Thailande via Vancouver - 6 kg d'héroïne en provenance de la Thaïlande.
- Amsterdam (Pays-Bas). provenance de la Thaïlande via Toronto - 1 kg 790 d'héroïne en

Cocaine

- Janvier
- Colombie. Toronto - 2 kg 700 en provenance de la
- Québec (Québec) 3 kg.

Février

- Vancouver 10 kg en provenance de la
- Hereford (Québec) 1 kg en Colombie via la Californie.
- de Drummondville. provenance de la Floride, à destination
- destination de Toronto. Buffalo (New York) - 2 kg à
- Montréal 8 kg.
- Trinité-et-Tobago. Toronto - 2 kg 400 en provenance de

- Toronto 4 kg en provenance de la
- Colombie via Miami (Floride).

Sanada en 1988 Canada ou en route vers le Saisies importantes de drogues au

la Thailande à destination de Montréal. 50 kg 500 d'héroïne en provenance de Vancouver-Montréal-Windsor -

uinc

- destination de Toronto. provenance de Hong Kong, à Vancouver - 3 kg 222 d'héroïne en
- Juillet
- Toronto 1 kg 038 d'héroïne en de Montréal. (Suisse) et Paris (France), à destination provenance de l'Inde via Genève Toronto – 2 kg 755 d'héroïne en
- Kong et Vancouver. provenance de la Thailande via Hong
- Toronto 1 kg 700 d'héroïne en provenance de Hong Kong. Vancouver - 1 kg 760 d'héroïne en
- Vancouver. provenance de Hong Kong via

Septembre

4

4

◁

- en provenance de la Thaïlande. Vancouver - 130 grammes d'héroïne
- Zurich (Suisse). d'héroïne en provenance de l'Inde via Mirabel (Québec) – 800 grammes
- Vancouver 326 grammes d'héroïne en provenance de Hong Kong. Vancouver - 650 grammes d'héroïne
- Katmandou (Népal) et Singapour. en provenance de New Delhi (Inde) via

Octobre

- Kong. provenance de la Thailande via Hong Toronto - 2 kg 453 d'héroïne en
- Zurich (Suisse). provenance d'Istanbul (Turquie) via Toronto - 2 kg 366 d'opium en

Héroïne/opiacés

Janvier

- noir en provenance de la Thailande. Vancouver - 694 grammes d'opium
- Montréal. (Inde) via Singapour, à destination de d'héroïne en provenance de New Delhi Londres, Angleterre - 1 kg 968
- Montréal 513 grammes d'héroïne en d'Istanbul (Turquie). grammes d'opium en provenance

Toronto – 500 grammes d'héroïne et 83

provenance de New Delhi (Inde).

Février

d'héroïne et de cocaïne. - 125 capsules contenant un mélange Prince Rupert (Colombie-Britannique)

Mars

- Toronto 450 grammes d'héroïne en Amsterdam (Pays-Bas). provenance d'Istanbul (Turquie) via Toronto - 2 kg 100 d'héroïne en
- Toronto 1 kg 597 d'héroïne en provenance de Tokyo via Vancouver.
- provenance de Bombay (Inde), à Pays-Bas - 1 kg 394 d'héroïne en provenance de Hong Kong.

destination de Montréal.

provenance de l'Inde Montréal - 320 grammes d'héroïne en

Zurich (Suisse). provenance d'Istanbul (Turquie) via Toronto - 3 kg 155 d'héroïne en 

englobent la diminution de la valeur économique du bien pour dépréciation.

Lois et mesures répressives au niveau international

Les puissantes organisations se livrent au trafic des drogues sans se préoccuper des frontières. Afin de lutter plus efficacement contre l'ampleur du trafic de la drogue et les organisations criminelles, les pays de parrout dans le monde demandent une plus grande collaboration internationale.

En décembre 1988, les Nations Unies ont adopté la nouvelle Convention sur le trafic illicite des stupéfiants et des substances psychotropes. La Convention demande à tous les pays participants d'élaborer des lois nationales portant sur tous les aspects du trafic de la drogue. Parmi les dispositions précises recommandées par la Convention figurent des mesures visant le trafic de la drogue, le recyclage de l'argent et la saisie et drogue, le recyclage de l'argent et la saisie et

produits en découlant.

Le Canada a adopté récemment une législation portant sur les traités d'entraide juridique. Le Canada a signé de tels traités avec l'Australie, le Royaume-Uni et les Étatsavec l'Australie, le Royaume-Uni et les Étatspoursivent activement avec plusieurs autres pays. Une collaboration internationale plus grande pour lutter contre le trafic de la drogue grande pour lutter contre le trafic de la drogue

infractions liées au trafic de la drogue et aux

de procédures juridiques mettant en jeu des

assurer une collaboration internationale plus étroite en matière d'enquêtes, de poursuites et

encourage l'entraide juridique entre pays pour

du trafic de la drogue. En outre, la Convention

la confiscation des biens obtenus des produits

s'avère très prometteuse.

temps voulu. A titre d'exemple, les informations concernant les actifs non saisis pourraient aidet grandement la Couronne à répondre à une demande de libération de l'argent saisi pour couvrir les frais de la défense. Il faut s'efforcer de prévoir les litiges possibles et d'accumuler les informations nécessaires pour se défendre contre de telles récusations.

d'actifs saisis

Un dispositif judiciaire qui pourrait attenuer nombre des problèmes liés à la gestion des actifs saisis est la vente interlocutoire. C'est un processus qui permettrait la vente d'un actif, avec le consentement du tribunal et précumenent de l'accusé, avant que les procédures criminelles comme telles soient terminées. Les produits nets de la vente seraient déposés dans un compte et feraient l'objet d'une demande de confiscation éventuelle.

de la saisie, en particulier si ces dommages Couronne de payer les dommages découlant pourrait servir à réduire l'obligation pour la refusé de permettre la vente interlocutoire confiscation échoue, le fait que l'accusé a gouvernement en cas de confiscation. Si la maximiserait les gains financiers pour le position économique de l'accusé, et La vente hâtive de l'actif protégerait la pourrait également diminuer avec le temps. de stockage; la valeur véritable de l'actif vation continue de l'actif entraînerait des frais l'usage de l'actif de toute façon. La consercas, l'accusé serait fort probablement privé de déprécier, comme un véhicule. Dans un tel appropriée dans le cas de biens pouvant se pas à toutes les circonstances, mais elle serait La vente interlocutoire ne conviendrait

d'un actif et non d'un passif. économique afin de s'assurer qu'il s'agit bien lui-même devrait faire l'objet d'une analyse des actifs du genre. En outre, le commerce

el é etius seènîertne Prévision des tâches

Comme on l'a déjà mentionné, il faut

d'obtenir les informations nécessaires en prévoir ce genre de demandes de révision afin L'enquêteur et le procureur doivent tous deux croissant de telles demandes en cour. la Couronne auront à donner suite à un nombre de saisie. De toute évidence, les procureurs de révision ou une modification de l'ordonnance sur un bien visé de demander à un juge une dispositions permettant au détenteur d'un droit préalable. La législation comporte des nécessitent également une planification D'autres fonctions entraînées suite à la saisie de la façon dont les biens visés seront gérés. tenir compte, dans la planification de la saisie,

xuaistemmos Biens immeubles

problèmes d'insolvabilité lorsqu'on envisd'experts-comptables spécialisés dans les gestion immobilière ou un cabinet de blocage. Il faudrait choisir une firme de généralement précisées dans l'ordonnance le bien. Les conditions de gestion seront faudra un séquestre-gérant pour administrer des biens immeubles commerciaux, il Dans presque tous les cas impliquant

Commerces actifs age le recours à un séquestre-gérant.

preuve d'une grande prudence avant de saisir risque de frais considérables, il faut faire pornographiques par exemple. Etant donné le certains commerces, comme les librairies suite d'une saisie, de continuer de gérer serait inapproprié pour le gouvernement, à la commerce risque de décroître. Il est clair qu'il gérant n'est plus là, la valeur économique du actifs peut poser d'énormes difficultés. Si le La saisie ou le blocage de commerces

l'expédition de Principales routes Figure no 43

pancaire aux pays offrant le secret narcodollars canadiens nuoq 8891 ne seèsilitu



Argent déposé dans des gouvernemental pertinent le plus tôt possible. déposer l'argent dans le compte de banque

estéions financières

ordonner à l'institution de virer l'argent dans permettent, l'ordonnance de blocage peut fonds administrés. Si les circonstances le des rapports périodiques aux autorités sur les financière qui garde l'argent de transmettre tribunal peut ordonner à l'institution un compte ou un certificat de dépôt. Le ordonnance pour bloquer l'argent versé dans En pratique générale, on a recours à une

eeldsioogèn Portefeuilles de titres un compte au taux d'intérêt le plus élevé.

l'argent dans un compte productif d'intérêt. serait de liquider le portefeuille et de déposer d'un blocage. Le plan d'action le plus sage naires de spéculer sur des titres faisant l'objet courtier particulier des pouvoirs discrétionportefeuille. Il est dangereux de donner à un ment auraient dû être prises par rapport à son certaines décisions en matière d'investissed'obtenir un dédommagement en avançant que blocage, l'accusé va inévitablement tenter d'actions faisant l'objet d'une ordonnance de d'autoriser la confiscation d'un portefeuille problèmes graves. Si le tribunal refuse Les fluctuations de la bourse posent des

résidentiels - səlduəmmi snəi8

et de permettre l'accès raisonnable à des fins des versements hypothécaires et des assurances bon ordre, de continuer le paiement des taxes, inclure l'obligation de maintenir la propriété en L'ordonnance peut être rédigée de façon à permettant l'occupation continue des lieux. à l'aide d'une ordonnance de blocage pas être important et il suffit de bloquer le bien Dans la plupart des cas, ce risque ne devrait l'accusé pose un risque à la valeur de l'actif. décider si l'occupation continue des lieux par résidentiels occupés par l'accusé, il faut gestion importante. Dans le cas de biens Les biens immeubles nécessitent une

d'inspection.

compris une analyse préliminaire de la est le produit de la criminalité, y exposé des motifs de croire que le bien

valeur nette du sujet;

de ces intérêts; tiers, y compris la valeur courante nette identification et étendue des intérêts de

s'assurer que l'objet de la saisie est économique des biens visés, pour appréciations, si possible, de la valeur

biens envisagés. compte ou titulaire de privilèges des tout co-propriétaire, propriétaire pour et la participation criminelle possible de informations concernant les antécédents bien un actif et non un passif;

de l'actif Planification de la saisie

entourant le cas donné. par le genre d'actif en jeu et les circonstances méthodes employées seront largement dictées inutiles et les problèmes de gestion. Les peut aider à réduire ou éliminer les dépenses la méthode de saisie ou du blocage de l'actif La planification efficace du moment et de

de la criminalité, afin qu'ils soient disponibles possible les biens présumés être des produits inculpation, il faut saisir ou bloquer le plus tôt accusé tente d'aliéner ses biens avant son confiscation. Puisqu'il est normal qu'un saisis ou bloqués avant d'en ordonner la Il n'est pas nécessaire que les biens aient été autorités ou encore en possession du criminel. confiscation de tout bien, sous le contrôle des la criminalité, le tribunal peut ordonner la Si l'on prouve qu'il s'agit de produits de

certains actifs: Voici certaines des façons de bloquer

Argent en espèces

en cas de confiscation éventuelle.

nécessaire comme preuve au tribunal, il faut créditeur. Si l'argent liquide n'est pas argent ne rapporte ainsi aucun intérêt problèmes de stockage et de protection et cet billets de banque saisis présente des La conservation de vastes quantités de

biens saisis pendant de longues périodes de temps. Les frais liés à l'administration des biens, en particulier s'il s'agit de commerces ou de biens immobiliers, sont considérables.

Planification relative à la saisie

planification efficace se diviserait en trois relativement à la confiscation. Une jusqu'à ce qu'une décision soit rendue stratifs liés à la gestion des biens saisis réduction des frais et problèmes adminiplanification de la saisie doit viser la à la saisie. Dans la mesure du possible, la litiges susceptibles de survenir relativement une stratégie administrative et prévoir les coûts-avantages des biens visés, élaborer légitimes de tiers, effectuer une analyse privilèges et autres charges, des intérêts saisie comme telle. Il faut tenir compte des essentiels liés aux biens avant d'effectuer la s'entendre au préalable sur les détails saisie au début de l'enquête afin de l'enquêteur doivent planifier ensemble la Le procureur de la Couronne et

- étapes :

 identification de l'actif visé,
- planification de la saisie de l'actif,
- prévision des tâches entraînées suite à la saisie.

Identification de l'actif visé

Idéalement, il faudrait recueillir des informations sur l'actif dès le début de l'enquête. L'étendue de ces informations dépendra de la nature de l'infraction faisant l'objet de l'enquête; dans une affaire de drogue, par exemple, la demande de renseignements sur l'origine de certains genres d'actif avant l'arrestation pourrait nuire à l'enquête. Les informations sur l'actif visé devraient porter notamment sur l'actif visé devraient porter notamment sur l'actif visé devraient porter notamment sur

emplacement et description complète du bien visé;

ce qui suit :

formes de crédit dans le cours des transactions commerciales normales. Conséquemment, les particulières au Canada qui effectuent des transactions à l'aide de quantités importantes d'argent liquide attirent les soupçons, ce qui nuit particulièrement aux trafiquants de drogue, qui accumulent de vastes sommes d'argent liquide de la vente de drogues illicites.

L'accent accru mis sur la saisie et la confiscation des produits de la criminalité au Canada rend les trafiquants beaucoup plus conscients de la nécessité de recycler apparemment légitime pour leurs narcodollars, les trafiquants peuvent dépenser dollars, les trafiquants peuvent dépenser leurs gains plus à leur guise.

La diversité des techniques mises au point pour recycler les narcodollars n'est isations criminelles. Dans de nombreux cas, les narcodollars sont détournés vers des refuges fiscaux étrangers pour empêcher la cueillette de preuves reliant les profits à leurs activités criminelles. Les enquêtes sur le recyclage des narcodollars sont de plus en plus complexes, parallèlement au raffinement des techniques de recyclage des narcodollars.

esb noistration des disiss ansid

Les pouvoirs législatifs créés par le projet de loi C-61 ont accru la responsabilité des autorités judiciaires et policières de garantir la préservation des biens saisis et leur administration de manière efficiente et économique. Les aspects financiers de l'administration des biens après leur saisie et avant leur confiscation sont d'une importance cruciale. En général, la saisie des biens a lieu au moment de l'arrestation, alors que la confiscation s'effectue normalement de la déclaration de culpabilité de lors de la déclaration de culpabilité de l'infraction visée. Il faut donc préserver et administrer efficacement les préserver et administrer efficacement les préserver et administrer efficacement les préserver et administrer efficacement les

Figure no 42

de dollars exprimée en milliers de 1984 à 1988 - valeur profits des trafiquants antidrogue axé sur les grâce au Programme Argent et biens saisis

Total	<i>₹</i> 19 7	10 133	11 090	679 81	L89 01	23 203
Revenu Canada	1 285	791 7	2 838	786 II	t109	26 883
Lois relatives aux drogues	1 163	LL7 E	87£ £	3 302	3 335	14 685
Article 312 du Code criminel	961	768 I	t 8 t t	3 363	1 338	11 635
Catégorie	1984	5861	9861	L861	8861	Total

programme depuis 1984. illustre l'argent et les biens saisis grâce à ce produits de leurs crimes. La figure nº 42 en délestant les trafiquants de drogue des des trafiquants a connu un immense succès

criminalité produits de la canadienne sur les Législation

genre de biens obtenus par la perpétration d'identifier, de saisir et de confisquer tout jet de loi confère aux autorités les moyens en particulier le trafic de la drogue. Le proproduits des activités criminelles lucratives, Canada en vue de traiter efficacement les étape importante des efforts continus du Le projet de loi C-61 représente une

d'infractions criminelles graves.

culture de drogues illicites. englobent le trafic, l'importation et la infractions désignées en matière de drogue qualifié, l'extorsion et la contrefaçon. Les profit, entre autres, le vol, les fraudes, le vol donnant normalement lieu à l'attente d'un infractions prévues au Code criminel de criminalité organisée consistent en 24 nées en matière de drogue». Les infractions nalité organisée» et les «infractions désigcriminelles soit les «infractions de crimiidentifier deux catégories d'activités La législation est structurée de façon à

Recyclage de l'argent

comptant a été remplacé par diverses industrialisés, y compris le Canada, l'argent d'autres facteurs. Dans de nombreux pays d'en cacher l'origine, le propriétaire ou acquis en une autre forme dans l'intention conversion de l'argent liquide illégalement Le recyclage de l'argent, c'est la

> toutes les sources légitimes. comparant ses dépenses à son revenu de

Jusqu'à la promulgation du projet de

l'impôt sur le revenu. procédure civile en vertu de la Loi de afin que les biens soient récupérés par confiait le dossier à Revenu Canada-Impôt pouvaient être saisis par la G.R.C., on clairement d'origine criminelle mais ne cas impliquant des actifs qui étaient Paccusation criminelle. Cependant, pour les conserver le bien qui faisait l'objet de un compte de banque mais était libre de sonné pour possession de narcodollars dans criminel pouvait être poursuivi et empriune situation curieuse au Canada : un des biens immeubles. Cela a donné lieu à déposé dans des institutions financières ou conventionnels pour saisir de l'argent d'avoir recours aux mandats de perquisition impossible par exemple pour les autorités catégories importantes de biens. Il était la saisie comme telle de plusieurs la loi pénale canadienne ne permettaient pas fouilles, de saisies et de perquisitions dans tions conventionnelles en matière de biens criminellement obtenus, les disposipoursuite de criminels pour possession de crime. Même si cet article permettait la eux ont été obtenus ou proviennent d'un produit sachant que tout ou partie d'entre sa possession un bien, une chose ou leur criminel interdisait à quiconque d'avoir en nalité. Depuis 1974, l'article 312 du Code disant la possession de produits de la crimiquants se servait des lois en vigueur interantidrogue axé sur les profits des trafiloi C-61 en janvier 1989, le programme

programme antidrogue axé sur les profits législation canadienne antérieure, le Malgré les difficultés que présentait la

Les narcodollars

quêtes antidrogue. duits de la criminalité, au cours des enrecueillir des preuves concernant les pro-

recettes provenant de la vente de drogue. permettent une vérification indirecte des ploient un certain nombre de techniques qui Sections économiques antidrogue emcrime et ses produits, les enquêteurs des ner la difficulté d'établir un lien entre le sont rarement documentées. Pour contourtuées souvent en secret et payées comptant, transactions en matière de drogue, effecbiens achetés avec les profits réalisés. Les direct entre un crime lié à la drogue et des ment impossible d'établir un lien probant commerce de la drogue, il est habituelled'être le principal moyen d'échange dans le Puisque que l'argent comptant continue nalité est souvent difficile et laborieux. Le dépistage des produits de la crimi-

retraçant ce que le criminel a véritablement établit le revenu de sources légitimes en drogue. En fait, cette technique d'enquête proviendrait des produits de la vente de justifiée par un revenu de sources légitimes richesse d'un trafiquant qui ne peut être déduire qu'une grande augmentation de la sources légitimes. Un tribunal pourrait comparée au revenu de la personne de la durée d'une enquête. L'augmentation est de la valeur nette d'un particulier pendant tivement facile de calculer l'augmentation recherche financière terminée, il est relal'enquête antidrogue. Une fois cette précise, habituellement la période visée par d'un accusé pendant une période de temps identifier l'actif, le passif et les dépenses rogue, diverses méthodes sont utilisées pour cadre des enquêtes économiques antidrence entre l'actif et les dettes. Dans le valeur nette d'un particulier, soit la diffétion indirecte des recettes est l'analyse de la La technique la plus utile de vérifica-

dépensé en biens et services et en

de retirer d'énormes profits du trafic es organisations criminelles continuent

moyen de prévention criminelle. criminalité représente en fait un excellent saisie et la confiscation des produits de la activité. Un programme répressif axé sur la moyens de financer les crimes liés à cette tion au commerce de la drogue et les éventuellement éliminer les motifs d'incitasaisir les profits des trafiquants peuvent efforts d'enquête en vue d'identifier et de efficacement par les services répressifs. Les commerce de la drogue peut être exploité drogue. Le rôle clé que joue l'argent dans le peuvent financer d'autres crimes liés à la accumulées, les organisations criminelles outre, grâce aux richesses qu'elles ont nouveaux éléments à tenter leur chance. En caractère lucratif de cette activité incite de des drogues illicites au Canada. Le

possible. de drogues illicites, avec saisies connexes si tion des narcodollars provenant de la vente continue de mettre l'accent sur l'identificas'attaquer aux profits des trafiquants. On que toute enquête en matière de drogue doit La G.R.C. reste fermement convaincue

de la G.R.C. profits des trafiquants antidrogue axé sur les Le Programme

sur tous ses enquêteurs antidrogue pour au Canada, la G.R.C. peut aussi compter enquêtes économiques antidrogue partout disposer de 58 agents spécialisés dans les des produits de la criminalité. En plus de poursuivre les trafiquants pour possession et à recueillir les preuves nécessaires pour saisir les biens achetés avec les narcodollars circulation des narcodollars, à identifier et quants de la G.R.C. vise à retracer la antidrogue axé sur les profits des trafi-Instauré en 1981, le Programme

: Chapitre 7 : Les Narcodollars

ports clandestins servent de refuges et de plaques tournantes pour les opérations de ravitaillement destinées à l'Europe de l'Ouest et à l'Amérique du Nord. Les navires côtiers et de péche transportent également de petites cargaisons depuis ces ports jusqu'aux pays l'Egypte et les livraisons le long de la péninsule du Sinaï et de la bande de Gaza ne sont pas rares. Les ports légitimes entre temps soutiennent un trafic de conteneurs florissant qui représentent un moyen relativement flable de transport de grandes quantités de haschich vers les marchés d'Europe et d'Amérique du vers les marchés d'Europe et d'Amérique du vers les marchés d'Europe et d'Amérique du vord.

Chypre

Le rôle de Chypre dans le trafic de la drogue en Méditerranée se confine largement à celui de centre de courtage des drogues provenant du Moyen-Orient et de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest et destinées à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Nord. D'accès facile pour la plupart des pays de la région et dotée de moyens de télécommunications modernes, Chypre offtre d'excellentes occasions de transport et de communication pour les trafiquants de drogue. Le désordre qui prévaut au Liban fait de Chypre la base étrangère la plus pratique et accessible aux trafiquants de haschich d'origine libanaise.

rôle légitime en matière de commerce international et de diplomatie a malheureusement contribué à transformer l'Autriche en entrepôt et plaque tournante pour les drogues destinées à l'Ouest.

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Le haschich emprunte deux routes principales pour sortir du Liban vers l'Ouest. La première passe par la Syrie et la Turquie et suit la filière balkanique jusqui'en Europe de est généralement dissimulé à bord de camions long cours à immatriculation internationale. Le haschich peut atriver en Grèce via la ligne parcedue de traversiers, la Syrie-Volos, ou par grecque de traversiers, la Syrie-Volos, ou par pénètrent en Grèce peuvent continuer leur pénètrent en Grèce peuvent continuer leur baitent en Grèce peuvent continuer leur Eriget par les Balkans ou être mises à bord de baiteaux en vue de leur envoi en vrac par la mer Égée ou la Méditerranée vers l'Europe et l'Amérique du Mord.

La seconde route est par voie de mer. Tous les ports du Liban, légitimes ou clandestins, sont entre les mains d'une faction ou l'autre de la milice. Ces factions sont chargées de toutes les inspections douanières et de la sécurité des ports dans leur domaine de compétence. Conséquemment, le trafic de la drogue par mer à partir du Liban se fait dans la drogue par mer à partir du Liban se fait dans la drogue par mer à partir du Liban se fait dans la drogue par mer à partir du Liban se fait dans la drogue par mer à partir du Liban se fait dans la drogue par mer à partir du Liban se fait dans la drogue par mer à l'impunité presque totale. Les

transportant du fret et des denrées alimentaires entre le Moyen-Orient et l'Europe. Les camions sont cautionnés, ne font pas l'objet d'inspections douanières régulières et sont souvent dotés de compartiments secrets complexes fabriqués à Istanbul ou dans les villes frontalières de la Turquie.

Autriche

à leurs affaires sans peur d'être décelés. Son relativement facile d'aller et venir et de vaquer climat, les trafiquants de drogues trouvent Moyen-Orient et l'Extrême-Orient. Dans ce entre l'Europe de l'Ouest, l'Europe de l'Est, le l'Autriche est également un centre commercial pays le plus à l'est des nations de l'Ouest, travailleurs invités turcs. Parce qu'il s'agit du de fonctionnaires des Nations Unies et de incroyable de touristes, d'étudiants étrangers, que ses voisins et accueille un nombre d'immigration et de douanes moins sévères neutre, l'Autriche a des restrictions en matière important dans le commerce du cannabis. Pays route des Balkans, l'Autriche joue un rôle En tant que premier Etat de l'Ouest sur la

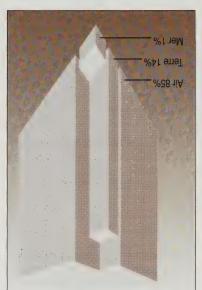
Bulgarie et la Yougoslavie. Des routes Bulgarie et la Yougoslavie. Des routes relient Belgrade, la capitale de la Yougoslavie de la Yougoslavie, via l'Autriche et l'Italie, à presque deuxième route pénètre en Grèce par le nord-ouest de la Turquie et suit la côte nordnord-ouest de la Turquie et suit la contra le suit en deux direction d'Athènes et le port de mer du direction d'Athènes et le port de mer du Pricé, l'autre vers le nord jusqu'en Yougoslavie pour rejoindre les liens européens à Belgrade.

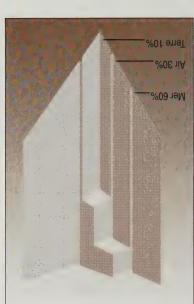
Haschich

Figure no 41

Modes de transport pour l'importation du cannabis au Canada en 1988

Haschich liquide





Furquie

depuis Istanbul. parfois les voies aériennes et maritimes surtout la route terrestre des Balkans et l'Orient, les contrebandiers empruntent cannabis, qui arrive en Turquie depuis Nord. Pour expédier vers l'Ouest le mateurs de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Pakistan et l'Afghanistan) et les consomproducteurs de cannabis (l'Inde, le Népal, le nu bout continental naturel entre les pays Sud-Ouest asiatique, car le pays constitue l'expédition vers l'Ouest du cannabis du La Turquie est un point critique pour légitimes pénètrent en Europe depuis l'Asie. les produits de contrebande et les biens est la principale voie par laquelle les gens, Depuis l'ère des croisades, la Turquie

Toujours achalande et considérablement amélioré depuis peu, le réseau routier qui relie la Turquie à l'Europe de l'Ouest en passant par les républiques balkaniques suit deux d'Istanbul pour se diriger vers le nordouex de la Turquie. Une des routes continue ouest de la Turquie. Une des routes continue



Terre 10%

Mer 30%

pakistanais saisies en Inde sembletaient toutefois indiquer que des voies d'acheminement ont été créées dans ce pays également. De nombreux trafiquants internationaux connus et des centaines d'entrepreneurs plupart de ces trafiquants sont devenus d'importants fournisseurs de haschich à des groupes criminels organisées en Europe, aux groupes criminels organisées en Europe, aux marchandise via les pays suivants : Singapour, la Belgique, les Pays-Bas, la Suisse et les États la Belgique, les Pays-Bas, la Suisse et les États

d'autres points le long de la côte sur la mer d'Oman. Les vastes quantités de haschich

Il existe peu de renseignements fiables sur l'étendue du trafic de la drogue en Afghanistan et en Iran. Il se peut toutefois que le haschich du Pakistan pénètre en Afghanistan par les routes de contrebande traditionnelles dans la passe de Khyber. Même si la guerre civile afghane a limité quelque peu ce trafic, le retrait des troupes soviétiques en probablement encourager les trafiquants à augmenter le passage interfrontalier du haschich.

du Golfe.

Turquie et la filière balkanique vers l'Europe haschich du Sud-Est asiatique atteint la ment par l'intermédiaire de laquelle le toujours de principale région de transbordepoursuive de plus belle et que l'Iran serve Iran depuis l'Afghanistan et le Pakistan se échec. Il se peut que le trafic de la drogue en contrôler les frontières orientales étaient un était devenue inefficace et que les tentatives de iranienne déclarait que l'opération de lutte trimestre de l'année toutefois, la presse nombre de trafiquants exécutés. Vers le dernier quantités de drogue auraient été saisies et l'Afghanistan et le Pakistan. De grandes drogue aux frontières de l'est de l'Iran avec ou du moins de ralentir, la circulation de la répressifs iraniens se sont efforcés de freiner, Au cours de 1988, divers organismes

de l'Ouest.

GRC RAND, 1988/89

l'approche de 1997. comme centre de trafic de la drogue à

əpuj

Croissant d'or. saisies, plus de 14 tonnes provenaient du Népal et que, des 17 tonnes de haschich 1988, près de 18,5 tonnes provenaient du que, des 42 tonnes de marihuana saisies en des dérivés de cannabis se reflète dans le fait La position de l'Inde comme pays de transit lutte visent surtout l'interdiction à la frontière. l'étranger et, conséquemment, ses efforts de l'Inde, le problème de la drogue vient de des cérémonies religieuses. Du point de vue de régions, sa consommation est acceptée pour presque partout au pays, et dans certaines en Inde. Le cannabis pousse à l'état sauvage cannabis ne constituent pas un problème grave La production et la consommation de

Népal

haschich dissimulées dans le fret aérien. beaucoup plus grosses de marihuana et de être remplacée par l'expédition de quantités transport hors du Népal par passeur pourrait Katmandou. La méthode traditionnelle de du haschich pakistanais vers l'Ouest via croissance connexe du volume d'exportation le Pakistan entraînerait probablement une augmentation du trafic aérien entre le Népal et contrebande de drogue dans cette région. Une Népal risque de créer un nouvel itinéraire de région. L'amélioration du trafic aérien au que l'élargissement du service au sein de la encore plus de vols directs vers l'Europe ainsi Tribhuvan. Le nouveau terminal permettra construction à l'aéroport international de terminal international est actuellement en Katmandou et Francfort, et un nouveau commencé des vols réguliers directs entre En 1988, deux lignes aériennes ont

aupitaisa Pakistan et Sud-Ouest

le pays par cargo depuis le port de Karachi et La plupart du haschich pakistanais quitte

> colonie comme port franc. tenter de tirer parti des dernières années de la

Singapour

Viêt-nam. des côtes de la Thaïlande, du Cambodge et du de charger les envois de marihuana au large aménageraient leurs navires à Singapour avant contrebandiers achèteraient, répareraient et de 12,5 millions de passagers en 1988. Les de Changi est le plus gros de l'Asie, avec plus l'Inde et du Pakistan. L'aéroport international mer et à bord de vols directs en provenance de de cannabis arriveraient du Croissant d'or par Singapour dans des conteneurs et les dérivés marihuana thailandaise transiteraient à continentale asiatique. De grandes quantités de accessibilité aux autres pays de la masse conteneurs au monde et en raison de son qu'il s'agit d'un des principaux ports de Est et du Sud-Ouest asiatique, surtout parce point de transbordement du cannabis du Sudcannabis. Il s'agit toutefois d'un important pas producteur de cannabis ou de dérivés de Singapour, tout comme Hong Kong, n'est

également la contrebande de drogues. longtemps, cependant cette efficacité favorise marchandises n'y restent pas immobilisées Singapour est donc un port efficace où les remplis sans jamais quitter les quais cautionnés. déchargés, rechargés et, fait le plus important, douanière. La plupart de ces conteneurs sont chaque jour, et aucun ne fait l'objet d'inspection conteneurs arrivent à Singapour ou en partent maritime. Plus de deux cent navires portel'Asie, traite d'importants volumes de fret Singapour, l'un des plus importants ports de directement à l'entrée sud du détroit de Malacca, est particulièrement problématique. Situé La cuculation des contenents par Singapour

peut que Singapour prenne de l'importance s'il est trop tôt pour faire des prédictions, il se de retourner à la Chine dans huit ans. Même Singapour n'a pas à faire face à la perspective trafiquants de drogue à une exception près : offrent plusieurs des mêmes avantages aux Il est clair que Singapour et Hong Kong

genre et les dérivés de cannabis du Sud-Est et Sud-Ouest asiatique sont exportés régulièrement d'Indonésie à bord de cargos, de bateaux de pêche, de yachts privés et d'avions commerciaux.

Même si Hong Kong n'est pas un

▶ Hong Kong

fébrile au chapitre du trafic de la drogue à années, il pourrait donc y avoir une activité transbordement. Au cours des huit prochaines attrayant comme centre financier et de doute la fin de tout ce qui rend Hong Kong si trafiquants cependant, 1997 représente sans clairement leurs efforts de répression. Pour les autorités de Hong Kong poursuivent la Chine sur le trafic de la drogue. Les prédire l'incidence du retour de Hong Kong à cannabis cultivé en Chine. Il est difficile de l'année ont signalé l'arrivée dans la colonie de De nombreux rapports reçus au cours de haschich népalais y arrivent par voie aérienne. l'Amérique du Nord. De petites quantités de pêche, aux fins de transbordement vers navires commerciaux et de chalutiers de régulièrement en contrebande à bord de thaïlandais et philippin y est introduit une inspection à leur arrivée. Le cannabis de franchir les douanes ou de se soumettre à ce qui signifie que les navires n'ont pas besoin policières. Il s'agit également d'un port franc, risque d'être découvert par les autorités déchargement de la contrebande sans grand large de ses côtes facilitent le chargement et le littoral largement échancré et ses 200 îles au plus gros parcs de conteneurs au monde. Son plus gros ports de mer et facilement d'un des port naturel remarquable, il s'agit d'un des contrebande abondent à Hong Kong. Avec son grandes villes du monde. Les occasions de jour de Hong Kong vers toutes les plus et des avions et des bateaux partent chaque constitue carrément la porte de l'est de l'Asie, de transit. Au point de vue transport, le pays certains facteurs en font un important centre producteur de cannabis ou de ses dérivés,

Hong Kong, car les trafiquants vont sans doute

Philippines

au transit de la marihuana. international Vinoy Aquino de Manille servent au littoral isolé et accidenté, et l'aéroport destinée aux Etats-Unis. La région de Visayas, transbordement de la marihuana thailandaise Philippines servent également de point de Japon, à l'Australie et aux Etats-Unis. Les Ces envois seraient destinés à Hong Kong, au de la culture de la marihuana aux Philippines. relativement isolée de Visayas où a lieu le gros expédiées maintenant depuis la région D'importantes quantités de marihuana sont cette tendance devrait se poursuivre à l'avenir. Kong en 1988 était d'origine philippine et La plupart de la marihuana saisie à Hong rejoignent rapidement leurs voisins asiatiques. tant producteur de marihuana, les Philippines Un des demiers arrivés en tant qu'impor-

eisénobal -

La marihuana indonésienne, connue localement sous le nom de «ganja», est cultivée illicitement à Java, Bali, Sulawesi et Sumatra. On ne connaît pas les niveaux de production annuels mais les estimations les plupart de la marihuana cultivée en Indonésie reste à l'intérieur du pays et est destinée. La reste à l'intérieur du pays et est destinée à la consommation locale mais de petites quantités seraient passées en contrebande vers l'Auscraile, la Nouvelle-Zélande, la Malaysia, Singapour et les Pays-Bas. Très peu de cannabis indonésien pénètre le marché nordamatricain.

L'importance de l'Indonésie relativement au marché du cannabis repose sur sa géographie. Nation constituée d'îles, dont nombre d'entre elles sont sauvages et inhabitées, l'Indonésie s'étend sur près de met retritoriale. L'archipel comprend certaines des voies maritimes internationales les plus congestionnées du monde et la contrebande congestionnées du monde et la contrebande est une pratique qui y remonte à plus de mille ans. Il existe d'innombrables occasions de transborder les drogues de transborder les drogues de tout occasions de transborder les drogues de tout

petits navires. La présence de la garde côtière américaine dans les eaux hawaïennes a toutefois persuadé l'équipage de poursuivre sa route vers le Canada où la cargaison a été déchargée.

La Thaïlande est depuis plusieurs années une destination populaire pour les touristes étrangers. En 1988, la Thaïlande a connu un essor touristique inégalé. En effet, 4,5 millions d'étrangers dont environ 100 000 Canadiens, ont visité le pays. Les consommateurs occidentaux aiment beaucoup les bâtonnets de marihuana thaïlandais et les bas prix locaux unendent attrayante l'idée d'en sortir du pays. Une quantité importante de marihuana quitte la Thaïlande à destination de l'Europe et de la Thaïlande du Nord dans les bagages de et de l'Amérique du Nord dans les bagages de

touristes étrangers.

traverse la frontière chinoise et continue vers est chargée à bord de chalutiers; l'autre route Laos jusqu'au Viêt-nam ou au Cambodge où elle routes suivies achemine la marihuana à travers le coordonner et acheminer les envois. Une des ont plus facilement accès au Laos pour de la frontière entre les deux pays, les trafiquants Etant donné la diminution de la vigilance le long pays de transit de la marihuana thaïlandaise. aurait donné lieu à l'utilisation du Laos comme rapprochement entre le Laos et la Thaïlande cambodgiennes vers la mer. Le récent vietnamien de Da Nang et le long des routes transportées par voie de terre vers le grand port centaines de tonnes de marihuana laotienne sont arrestations aux États-Unis révèlent que des Des saisies de navires ravitailleurs et des cannabis laotien via le Cambodge et le Viêt-nam. thaïlandais expédient de grandes quantités de thailandais. Il semblerait que les trafiquants l'Amérique du Nord en passant par les ports de la récolte laotienne en Thailande et de là vers s'occupent habituellement du transfert du gros qui habitent en Thaïlande. Ces trafiquants laotienne sont des Thailandais ou des étrangers chargés de l'expédition de la marihuana ducteur de marihuana, la plupart des trafiquants Même si le Laos est un important pro-

Guangzhou et Hong Kong,

petits trafiquants qui travaillent dans les stations baînéaires pourraient tenter de recruter des touristes canadiens comme passeurs, comme c'est le cas en Jamaïque et au Mexique.

Thaïlande et Sud-Est

La culture du cannabis en Thailande s'est faite surtout au nord-est du pays en 1988. La drogue est ensuite envoyée au sud, jusqu'à Bangkok et dans des petits ports le long du jordte de Siam. L'excellence du réseau routier interne de la Thailande est unique dans le Sudpour faciliter la communication et étendre la portée du gouvernement dans les régions reculées, permet également aux trafiquants de cannabis de déplacer leurs produits rapidement et fefficacement et efficacement et efficacement et efficacement et efficacement et efficacement et efficacement par voie de terre.

Même si le cannabis est exporté de la Thailande par tous les moyens de transport possibles – chalutier de pêche, navires de charge, avions de tourisme et de fret – l'expédition par conteneurs maritimes demeure le mode de contrebande le plus populaire. Actuellement, la plupart des conteneurs expédiés depuis la Thailande partent des quais expédiés depuis la Thailande partent des quais de Klong Toey à Bangkok. De nouveaux parce de conteneurs sont en voie de construction au sud de la Thailande vu l'achalandage à Klong Toey ce qui va augmenter le travail des agents de lutte antidrogue et facilitet celui des trafiquants.

Les navires ravitailleurs demeurent le mode de transport préféré des trafiquants thaïlandais pour l'expédition de grandes quantités de marihuana destinées à l'Amérique du Nord. En août 1988, la G.R.C. a saisi près de 20,5 tonnes de marihuana qui avaient été déchargées aux îles de la Reine Charlotte. Cette marihuana proviendrait du nord de la Thaïlande et serait arrivée au Canada via le Viêt-nam du Nord à bord du navire ravitailleut «Lloyd B. Gorte» au milieu de 1988. La destination originale du navire était Hawaï où destination originale du navire était Hawaï où la cargaison devait être chargée sur de plus la cargaison devait être chargée sur de plus la cargaison devait être chargée sur de plus

pienne. cause de son éloignement de la côte colombateaux de patrouille côtière colombiens à colombien et qu'elle est hors de portée des parce que cette région est en territoire cocaïne et de marihuana en direction nord d'un point de transfert idéal des envois de quantités indéterminées de drogue. Il s'agit ces rendez-vous serviraient à transborder des environs de San Andres. On soupçonne que rencontreraient souvent de grands cargos aux navires de fret provenant de la Colombie antillaise. Des petits bateaux de pêche et environ 700 kilomètres au large de la côte des possessions colombiennes situées à Andres, de Providencia et de Bajo Nuevo sont

Même s'il n'y a pas de vols réguliers directs entre le Canada et la Colombie, près de 100 000 touristes canadiens s'y rendent chaque année à bord de vols nolisés spéciaux. Les destinations les plus populaires sont les iles susmentionnées de San Andres et de Santa Marta et la station balnéaire de Cartagena. Les Marta et la station balnéaire de Cartagena. Les

AFRIQUE

HUSTRALIE

KONC

THAILANDE

PAKISTAN

U.R.S.S.

également introduire de petites quantités de marihuana au Canada.

Colombie

autres types d'embarcations. La marihuana Marta et l'envoyaient par bateaux de pêche et des Caraïbes comme Barranquilla et Santa marihuana par camion vers les ports sur la mer trafiquants colombiens transportaient la de contrebande rentable. Vers 1986-1987, les transport aérien ne semblait plus une méthode drogue sur le marché nord-américain, le profits relativement maigres tirés de cette volume important de la marihuana et des Santa Marta et de sierra de Perija. A cause du culture dans les régions de sierra Nevada de de transit aux Antilles, depuis les zones de pour transporter la marihuana vers les points trafiquants colombiens se sont servis d'avions Jusqu'au milieu des années 80, les

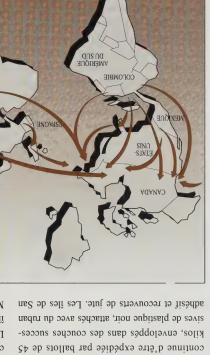


Figure no 40

Routes principales d'acheminement du cannabis au Canada en 1988

ment ou en provenance d'Amérique du Sud, pédier leurs marchandises produites localemanquent clairement pas d'occasions d'exfaveur des Canadiens. Les trafiquants ne importante destination touristique ayant la antillais. Trinité-et-Tobago est également une l'Amérique du Nord et les autres centres vols quotidiens depuis ou vers l'Europe, centre de transport aérien pour de nombreux Port of Spain est également un important dans le va-et-vient quotidien autour du port. soient capables de dissimuler leurs activités fort possible que les trafiquants de drogue plus importants des Antilles orientales. Il est capitale, Port of Spain, est l'un des ports les depuis l'Amérique du Sud par bateau. La Canada. La Trinité est facilement accessible illégales entre l'Amérique du Sud et le

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vers les marchés nord-américains.

Les 3 200 kilomètres de frontière qui séparent le Mexique des États-Unis font de ce pays un point d'origine et de transbordement naturel du cannabis. La marihuana entre en contrebande à presque tous les points contrôlés ou non le long de la frontière internationale, dépuis Brownsville (Texas) à l'est jusqu'à divers services répressifs ayant compétence du côté américain de la frontière ont saisi près de 215 tonnes de marihuana en route vers le nord, une augmentation de 32 p. 100 par rapport à l'année dernière.

Même s'il n'y a pas eu d'importantes asisies de marihuana mexicaine au Canada en 1988, on peut supposer que de vastes quantités arrivent au pays, en particulier via la colombie-Britannique. L'exportation de gros surtout par tracteurs-semi-remorques qui sillonnent régulièrement le continent. La drogue peut être dissimulée dans le fret, aménagés dans la carrosserie ou enveloppée soigneusement et dissimulée dans le fret, aménagés dans la carrosserie ou enveloppée soigneusement et dissimulée dans de gros canadiens de retour du Mexique peuvent

tifre, de solides liens avec le Québec. Il s'agit d'un théâtre d'opération attrayant pour les groupes de trafiquants québécois et il est fort possible que tout envoi de drogue en transit à Haïti et destiné directement au Canada pénètre au pays par le Québec.

République Dominicaine

destinés aux Etats-Unis. d'opération et point de transit des stupéfiants république Dominicaine comme théâtre trafiquants colombiens se serviraient de la marihuana dans l'histoire du pays. Les s'agissait de la plus importante saisie de colombienne à bord d'un navire hondurien. Il Dominicaine ont saisi 332 ballots de marihuana En 1988, les autorités de la république cannabis en provenance de l'Amérique du Sud. s'agirait d'un point de transit plausible pour le maritimes avec les Bahamas et Puerto Rico, il avec l'Amérique du Nord et des liens hispanique ayant d'excellents liens aériens d'Hispaniola avec Haïti. En tant que nation La république Dominicaine partage l'île

Barbade

Même si elle ne produit pas de drogue localement, la Barbade est utilisée intensivement comme point de transbordement des supéfiants en provenance d'Amérique du Sud et des Antilles. Le cannabis arrive à la Barbade petits avions et navires à moteur. Depuis la Barbade, la drogue transite vers l'Amérique du Mord et l'Europe. Étant donné les vols aériens la Barbade est l'une des destinations favorites des touristes canadiens, il est probable qu'une part importante du cannabis passant par la Barbade se fraye un chemin vers le Canada se la l'ancortes des touristes canadiens, il est probable qu'une part importante du cannabis passant par la Barbade se fraye un chemin vers le Canada.

Trinité-et-Tobago

A quelques kilomètres seulement de l'Amérique du Sud, couverte de forêts et parsemée d'immeubles en ruines, Trinité-et-Tobago convient parfaitement au stockage et au transbordement de grandes quantités de cannabis et d'autres drogues. En fait, au cours des derniètes années, les îles sont devenues une importante voie de circulation des drogues une importante voie de circulation des drogues

Turks et Caicos

des fruits tropicaux, depuis les Turks et Caicos. dissimulées dans des citrouilles, des courges et contrebande de petites quantités de marihuana on a constaté que des Haïtiens faisaient la Jamaïquaine ou sud-américaine. Récemment, Turks et Caicos sont de nationalité américaine, plupart des trafiquants qui habitent aux îles bande aérienne. Tout comme les Bahamas, la et centre de communication pour la contrecomme point de ravitaillement en combustible sud-américaine et sont utilisées amplement transit idéal pour la marihuana jamaïquaine ou îles Turks et Caicos sont également un point de habitées. Vu leur proximité du continent, les 30 petites cayes, dont six seulement sont Les îles Turks et Caicos se composent de

Puerto Rico

continueront de profiter de cette situation. fait aucun doute que les trafiquants canadiens contrôles douaniers les plus sommaires et il ne américaines ne subissent également que les rendent de San Juan à destination de villes de l'est des Etats-Unis. Les Canadiens qui se San Juan et presque toutes les principales villes ou en repartent. De plus, des vols directs relient ou des douanes quand ils arrivent à Puerto Rico sont pas soumis aux contrôles de l'immigration américains, tout comme les Portoricains, ne provenance d'Amérique du Sud. Les citoyens des envois de drogues, en particulier ceux en comme plaque tournante et centre de transit aux Etats-Unis, Puerto Rico convient bien En tant qu'Etat libre hispanique associé

Haiti

francophone en Amérique et qu'elle a, à ce souligner qu'Haïti est la seule république aux Antilles et aux Etats-Unis. Il est bon de trafiquants haitiens sont actifs à divers endroits stupésfiants en provenance d'Haïti et les ont remarqué une augmentation du trafic de et des Antilles. De nombreux pays des Antilles cannabis en provenance de l'Amérique du Sud d'un excellent point de transbordement du république permet de supposer qu'il s'agirait complique l'évaluation, l'emplacement de la Même si la situation actuelle à Haïti

> Jamaiquaines ont arrêté 18 passeurs du genre. semaines avant Noël 1988, les autorités ment en popularité: au cours des trois petites quantités de marihuana gagne claireretour au Canada. Cette façon de déplacer de trafiquants et amenés à l'aéroport pour leur «chargés» par les représentants locaux des A la fin de leurs vacances, les passeurs sont en offrant des vacances gratuites en Jamaïque. derniers recrutent de Jeunes passeurs canadiens jamaïquains seraient actifs au Canada. Ces couches de la société. Certains gros trafiquants

▶ Les Bahamas

nationalité colombienne, jamaïquaine ou opèrent aux Bahamas sont généralement de américains aux Bahamas. Les trafiquants qui l'autre des nombreux visiteurs canadiens et en petites quantités et transportée par l'un ou de la Floride. La drogue peut aussi être divisée pour la traversée de 300 kilomètres vers la côte autre avion ou mise à bord d'un bateau rapide marihuana peut ensuite être transférée à un désignée. Après avoir été récupérée, la de Cuba. L'envoi est ensuite largué sur une île en survolant le Canal-au-Vent ou la pointe sud Jamaïque se rendent en direction nord-nord-est jusqu'aux Bahamas, alors que ceux de la puis poursuivent leur route directement le nord par avion en longeant la côte cubaine et Les envois colombiens atteignent normalement bienne ou jamaïquaine à destination du nord. transit aux Bahamas de marihuana colomutilise de petits avions particuliers pour le et le marché nord-américain. En général, on les pays producteurs antillais et sud-américains Bahamas offrent une sorte de pont naturel entre cayes, dont la plupart sont inhabitées, les dans la région. Comptant plus de 700 îles et des plus importants points de transbordement les Etats-Unis, Les Bahamas constituent l'un des pays consommateurs comme le Canada et isolées, l'essor du tourisme et leur proximité entre autres, leurs nombreuses plages et anses d'autres drogues à cause de divers facteurs, plus ou moins, au transit du cannabis et La plupart des îles des Antilles servent,

américaine.

envois plus importants. La Jamaique chevasuche les voies maritimes depuis l'Amérique du Sud et l'Amérique centrale et sa position stratégique entre le Canal-au-Vent et le canal du Yucatan en font un lieu de transbordement idéal pour les navires transportant le cannabis et la cocaine provenant des centres de production et de distribution en Amérique centrale et du Sud.

Les visiteurs étrangers en lamaïque sont souvent exploités comme passeurs. Cette méthode de contrebande semble très courante comme en témoignent les arrestations presque quotidiennes aux deux aéroports de la lamaïque, en particulier depuis l'intensification des mesures de répression contre les trafiquants de drogue par le nouveau gouvernement au début de 1989. Il s'agissait en général de passeurs transportant de petites quantités de marihuana et de haschich liquide (de un à deux kilos), mais certaines saisies ont atteint 115 kilos.

Les envois majeurs de marihuana jamaîquaine sont expédiés par conteneurs transportés à bord de navires et par fret aérien. Puisque l'économie de la Jamaïque repose sur avoir des conséquences catastrophiques. En avoir des conséquences catastrophiques. En avoir transporté d'importants envois de avoir transporté d'importants envois de avoir transporté d'importants envois de avoir transporté d'importants envois de

Le trafic de la drogue en Jamaïque ne se limite pas à un groupe ethnique ou socioéconomique particulier : il semble plutôt être réparti assez équitablement dans toutes les

> déplacer librement pour nouer des contacts et relativement facile pour les trafiquants de s'y est la langue officielle de la Jamaïque, il est Canada et les Etats-Unis et du fait que l'anglais et par mer. En raison de ses liens étroits avec le quants d'établir des voies de transport par terre quain offre amplement l'occasion aux trafinationaux. Le commerce d'exportation jamaïpossibles ayant un accès inégalé aux marchés constituent un vaste réseau de passeurs américains qui se rendent en Jamaïque Canada. Les milliers de touristes canadiens et américaines en route vers les Etats-Unis et le tournante naturelle pour les drogues suddes autres îles des Antilles en fait une plaque En effet, sa proximité du continent américain et drogue, géographiquement et culturellement.

> La Jamaïque est l'une des plus grosses îles des Antilles et de longues bandes de son littoral sont isolées, ce qui facilite la contrebande aérienne. En effet, les avions atterrissent sur des pistes temporaires découpées dans la jungle jamaïquaine aux abords des hautes terres, où s'effectue le gros de la culture de la marihuana, pour prendre leur cargaison, faire le plein et décoller sans crainte d'être décelés.

monter des affaires illégales.

Le littoral de la Jamaïque se prête à la contrebande maritime, en raison des nombreuses plages, anses et petits ports de pêche qui facilitent le chargement discret des envois de marihuana. Les trafiquants utilisent souvent imments de fret sont spécialement aménagés pour le transport de petites quantités de cannabis, alors que les cargos et les bateaux de pour le transport de petites quantités de cannabis, alors que les cargos et les bateaux de prêche commerciaux servent au transport des

▶ Figure no 39

Prix du haschich liquide aux étapes successives du trafic en 1988

\$ 05 \$ 51	l gramme
\$200 ¥ 200 \$] OUCE
	Détail (Canada)
3 250 \$ 6 500 \$	Trafiquant (Canada) 1 livre
1 250 à 1 500 \$	Source 1 livte
Jamaïque	Niveau du trafic et poids
anigno	

Nota: Les prix du haschich liquide au Canada à chaque niveau du système d'écoulement ne fluctuent pas beaucoup, quel que soit le pays d'origine.

représente des récoltes possibles de l'ordre de 48 600 tonnes et une production subséquente d'environ 700 tonnes de haschich. Presque toute la culture de cannabis et la production de haschich au Liban se fait dans la vallée de la Bekaa. En effet, on y trouve le gros des terres arables du dans des plantations de fruits, de grains, de légumes, d'olives et de tabac.

régulier et une source de revenu sûre.

De vastes étendues du Liban sont divisées en ce qu'on ne peut appeler que des «fiefs», chacun étant dominé par un groupe de milice différent. On soupçonne nombre des milices de contrôler, ou de manipuler au moins, la production et la distribution de drogues illicites au sein de leur territoire, tandis que d'autres assureraient la protection et la sécurité aux organisations impliquées dans le trafic. Il est aussi probable que certaines milices financent leurs activités en entier ou en partie, au moyen de narcodollars. En plus, les renseignements indiquent que la culture, le traitement et la distribution du cannabis et de traitement et la distribution du cannabis et de reactaires et politiques.

Les routes de la contrebande

- Les Amériques
- eupïamaL ◀
- En plus de compter parmi les principaux pays producteurs de cannabis, la Jamaïque jouit d'une situation idéale pour le trafic de la

et de réaménagement ne sont pas mis sur pied sous peu, un grand nombre d'afghans n'auront peut-être pas d'autre choix que de s'adonner à la culture et au trafic du haschich pour survivre.

Le retrait des troupes d'occupation sovié-

tiques de l'Afghanistan au début de 1989 aura probablement diverses répercussions sur la production du haschich. Comme l'indiquent les reportages dans la presse internationale, la consommation du cannabis chez les troupes soviétiques était très répandue, et leur départ entraînera l'écroulement d'un marché important et facile. Par ailleurs, rien ne laisse croire que les conflits civils en Afghanistan cesseront, les conflits fovoriseront peut-être la culture et l'exportation du cannabis.

En dépit du manque de données fiables sur l'ampleur de la culture ou du trafic du cannabis en Iran, il est évident qu'un problème d'envergure lié aux drogues y sévit. D'énormes quantités de drogues ont été astisies, des jusqu'à 200 personnes ont été arrêtées et jusqu'à 200 personnes ont été exécutées pour avoir commis des infractions relatives aux drogues en 1988 seulement.

En décembre 1987, le cabinet iranien a

approuvé une nouvelle loi qui prescrit la peine de mort pour toute personne déclarée coupable d'acheter, de vendre ou de distribuer plus de cinq kilogrammes de haschich. Au moment de la mise en vigueur de la loi en janvier 1989, des organismes policiers ont parcouru tout le pays, entraînant ainsi l'arrestation de centaines de trafiquants. Cependant, à défaut encore une fois de renseignements concrets sur l'Iran, il est difficile de prévoir à long terme l'efficacité de ces mesures.

► Liban

Le Liban se place parmi les plus grands producteurs de cannabis au monde, et il transforme la drogue en haschich avant de l'exporter en Europe et en Amérique du Nord. Même s'il n'existe pas de chiffres officiels, environ 6 500 hectares auraient été consacrés à la culture du cannabis au Liban en 1988, ce qui culture du cannabis au Liban en 1988, ce qui

militaire qui oserait menacer leur souveraineté capables de défier tout groupe policier ou des avions d'éradication, et on les considère lance-roquettes. Ils n'hésiteraient pas à abattre d'armes, dont des canons antiaériens et des disposent maintenant d'un imposant arsenal d'armes tout au long de la guerre afghane, Ces peuples, qui ont participé à la contrebande comme une menace sérieuse à leur autonomie. considèrent toute intervention ou ingérence de tout contrôle gouvernemental et qu'ils fois, sait que ces groupes existent bien au-delà les souverains britanniques et moghols d'autreonest. Le gouvernement pakistanais, comme férocement indépendantes de l'extrême nord-

pays. pousse dans la plupart des régions arables du inhérentes à la culture afghane, et le cannabis consommation du haschich sont pourtant qu'exacerber le problème. La culture et la des drogues à Kaboul en 1986 n'a fait des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre l'abus du haschich. La fermeture du bureau du Fonds le manque de données fiables sur la production marquée de désordres civils en Afghanistan est Un des effets secondaires de la décennie

par des opérations antidrogue.

déplacées. Si des programmes de réadaptation bombardés, et des masses de personnes ont été été détruits, des systèmes d'irrigation ont été l'Afghanistan. Des vergers et des vignobles ont traditionnelle dans les régions rurales de jahiddin ont un grand impact sur l'agriculture d'apaisement de la résistance des moud-1988. La guerre civile et les efforts soviétiques le trafic de drogues illicites ont augmenté en Selon les médias locaux, la production et

> ont été confisqués, comparativement à 260 kg tonnes en 1987. En outre, 178 kg de haschich de marihuana en 1988, contre plus de 61

l'année précédente.

les programmes d'éradication au Népal. du cannabis, ce qui va compliquer davantage le simple cultivateur népalais cesse de produire lucratif de cette culture, il est peu probable que internationale. Compte tenu de l'extrême attrait mentation de la culture et de la contrebande produit de plus en plus désirable, d'où l'augd'éradication, le cannabis népalais devient un Avec l'intensification des programmes

aupitaisa Pakistan/Sud-Ouest

marrhuana. tonnes de haschich et plus d'une tonne de pakistanaises ont confisqué presque 130 affirmation. En effet, en 1988, les autorités aux saisies sembleraient corroborer cette monde». Les dernières statistiques relatives de Karachi, la «capitale du cannabis au désigné le Pakistan, plus précisément la ville Dans la presse locale, on a récemment Pakistan est une grande source de cannabis. seule se chiffrerait à environ 800 tonnes. Le (O.C.S.P.), la demande pakistanaise à elle de contrôle des stupéfiants du Pakistan près de la frontière afghane. Selon l'Office systématiquement au nord, surtout à Chitral sauvage partout au pays, et sont cultivées Pakistan. Les plantes pousseraient à l'état l'étendue de la culture du cannabis au Il n'y a pas de données indiquant

culture organisée est effectuée par les tribus Autre problème grave : le gros de la

	ənıgnO	
Pakistan/Inde	Liban	Viveau du trafic et poids
\$ 561 4 05	100 à 250 \$	Source - 1 livre
1 600 à 4 000 \$	1 900 \$ 4 000 \$	Trafiquant (Canada) 1 livre
150 à 360 \$ \$ 08 £ 021	120 ¥ 360 \$	Oétail (Canada) Lonce Leramme

peancoup, quel que soit le pays d'origine. Nota: Les prix du haschich au Canada à chaque niveau du système d'écoulement ne fluctuent pas

trafic en 1988 étapes successives du Prix du haschich aux Figure no 38

notamment l'Uttar Pradesh, le Bihâr et le Bengale ouest.

voire impossible. circonstances devient une tâche désespérante, personnel, l'éradication dans de telles l'absence d'hélicoptères et du manque de atteindre les zones de culture. Compte tenu de plus de 300 mètres dans des vallées pour grimper plus de 2 000 mètres ou descendre Kodaikanal, car les agents antidrogue doivent régions semi-montagneuses de Kottayam et de Nadu, où le cannabis est cultivé dans les difficile dans les Etats de Kerala et de Tamil traditionnelles. L'éradication est encore plus le cannabis avec des cultures commerciales Inde est compliquée par le fait qu'on intercale 2 100 tonnes de cannabis. L'éradication en ficie totale de 480 hectares pouvant produire opérations entreprises ont couvert une super-Kerala, de Tamil Nadu et de Manipur. Les 1988 se sont déroulés surtout dans les Etats de Les efforts d'éradication du cannabis en

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traitement. quantité est expédiée en Inde aux fins de liquide dans ces régions, même si une certaine récoltée est transformée en haschich solide et frontière indienne. En outre, la marihuana et aussi dans la partie est du Teraï le long de la surtout dans la région montagneuse de l'ouest, les principales zones de culture se trouvent sauvage dans presque chaque partie du pays, et cannabis au Népal. La drogue pousse à l'état relativement à l'ampleur de la production du raisons, il n'existe pas d'estimations sûres haschich» notoires de Katmandou. Pour ces la loi adoptée en 1987 visant les «magasins de dans la plupart des régions du pays, en dépit de société népalaise. La drogue est en vente libre dérivés est une pratique très acceptée par la La consommation du cannabis et de ses

On a récemment mis sur pied un programme d'éradication du cannabis. Jusqu'ici, aucune statistique par rapport au succès ou à l'échec du programme n'a été déterminée. Les autorités népalaises ont saisi environ 5,5 tonnes

Le gouvernement philippin souligne l'importance de la lutte antidrogue, d'où la mise en application d'une politique d'interdiction et d'éradication par l'armée et la police. En 1988, environ 1,3 tonne de maribeana a été saisie aux Philippines. En outre, les forces policières ont signalé la destruction de 10,5 millions de plantes et de plants dans le cadre de programmes

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d'éradication.

lissement de débouchés internationaux. facilite le recrutement de passeurs et l'étabdu Kerala est un grand centre touristique ce qui sur le bord de l'océan, et toute la région côtière du cannabis dans le sud de l'Inde. Elle se situe ville de Cochin serait la capitale du commerce seraient consacrés à la culture. Au Kerala, la d'Andhra Pradesh, où des milliers d'hectares surtout dans la région de Warangal dans l'État 1988 a donné lieu à une récolte abondante, grâce au climat tropical idéal. La mousson de nécessite très peu d'engrais ou de pesticides Nadu, Manipur et Andhra Pradesh, et elle principalement dans les Etats de Kerala, Tamil du cannabis en Inde, elle se pratique officielles sur la véritable ampleur de la culture Même s'il n'existe pas d'estimations

Au nord de l'Inde, la région entourant la ville de Srinagar dans le Cachemire est notoire pour la culture illicite du cannabis et selon des rapports, jusqu'à 1 600 hectares étaient exploités aux fins de production du haschich en page 1988.

L'Inde se trouve au coeur d'un grand centre de production de cannabis, comme le démontre les saisies totales provenant de l'extérieur de ses frontières. En 1988, plus de 42 tonnes de marihuana et 17 tonnes de marihuana provenaient du Mépal, et 14,5 tonnes (84 p. 100) du haschich avaient tonnes (84 p. 100) du haschich avaient comme source le Croissant d'or. Le gros du comme source le Croissant d'or. Le gros du longeant la frontière indo-népalaise,

il devient ainsi difficile pour la police de déployer des ressources, compte tenu des contraintes déjà existantes, pour lutter contre l'activité criminelle qui en résulte.

l'absence de routes et de communications. thaïlandaises, à cause de la médiocrité ou de beaucoup plus isolées que les zones de culture sont installés sur des terres inexploitées et ont tout simplement traversé le Mekong et se propre pays, les trafiquants thailandais riches territoire. Après avoir été chassés de leur mettre fin au commerce du cannabis sur son entrepris par le gouvernement thailandais pour l'aboutissement des efforts de destruction problème au Laos résulte en partie de ni n'est envisagé prochainement. En effet, le d'éradication n'y est présentement en vigueur sur une grande échelle. Aucun programme laotien sont d'accord pour dire qu'elle se fait des observateurs étrangers et le gouvernement de la production du cannabis au Laos, mais officiels ni officieux, relativement à l'étendue fleuve Mekong. Il n'existe pas de chiffres, ni cultive principalement au sud, le long du Laos se prêtent à la culture du cannabis, on le Même si presque toutes les régions du

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l'avenir. Philippines, la situation risque de s'aggraver à qu'un impact minimal sur l'économie des la production du cannabis n'a eu jusqu'ici riz et de légumes par de la marihuana. Même si sont en voie de remplacer leurs plantations de Luçon, où des montagnards pauvres et isolés grande échelle dans les montagnes au nord de drogues. La culture se fait également sur une transbordement de grandes quantités de prêtent parfaitement au chargement et au Visaya, où des anses et des plages isolées se bien que le gros de la production est réalisé à cannabis peut se faire partout aux Philippines, dans la plupart des pays asiatiques, la culture du ports philippins très prochainement. Comme marihuana pourraient être expédiés à partir, de est à la hausse, et d'importants envois de La culture du cannabis dans les Philippines

plantations entières seraient dissimulées sur des radeaux flottants dans le réseau inextricable de cours d'eau et de marécages qui constituent le delta du Mekong. Contrairement à la culture du pavot à opium, qui fait partie intégrante de la culture et de l'économie des montagnards thailandais, la culture du cannabis sur une grande échelle est un phénomène plus ou moins nouveau en Thailande. Ce sont surtout les gens pauvres et sans instruction des régions rurales qui s'y adonnent, et cette activité peut représenter pour ces demiers la différence entre une vie de simple subsistance et une vie d'aisance relative.

cas pour les cultivateurs du cannabis. plantations sont ravagées, mais ce n'est pas le pavots à opium reçoivent de l'aide quand leurs Laos et au Myanmar. Les producteurs de de l'autre côté de la frontière, notamment au être au fait que la culture se ferait maintenant détruits en 1986. Cette réduction se doit peutbeaucoup moins élevé que les 391 hectares hectares supprimés en 1987, il est encore une augmentation comparativement aux 165 détruits en 1988. Même si ce chiffre représente quelque 200 hectares de marihuana ont été zones de culture. En dépit de tout cela, empêchent les autorités de se rendre jusqu'aux ravages en Thaïlande et les vastes inondations expert. En outre, la mousson d'été a fait des qu'elles deviennent invisibles, même à l'oeil le long de fleuves ou de marais, de sorte intercalées dans d'autre végétation ou semées véritable défi. Les plantes sont souvent plantations de cannabis peut s'avérer un gouvernement de la Thaïlande, la détection de Malgré la politique d'éradication du

Le fait que la Thaïlande est une destination touristique constitue l'un des grands obstacles au contrôle du commerce du cannabis dans le pays. En 1988, l'industrie du tourisme a pris un grand essor quand plus de 4,5 millions de personnes ont visité le pays. Bien que la grande majorité de ces touristes sont tout à fait légitimes, certains sont attirés par les drogues qui s'y vendent à bas prix. La demande pour ces produits en crée l'offre, et demande pour ces produits en crée l'offre, et

méthodes. à cause de la nature violente de leurs implication dans le trafic du cannabis canadien chimiques, il y a lieu de se préoccuper de leur commerce de la cocaïne et des drogues

Sud-Est asiatique **\end{aligned}**

étendues inférieures du fleuve Mekong, où des également dans une certaine mesure dans les faire la récolte en avril. La culture se fait deuxième fois presque immédiatement, pour récoltées au cours de l'hiver. On sème une l'automne, après la mousson d'été, puis sont principale. Les plantes sont semées à la fin de nord-ouest du pays constitue la zone de culture approvisionnements en eau suffisants, la partie cultivé partout en Thailande avec des expédiées. Même si le cannabis peut être continue de baisser en fonction des quantités environ 12 \$ le kilogramme, un prix qui internationaux, et se vend en gros en Thaïlande coûte pas très chère selon les critères demande sur le marché international. Elle ne pour sa puissance et est un produit très en La marihuana thailandaise est renommée

Prince George (Colombie-Britannique)

d'Annapolis. Cependant, on risque en même production de cannabis dans la vallée hélicoptère réduiraient considérablement la campagnes continues de surveillance par année stagnante pour les cultivateurs. Des a résulté un produit de qualité inférieure et une d'habitude afin d'échapper à la détection. Il en les cultivateurs à faire la récolte plus tôt que tantes zones de culture, la campagne a incité d'Annapolis. En plus de détecter d'imporplantes de diverses plantations dans la vallée d'hélicoptères, la G.R.C. a saisi environ 1 750 campagne de surveillance aérienne à l'aide variétés importées. Dans le cadre d'une teneur en THC, laquelle est comparable aux produire de la marihuana avec une haute avec les techniques horticoles et peuvent dans cette région ont beaucoup d'expérience

bandes de motards s'intéressent surtout au bandes de motards hors-la-loi. Même si les ques cas de trafic par un certain nombre de cannabis canadien au Canada, sauf pour quelne seraient pas mêlés au commerce du Les principaux groupes du crime organisé

temps de pousser les cultivateurs à s'adonner à

la culture à l'intérieur.

Emplacement du laboratoire	99nnA
Nanaimo (Colombie-Britannique) Aylmer (Québec)	†861
Lac Argenté (Québec) Courtenay (Colombie-Britannique) Fort Saint John (Colombie-Britannique) Fort Staint John (Colombie-Britannique) Penticton (Colombie-Britannique)	\$861
(OintanO) (OintanO) Bridal (Québec) Bridan (OintanO) Contano (OintanO) Condon (OintanO) London (OintanO)	9861
Winnipegosis (Manitoba) Montréal (Québec) London (Ontario) Chilliwack (Colombie-Britannique)	L861
Lone Rock (Saskatchewan) Terrebonne (Québec) Prince George (Colombie-Britannique) Water Valley (Alberta) Prince George (Colombie-Britannique) Prince George (Colombie-Britannique)	8861

Nota: Les saisies portent à la fois sur les laboratoires de haschich liquide et d'huile de marihuana. Laboratoires clandestins saisis par la G.R.C. seulement.

Figure no 37

*8861 6 4861 ebeneO ue ebiupil clandestins de haschich Saisies de laboratoires

Ontario aurait été la source d'environ Ontario aurait été la source d'environ 66 p. 100 de la totalité du cannabis saisi dans la province au cours de la même année. Le démantèlement, réalisé dans le sud-ouest de la province, a permis de confisquer un total de suporince, a permis de confisquer un total de cultures hydroponiques en Ontario en 1988, ce qui laisse supposer que les techniques n'y sont qui laisse supposer que les techniques n'y sont pas encore aussi répandues qu'elles le sont dans l'Ouest.

En 1988, on a découvert au Québec une vaste plantation où croissaient environ 7 000 vaste plantation où croissaient environ 7 000 plantes. Au cours de la même année, environ 1 650 kg de marihuana ont été trouvés, poussant apparemment à l'état sauvage, dans les environs de Saint-Benoît-sur-le-Lac. L'énorme quantité de drogues saisies au cours de ces opérations indique que le marché de la marihuana canadienne au Québec demeure antidrogue de la G.R.C. de Saint-Jérôme, au antidrogue de la G.R.C. de Saint-Jérôme, au fourbec, a démantelé une opération de transantion de haschich à Tèrrebonne au début de 1988. On y a saisi toute une gamme d'équipement de transformation, d'emballage

Même si le cannabis est cultivé à différentes échelles partout dans les Maritimes, la production se fait principalement dans la région de la vallée d'Annapolis, en Vouvelle-Écosse. Dans la région de l'Atlantique, la marihuana a perdu beaucoup de sa popularité au haschich, ce qui a d'ailleurs peu touché les récoltes locales, qui demeurent touché les récoltes locales, qui demeurent désirables en raison de leurs bas prix et de leur dualité élevée réputée. La plupart de la culture dans la vallée d'Annapolis se pratique à l'extérieur, bien que les renseignements indiquent que certains cultivateurs expériment teraient l'hydroponie. Nombre des cultivateurs teraient l'hydroponie. Nombre des cultivateurs teraient l'hydroponie. Nombre des cultivateurs teraient l'hydroponie. Nombre des cultivateurs

concurrence aux variétés importées du Moyen-

tendance liée au cannabis canadien, à savoir la production de haschich au Canada pour faire

illicite. Il pourrait s'agir d'une nouvelle

fourni environ 150 kg de haschich au marché

et d'entreposage, et cette installation aurait

Orient et de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest.

que les dispositions de la nouvelle loi qui visent les infractions relatives à la marihuana seront un élément de dissuasion important en ce qui concerne la culture du cannabis aux États-Unis.

ebeneO ◀

Le climat et la géographie du Canada empêchent la culture du cannabis à l'extérieur de la même façon qu'elle se fait dans les pays tropicaux ou les zones plus tempérées des États-Unis. Néanmoins, le Canada en produit, et le perfectionnement de ses techniques de culture, surtout en matière d'hydroponie, a contribué à la croissance régulière de la production canadienne. Même s'il n'y a pas de renseignements indiquant que le Canada en fait l'exportation, le cannabis canadien est jugé aussi en demande que certaines des autres variètés plus exotiques qui sont importées.

En raison de son climat assez doux, la Colombie-Britannique est devenue une zone de culture principale. D'importantes opérations de culture principale. D'importantes opérintes de culture à l'extérieur ont été décounintérieure de la province. Ceux qui font la des terres de la Couronne situées dans des régions isolées, ce qui rend la détection et l'étadication difficiles. La culture hydroponique est en plein essor en Colombie-Britannique, et il s'agit en général d'installations comprenant de l'équipement spécialisé lations comprenant de l'équipement spécialisé lations comprenant de l'équipement spécialisé

milliers de dollars.

En 1988, on a également démantelé des installations de culture hydroponique et de forçage dans les Prairies et au Yukon. Là aussi, la culture est à la hausse, et dans certains cas, le produit local remplace les variétés exotiques importées. Selon les résultats d'enquêtes effectuées au Manitoba, ces variétés exotiques seraient en fait cultivées dans la province même.

et très perfectionné d'une valeur de quelques

La marihuana locale est populaire aussi en Ontario, où dans la partie sud, une saison de culture assez prolongée permet au moins une récolte par année. En 1988, une impor-

hydroponique. pointe telles que le clonage et la culture sont utilisées des techniques horticoles de souvent de serricultures très sophistiquées où une ruée vers la culture à l'intérieur. Il s'agit

Crop» a également donné lieu à 6 042 10 p. 100, au Kentucky. L'«Operation Stop d'Orégon et de Washington, et un autre côte Pacifique dans les Etats de la Californie, chiffre, plus de 50 p. 100 se trouvaient sur la térieur, comparativement à 649 en 1987. De ce fisqué 1 240 installations de culture à l'intucky et du Missouri. On a également cond'Hawaï, de Californie, du Tennessee, du Kendétruites, dont 66 p. 100 dans les Etats millions de plantes de cannabis ont été «Operation Stop Crop». En tout, plus de 5,3 américains ont participé au programme partageant un budget de 3,8 millions de dollars ressources d'enquête. En 1988, 47 Etats formation, de l'équipement, du soutien et des en contribuant des fonds, de l'orientation, de la fédéraux, d'Etat et locaux. La DEA fait sa part en application par des organismes policiers Enforcement Administration (DEA), et est mis aux Etats-Unis est coordonné par la Drug Le programme d'éradication de cannabis

l'administration de Reagan visait le commerce politique de «tolérance zéro» adoptée par cannabis, la situation commence à changer. La passé par un certain nombre d'Etats vis-à-vis le Malgré la tolérance manifestée par le millions de dollars américains. confiscation d'actifs d'une valeur d'environ 10 arrestations, à la saisie de 2 034 armes et à la

plus, est de 10 ans de prison. On est convaincu

cinq ans, tandis que celle de 1 000 plantes ou

infraction entraînant une peine obligatoire de

culture de 100 plantes ou plus constitue une

coupables de culture de la marihuana. La

ments fédéraux pour ceux qui sont reconnus

prisonnement obligatoires dans des établisse-

Abuse Act, qui prévoit des peines d'em-

elle. En 1988, le Congrès a adopté l'Anti-Drug

rait la présence de drogue, aussi infime soit-

de bateaux ou de véhicules dès qu'on découv-

du cannabis, et autorisait la saisie d'aéronefs,

servent d'intermédiaires. guérilla fournissent des services de sécurité et possibilité. Il semblerait que les groupes de à un campement des FARC confirmerait cette presque 1,5 tonne de haschich en octobre 1988 département de Cauca. La découverte de alliés aux cultivateurs de cannabis du nord du Armadas Revolucionarias (FARC) se sont Movimiento 19 de Abril (M-19) et les Fuerzas

leur pouvoir, il est peu probable que la situation trouver un moyen de priver les trafiquants de la Colombie. Jusqu'à ce qu'on réussisse à d'importantes répercussions sur l'économie de Le commerce illicite des drogues a

en Colombie s'améliore de façon marquée.

Etats-Unis

tionnées de culture à l'intérieur. hydroponiques et d'autres techniques perfecpendant toute l'année au moyen d'installations même en Alaska de produire de la marihuana récolte par année. Cependant, il est possible plupart des zones de culture produisent une n'importe où aux Etats-Unis. En général, la On peut cultiver la marihuana presque

On estime que de 4 350 à 4 850 tonnes

plusieurs récoltes ont provoqué aux Etats-Unis sécheresse, le vol et la possibilité de produire d'éradication et des campagnes antidrogue, la en flèche. L'intensification des programmes verra la marge de profit des cultivateurs monter point de variétés de plus en plus puissantes marihuana de qualité commerciale. La mise au 16 à 20 %, contre en moyenne 3,6 % pour la «connaisseurs», aurait une teneur en THC de qui jouit d'une grande popularité auprès des maintenant produite dans la plupart des Etats et THC de la drogue. La sinsemilla, qui est techniques permettant d'augmenter la teneur en plein essor, et on met sans cesse au point des du cannabis aux Etats-Unis est une industrie en mexicain de qualité commerciale. La culture elle est jugée de loin supérieure au produit importées de la Colombie et de la Thaïlande, et marihuana américaine est préférée aux variétés illicite. Dans de nombreuses régions du pays, la en 1988, soit environ 25 p. 100 du marché de marihuana ont été récoltées aux Etats-Unis

8861 na oitent etapes successives du Prix de la marihuana aux

		rigine	0		
əupixəM	einU-etatÀ	Thaïlande	Jamaïque	Colombie	Niveau du trafic/poids
\$ 07 I F 09	Sinsemilla 350 à 1 800 \$	\$ 0L & 2S	\$ 001	11291328	Source I livre
1 750 à 2 300 \$	Sinsemilla 2 200 £ £ 002 S	\$ 200 \$	\$ 400 \$ 1 820 \$	675 à 2 200	Trafic (Canada) 1 livre
\$ 050 \$ 250 \$	\$ 000 \$ 300 \$	25 à 40 \$	32 9 1 90 \$	Sinsemilla 65 à 225 \$	Détail (Canada) I once/unité

contrebande. que ce breuvage devienne un produit de l'extérieur de la Colombie, il est fort possible eu aucune saisie de la Bebida de Angel à qu'une cigarette de marihuana. Même s'il n'y a gorgée de ce breuvage aurait le même effet

au respect du commerce de chacun. cocaine et du cannabis, surtout en ce qui a trait existerait des ententes entre les cartels de la cannabis, et y participent peu. Cependant, il n'exercent aucun contrôle sur le trafic du monopole du commerce de la cocaïne, de Medellin et de Cali, notoires pour leur deux villes portuaires des Antilles. Les cartels trouvant surtout à Barranquilla et Santa Marta, est contrôlé par plusieurs petits cartels se Le commerce du cannabis en Colombie

tonnes de marihuana ont été confisquées. de narcotrafic ont été détenues et quelque 840 antidrogue. Presque 5 000 personnes accusées gouvernement a intensifié sa campagne ment du maire de Bogota au début de 1988, le général de la Colombie et la tentative d'enlèvetout particulièrement flagrant du procureur la magistrature. Cependant, après l'assassinat et des assassinats ont quelque peu démoralisé de guérilla. En outre, des menaces contre la vie régions qui sont contrôlées par divers groupes lieu dans des régions isolées, ou dans des que la majorité des activités liées au trafic ont relatives aux drogues est difficile, étant donné L'application des lois colombiennes

merce du cannabis. Selon certains rapports, le mainmise en Colombie participent au comgroupes de guérilla de gauche exerçant leur Les renseignements indiquent que certains

> tion éventuelle. Colombie aux fins de traitement et d'expédicôté des montagnes Perija, est transportée en la marihuana cultivée au Venezuela, de l'autre variétés courantes. En outre, il semblerait que hectare, comparativement à 1,1 tonne pour les qui peut donner des récoltes de 3,5 tonnes par une forme apparemment hybride de marihuana l'une des nouvelles zones de culture, on cultive doubler la production de marihuana. A Cauca, fait dans certaines régions, ce qui risque de autorités colombiennes, la double culture se presque 8 000 tonnes. Cependant, selon les ce qui représente des récoltes éventuelles de encore à la culture du cannabis en Colombie, d'éradication, environ 5 400 hectares servaient On estime qu'à la fin du programme

> concentration élevée dans du vin. Une bonne de faire tremper un alcaloïde de marihuana de Bebida de Angel ou boisson des anges. Il s'agit usagers colombiens est ce qu'on appelle la cannabis qui gagne de la popularité avec les d'huile de haschich. Un autre dérivé de militaire a saisi 1 842 kg de haschich et quantités. En 1988, le personnel policier et dissimulation et à l'expédition en grandes marihuana, et se prête ainsi plus facilement à la haschich est compact, comparativement à la lucratif que celui de la marihuana. En outre, le commerce de cette drogue est beaucoup plus se vend plus cher sur le marché international, le solide et liquide. En effet, puisque le haschich mencé à transformer le cannabis en haschich séchée, les trafiquants ont maintenant comen Colombie est la feuille de marihuana Même si le dérivé de cannabis traditionnel

le terrorisme, de violents affrontements entre la police et les trafiquants sont survenus. Le personnel antidrogue a déjà fait l'objet de représailles armées, et on a déjà tirté sur des aéronefs de l'équipe d'éradication. En 1988, les autorités ont intercepté à quatre occasions distinctes, des envois importants d'armes,

apparemment destinés pour la Colombie.

▶ Colombie

Notoire surtout pour son rôle central dans le commerce international de la cocaîne, la Colombie est également un important producteur et exportateur de cannabis. Même si la concurrence étrangère et l'expansion de la production aux États-Unis ont réduit quelque production aux États-Unis ont réduit quelque en sa part du marché, la Colombie accapare encore environ 20 p. 100 du commetree mondial du cannabis.

Par le passé, la culture du cannabis en Colombie se faisait dans la sierra Nevada de Santa Marta et la serrania de Perija, deux chaînes de montagnes au nord du pays.

Cependant, grâce à un programme intensif d'arrosage de l'herbicide glyphosate, la culture dans ces régions considérées auparavant comme des zones de culture secondaires ont alors relancé la production, et en 1988, la plupart de la marihuana colombienne provenait des départements de Cauca et de Bolivar. Il semblerait que Valle, Narino et Santander s'adonnent eux aussi à la culture du cannabis.

L'arrosage aérien d'herbicides dans les principales zones de culture s'est avéré très efficace en Colombie, et servirait également comme moyen de dissuasion visant les cultivateurs. La police nationale a arrosé 4 152 hectares en 1988, et vers la fin de l'année, elle s'était mise à détruire les nouvelles plantations. Dans le département de Cauca, il a été impossible de faire l'arrosage aérien en raison des nombreux cas de culture intercalaire du cannabis avec des plantations plus traditionnellement de cannabis ont été supprimés du culture de cannabis ont été supprimés culture de cannabis ont été supprimés anneullement, et 215 tonnes de manuellement, et 215 tonnes de manuellement et 215 tonnes et 215 et 215 tonnes et 215 et 215

été saisies par le police nationale.

semée avant la saison des pluies, à la fin du printemps, et est récoltée à l'automne. La deuxième, qu'on appelle *la seca* ou la sèche, se fait pendant l'hiver, pour être récoltée à la fin du printemps ou au début de l'été. On estime que la marihuana de *la seca* est de qualité inférieure.

Il existe au Mexique un programme

d'éradication régulière auquel participent des groupes policiers et militaires. Les efforts du gouvernement mexicain visent les cultures de cannabis et d'opium, et le bureau du procureur général a signalé la destruction de presque 4 000 hectares. Le bureau du procureur général a également signalé la saisie de presque 8 000 hectares. Le bureau du procureur général a également signalé la saisie de 278 tonnes de marihuana séchée. La campagne d'éradication est compliquée par la culture intercalaire du cannabis avec des culture intercalaire du cannabis avec des defecter et encore plus difficile de détruire de détruire intercalaire au cannabis avec des culture intercalaire sans causer des détruire des détruires au cannabis avec des descrite de détruire des détruires au cannabis avec des descrite de détruire des détruires au canser des détruire des cultures illicites sans causer des détruire des cultures illicites sans causer des dégâts à

des sources de subsistance essentielles.

complet à pleine valeur. accordent du crédit et achètent leur récolte au fournissent des graines aux paysans, leur les récoltes licites. Qui plus est, les trafiquants représente une meilleure source de revenus que pauvres de la campagne, la culture du cannabis chômage variait de 15 à 20 p. 100. Pour les en moyenne à 52 p. 100, tandis que le taux de années 70. Le taux d'inflation en 1988 s'élevait d'une décennie de croissance pendant les série de fléaux économiques après avoir joui le Mexique a été très durement touché par une raisons essentiellement économiques. En effet, cannabis et à faire le trafic des drogues pour des les personnes sont poussées à cultiver le Au Mexique, comme dans d'autres pays,

Même si les lois mexicaines relatives au trafic des drogues sont assez complètes, il n'est pas facile de les faire respecter. Les diverses autorités mexicaines éprouvent de sérieux problèmes de ressources. Entre temps, les trafiquants sont devenus plus audacieux. Même s'il n'y a aucun renseignement pour établir un lien entre le trafic de la drogue au Mexique et lien entre le trafic de la drogue au Mexique et

cultivée dans des régions isolées du pays. Un groupe de travail antidrogue a été créé, en collaboration avec les forces de défense, la police, les douanes, l'immigration et le revenu de l'intérieur. On fait également des efforts pour mettre sur pied un programme de chiens-détecteurs de drogue.

eupixeM •

Le Mexique est une source principale de marihuana pour le Canada et les États-Unis. En 1988, les autorités américaines ont saisi environ 215 tonnes de marihuana mexicaine le long de la frontière sud-ouest seulement, soit me hausse de 32 p. 100 comparativement à pas mis au jour de cas d'importation massive de marihuana mexicaine au Canada depuis 1987, il ne faut pas éliminer la possibilité d'envois de plusieurs de tonnes.

La marihuana est une culture commerciale très lucrative pour les pauvres fermiers des régions rurales du Mexique. Même si le cannabis peut être cultuvé presque n'importe où dans le pays, les zones principales de culture se trouvent dans les États situés à l'ouest tels que Chihuahua, Sonora, Guerrero, Sinaloa, Sacatecas, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi et Michoacan. Des renseignements récents confirment qu'il y a également des plantations estime que la production nette du Mexique. On estime que la production nette du cannabis au Mexique en 1988 s'élevait à 5 600 tonnes.

En général, il y a deux récoltes de marihuana par année. La première plantation est

essentiellement intactes. Ces plantations auraient été épargnées parce que la culture se pratique sur de petits terrains. La récolte de bananes, au contraire, a été complètement détruite. Compte tenu des dégâts causés par l'ouragan sur le plan de la production agricole jamaïquaine, il ne fait aucun doute que la culture du cannabis deviendra encore plus importante à l'économie rurale et qu'un plus grand nombre de dérivés du cannabis sera

exporté dans les années à venir. Trinité-et-Tobago

Trinité-et-Tobago est un des principaux pays producteurs de marihuana dans les Antilles. Même s'il n'existe pas de chiffres précis sur la superficie cultivée, un programme d'étadication entrepris récemment en Trinité indique que plus d'un tiers de l'île est recouvert de marihuana. Une grande partie de cette marihuana est cultivée manuellement sur de petits terrains situés dans la région boisée du centre est de la Trinité, avec des récoltes approximatives de plus de I 000 kilogrammes par hectare.

Le gouvernement de Trinité-et-Tobago reconnaît la menace que représente le commerce des drogues à sa société, d'où ses efforts d'élaborer une stratégie antidrogue nationale. Cela comprend, entre autres, un groupe d'éradication des plantations de marihuana mixte composé d'agents de police et de défense. En avril 1988, le groupe et de défense. En avril 1988, le groupe a détruit de la marihuana d'une valeur d'environ des maillions de dollats américains qui était

Eigure no 35

■

Eigure no 35

sanadien en 1988
cannabis sur le marché
an savuan san sasunos

Haschich – 5 %	Marihuana % 02 15 %	
% S -		Canada Colombie
% 5	% SI	Colombie
-	% 07	Jamaïque
% 07	_	Liban
_	% SI	Mexique
% \$\$	_	Pakistan/Inde/Asie du Sud-Ouest
_	% 07	Thaïlande/Asie du Sud-Est
_	% S	ogsdoT-19-èinirT
_	% ⊊	èinU-statà
% 001	% 001	Total
	% SS - % 0t	- % S - % S - % 0Z % SS - % SI % 0t -

de cette drogue chez les consommateurs Canada, compte tenu de la grande popularité risque d'avoir des répercussions directes sur le de l'exportation du haschich liquide. Cela provoquer l'augmentation de la production et efforts d'éradication de la Jamaïque pourrait marihuana non encore mature. Le succès des haschich liquide peut se fabriquer à partir de les plantes avant leur maturation, car le autre façon de s'y prendre consiste à récolter sites aux fins de séchage et d'emballage. Une de petites quantités de cannabis à différents huttes adjacentes aux plantations et envoient de faire sécher les plantes dans de petites fermiers délaissent graduellement la pratique De plus, afin d'échapper à la surveillance, les destruction sont devenus difficiles et coûteux. hélicoptère. Par conséquent, les efforts de équipes d'éradication doivent s'y rendre en cause de l'inaccessibilité de ces régions, les de vallées entre des versants de montagnes. A ou moins et sont situées au fond de ravins ou maintenant elles se limitent à un demi-hectare s'étendaient sur 2 à 20 hectares, mais montagneuses. Auparavant les plantations au centre de la Jamaïque, dans les régions chassé les cultivateurs du cannabis encore plus et de 1987, qui ont connu du succès, ont Les programmes de destruction de 1986

La Jamaïque est pauvre sur le plan économique, et il semblerait exister un rapport direct entre les régions rurales pauvres et la culture du cannabis. Pour un simple fermier, la rapporte beaucoup, et les «Ganja Barons» n'hésitent guère à exploiter cette situation. Le commerce du cannabis contribue dans une large mesure à l'acquisition de devises fortes. Le commerce des drogues en Jamaïque rapporterait jusqu'à un milliard de dollars américains par an.

canadiens.

Certaines sources ont signalé que l'ouragan Gilbert a ravagé les cultures de marihuana. Cependant, les personnes participant aux programmes d'éradication souriennent que les plantations sont restées

► La situation dans les pays sources

- Les Amériques
- Jamaïque
 Le cannabis a été introduit en Jamaïque

Canada. commerce du haschich liquide avec le indiquent que la Jamaïque fait le gros de son du Nord, bien que les renseignements quantités puis expédiés partout en Amérique haschich liquide y sont produits en grandes l'hémisphère occidental. La marihuana et le l'une des grandes sources de marihuana dans grande échelle, et la Jamaïque est aujourd'hui mation a donné lieu à la culture sur une la classe ouvrière jamaïquaine. La consomqui demeure encore très populaire auprès de population se mit à consommer le cannabis, britannique. Le segment afro-jamaïquain de la de l'abolition de l'esclavage dans l'empire des Indes orientales, qui arrivèrent à la suite pour la première fois en 1830 par des ouvriers

Le climat de la Jamaïque permet de cultiver le cannabis presque n'importe où sur cultiver le cannabis presque n'importe où sur dans les paroisses de Westmore-sud, surtout dans les paroisses de Westmore. Ann, St. Elizabeth, Clarendon, Manchester et Hanover, sont les principales zones de culture. Ces régions sont montagneuses et plus ou moins isolées, où le sol et le climat sont idéaux. On peut produire deux récoltes par année.

En 1987, on estimait la superficie consacrée à la culture du cannabis en Jamaïque à un peu plus de 4 000 hectares. De ce chiffre, jusqu'à 2 660 hectares ont été détruits. Bien qu'il sit été impossible d'effectuer un relevé précis des cultures à cause de l'ouragan Gilbert, on estime qu'en 1988, au moins 2 800 hectares servaient à la culture et environ 1 200 hectares ont été détruits. La baisse au chapitre de l'éradication serait attribuable à la suspension en 1988 du serait attribuable à la suspension en 1988 du gerait attribuable à la suspension en 1988 du détruits. La paisse au chapitre de l'éradication programme de «Buccaneer», parrainé par les programme de sant de la constant de la constant de sant de la constant de sant de la constant de la cons

efforts des années précédentes.

consommation de la marihuana à l'automne, quand les usagers profitent des bas prix et de l'abondance du produit local.

Consommation

marihuana et le haschich peuvent égalepersonnelle du sujet en cause. La cannabis, ou simplement la préférence nouvelle tendance de consommation du fumée. On ignore s'il s'agit là d'une haschich liquide pour ensuite aspirer la qu'il rougeoie, puis à y appliquer du consistait à chauffer le charbon jusqu'à ce méthode de consommation du sujet fouillait un morceau de charbon. La police a trouvé sur un sujet qu'elle en augmenter la puissance. En 1988, la y tremper une cigarette de marihuana pour tabac ou de marihuana, ou tout simplement cigarette servant à rouler une cigarette de liquide, on peut l'étaler sur du papier à fumée ainsi produite. Quant au haschich couteaux chauffés au rouge et aspirer la comprimer un morceau entre deux marihuana. Certains usagers préfèrent en le rouler dans une cigarette de tabac ou de pipe, ou l'écraser en menus morceaux pour également fumer le haschich dans une «hookah» du Moyen-Orient. On peut d'un «chillum» indien traditionnel ou d'un dans une pipe, au moyen, entre autres, séchée. On peut aussi fumer la marihuana journal ou même une feuille de bananier papier à cigarette spécial, du papier populaires dans les Antilles, en utilisant du grosseur d'un cigare appelés «spliff» et fabriquent des rouleaux géants de la non avec du tabac. Certains adeptes la rouler en cigarette, en la mélangeant ou populaire de fumer de la marihuana est de méthodes à cette fin. La façon la plus mateurs ont inventé toute une gamme de presque toujours fumés, les consom-Même si les dérivés de cannabis sont

dans des recettes.

ment être mangés, ou servir d'ingrédients

Tendances chez les consommateurs

récréative. continué de le consommer sur une base années 50 et 60, après quoi elles ont fois d'une grande popularité dans les cannabis quand il a joui pour la première celles-ci ont peut-être découvert le consommateurs habituels. Certaines de n'entrent pas dans la catégorie des personnes qui, à cause de leur âge, En outre, la drogue est utilisée par des de consommation par des pré-adolescents. jeunes femmes, et on a même vu des cas également chez les adolescents et les populaire chez les jeunes hommes, il l'est Même si le cannabis semble être surtout nettement un groupe de consommateurs. public. Il est donc impossible d'identifier sociales, et il est même consommé en On le retrouve souvent dans des situations relativement inoffensive et plutôt douce. fausse croyance qu'il s'agit d'une drogue Canada est probablement imputable à la La grande popularité du cannabis au

répandue, il y a une hausse dans la pays où la culture à l'extérieur est de prédilection. Dans certaines parties du la mari lorsqu'il y a pénurie de leur drogue que les fumeurs de haschich ont recours à peu moins populaire que le haschich, bien marihuana est très en demande, elle est un à dissimuler et à transporter. Même si la marihuana, de sorte qu'elle est plus facile beaucoup moins volumineuse que la drogue est généralement plus puissante et liquide, se doit peut-être au fait que la haschich, tant sous sa forme solide que haschich solide. Cette préférence pour le nord de l'Ontario, il est préféré au et dans certaines régions, comme dans le haschich liquide est également populaire, haschich blond du Moyen-Orient. Le asiatique étant plus en demande que le populaire, le haschich noir du Sud-Ouest haschich est le dérivé de cannabis le plus Dans la plupart des régions du pays, le

réussir à s'approprier une plus grande part produit suffisamment élevée, ils pourraient peuvent maintenir la qualité de leur portées. Si les cultivateurs canadiens coûte moins chère que les variétés imson prix le plus élevé, la marihuana locale selon la qualité et l'abondance. Même à 1 000 \$ la livre et de 25 à 100 \$ l'once, la marihuana canadienne était de 300 à Colombie-Britannique, tandis que celui de la livre et de 25 à 40 \$ la dose en courts bâtons de bambou, était de 2 500 \$ du Sud-Est asiatique enroulée autour de thaïlandais, c'est-à-dire de la marihuana \$ l'once. Le prix moyen des bâtonnets 1 750 à 2 300 \$ la livre, ou de 200 à 250 dance. La Mexican Red Hair se vendait de à 150 \$ l'once, selon la qualité et l'abonvendait de 675 à 2 200 \$ la livre, et de 65

du marché au Canada.

haschich, 60 \$ le gramme. coûter jusqu'à 2 300 \$ la livre et le exemple, la marihuana canadienne pourrait les frais de transport sont élevés. Par Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, où Toronto. Les prix sont très gonflés dans le contre seulement 15 \$ dans les rues de gramme de haschich dans les Prairies, pourrait payer jusqu'à 30 \$ pour un tivement à 150 \$ dans les Maritimes. On pourrait être de 35 à 40 \$, comparamarihuana jamaïquaine à Montréal canadien. Ainsi, le prix d'une once de pour les drogues en route pour le marché surtout celles qui servent de point d'entrée moins chère dans les grandes villes, pourrait s'y attendre, la drogue coûte une large mesure de l'offre. Comme on divers dérivés de cannabis dépend dans 50 \$ le gramme. A noter que le prix des livre, de 250 à 500 \$ 1'once et de 15 à liquide se vendait de 3 250 à 6 500 \$ la et de 10 à 30 \$ le gramme. Le haschich à 4 000 \$ la livre, de 150 à 360 \$ l'once En effet, le haschich s'est vendu de 1 600 sont également demeurés stables en 1988. Les prix du haschich solide et liquide

abondante que les variétés exotiques importées.

La culture de la marihuana au Canada

garantir la qualité. haschich de l'étranger, surtout si on pouvait en canadien pourrait réduire l'importation du fois, la plus grande abondance d'un produit rendement beaucoup plus élevé. Encore une dienne, en haschich, ce qui offre un taux de marihuana, qu'elle soit importée ou canaboules ou en plaquettes) pour transformer de la presse à main (pour comprimer la résine en feuilles et des bourgeons de marihuana) et une d'utiliser un tamis (pour extraire la résine des moyen d'une technologie rudimentaire. Il suffit qui peut être produit en grandes quantités au Jamaïque. Il en va de même pour le haschich, des variétés plus exotiques importées de la raient opter pour ce genre de haschich au lieu suffisamment bas, les consommateurs pourqualité est suffisamment élevée et le prix local risquent d'augmenter à l'avenir. Si la dance et la consommation du haschich liquide culture de la marihuana canadienne, l'abonpoursuit, peut-être au même rythme que la limitée. Si la production de cette substance se Etats-Unis, où sa consommation est très toujours une demande, contrairement aux liquide est très populaire au Canada, où il y a chimiques assez sophistiquées. Le haschich atchewan, on utilisait des technologies transformation. En Alberta et en Saskdans un cas, d'une friteuse comme matériel de uniquement de chaudrons et de cuisinières et, d'installations artisanales où l'on se servait l'Ouest. Cependant, il s'agissait surtout ont été démantelées à plusieurs endroits dans liquide. En 1988, sept installations de ce genre par le passé de petits laboratoires de haschich notamment le haschich liquide. On a démantelé production d'autres dérivés de cannabis, donne lieu à une deuxième tendance, soit la

!/d

Les prix du cannabis au Canada sont demeurés assez stables au cours de 1988. En général, la marihuana colombienne se

Figure no 33

8861 6 4891 relatives au cannabis de accusées* d'infractions Nombre de personnes

Total	12831	17 997	10 901	111111	10315
Culture	761	LLI	747	478	390
noitsmoqml	172	872	124	897	991
**oiferT	7014	2 433	161 7	7 265	5 226
Possession	10 354	<i>₹LL</i> 6	8 020	₹6 L	007 L
Accusation	786I	2861	9861	L861	8861

Personnes accusées par la G.R.C. seulement

dienne pourrait finir par devenir dans une tenir leurs bas prix, la marihuana canateneur en THC de leur produit et de mainsonne) peuvent continuer d'accroître la de cas, il s'agit d'une seule et même percultivateurs et les trafiquants (dans nombre dienne augmenteront en conséquence. Si les la demande et l'offre de la marihuana canahorticoles, cette tendance va se répandre, et vont perfectionner leurs techniques et à mesure que les cultivateurs canadiens à un prix beaucoup plus abordable. Au fur dans le cannabis) plus élevée et se vendrait (tétrahydrocannabinol - l'ingrédient «actif» le produit local aurait une teneur en THC autres variétés importées, étant donné que préfèrent la marihuana canadienne aux Dans certaines régions, les consommateurs

large mesure plus populaire et plus

nabis en 1988. mené 3 422 enquêtes sur le trafic du can-

classification des trafiquants, la G.R.C. a

Comme l'indique le nombre croissant Production canadienne

plusieurs variétés exotiques de cannabis. peuvent produire en grandes quantités En contrôlant ainsi l'environnement, ils préoccuper des rigueurs du climat canadien. hydroponique permet cette culture sans se poniques à l'intérieur. La technologie extérieures que d'installations hydrode marihuana en 1988, tant de plantations la G.R.C. ont signalé des saisies de ce type donnateurs du renseignement antidrogue de plus abondante au pays. Tous les coormarihuana canadienne devient de plus en d'accusations relatives à la culture, la

Catégorisation des Figure no 34

*8861 6 4861 de la G.R.C. de d'enquête de la part ayant fait l'objet trafiquants de cannabis

\$08	I 065	556	I 082	3 422
7 61	<i>L</i> 97	6L7	907	8742
561	283	308	887	047
191	<i>L</i> 91	76	III	591
113	121	7L	LII	LII
35	08	LÞ	ΙÞ	48
<i>L</i> 01	LtI	132	155	821.
†86I	\$861	9861	L861	8861
	\$61 \$61 191 £11 \$£ £01	L9Z ψ61 E8Z S61 L9I 19I 1ZI EII 08 SE LψI L0I	6LZ L9Z +61 80E E8Z S61 76 L9I 19I 7L 17I EII L+ 08 SE SEI L+I L0I	90\$ 6\(\alpha\zeta\) \(\beta\) \(\be

de la part de la G.R.C. un aperçu plus précis de la catégorisation des trafiquants de drogues ayant fait l'objet d'enquête Le Système de classification des trafiquants est devenu automatisé en 1988, ce qui devrait donner

Comprend les infractions de possession en vue d'un trafic.

eidenne⊃ •

méthodes de consommation de dérivés de cannabis en 1988. Cependant, la saisie à Montréal d'une cigarette de marihuana contenant de la cocaine pourrait être une indication d'une nouvelle tendance chez les consommateurs de marihuana ou de cocaine.

Saisies En 1988, la G.R.C. et Douanes Canada

ont saisi un total de 33 173 kg 300 de cannabis. Même si cette quantité représente une baisse de 35 p. 100 comparativement à 1987, elle dépasse de loin les saisies effectuées au cours des trois années avant 1987. Les saisies de marihuana ont diminué de 5 p. 100, passant de 26 475 kg en 1987 ont chuté à 7 750 kg en 1987, soit une baisse ont chuté à 7 750 kg en 1987, soit une baisse de 68 p. 100, tandis que celles du haschich liquide ont baissé de 41 p. 100, passant de 68 p. 259,3 kg.

Accusations et

Le nombre total de personnes accusées d'infractions relatives au cannabis par la G.R.C. a diminué de 7 p. 100, passant de 11 141 en 1987 à 10 315 en 1988. L'exception était dans le domaine de la culture, où 390 personnes ont été accusées, contre 374 l'année précédente, soit une relatives à la culture sont à la hausse depuis relatives à la culture sont à la hausse depuis 1985, soulignant la part croissante du cannabis canadien sur le marché illicite du canna de cannadien sur le marché illicite du cannadien sur le marché de cannadien sur le marché de la cannadien sur le cannadien sur le marché de la cannadien sur le marché de la cannadien sur le marché de la cannadien sur le cannadien sur

8,288 08

8,954

23 968

SLt 97

1987

76 250,7

L'66

17 837

8314

9861

E,ETI EE

259,3

09LL

72 164

8861

Les tendances du marché

es dérivés de cannabis (la marihuana, le

populaire en 1988. Il y a eu peu de nouvelles haschich était le dérivé de cannabis le plus haschich solide et liquide. En général, le préparent à faire l'exportation éventuelle du trafiquants de cannabis colombiens se renseignements indiquent aussi que les canadiens en produisent de plus en plus. Les Jamaïque, bien que les entrepreneurs Le haschich liquide provenait surtout de la principales sources de haschich au Canada. l'Afghanistan et le Pakistan constituaient les variétés sur le marché national. Le Liban, commence ainsi à concurrencer les autres augmenter la puissance de leur produit, qui techniques horticoles sophistiquées pour cultivateurs canadiens expérimentent des extérieures exploitées pendant l'été. Les hydroponiques intérieures ou d'installations s'étendre, qu'il s'agisse d'installations culture de la mari au Canada a continué à Chana apparaît elle aussi comme source. La ments indiquent que la nation africaine du Thailande et des Etats-Unis. Les renseigne-Trinité-et-Tobago, du Mexique, de la provenait de la Jamaïque, de la Colombie, de marihuana vendue sur le marché canadien dans toutes les régions du Canada. La procurer facilement, en différentes quantités, pénuries temporaires, on pouvait s'en Sauf dans certains endroits où il y a eu des laires sur le marché illicite canadien en 1988. demeurés les drogues les plus popuhaschich et le haschich liquide) sont

Figure no 32

Ouantité de cannabis saisi au Canada de 1984 à 1988 – poids en kilogrammes*

7,102

EL6 81

39LE

5861

5,0543

5,702

6LE 7

3844

1984

Haschich liquide

Total

Haschich

Marihuana

Type de drogue

Comprend les dérivés de cannabis saisis par la G.R.C. et Douanes Canada

: 6 entiques Cannabis

amateurs de rock qui rentrent au pays, afin de profiter de l'affluence au poste frontalier pour passer inaperçu. En 1988, près de 89 p. 100 des drogues chimiques introduites au pays étaient transportées par roule, comparativement à 85 p. 100 en 1987, alors que le transport par avion (incluant les envois postaux) a diminué à 10 p. 100 par rapport à 14 p. 100 en 1987. Quant au transport par bateau, il ne compte que pour 1 p. 100 du total.

à assister à des concerts rock dans des villes aux États-Unis situées non loin des frontières canadiennes. Le LSD se trouve en abondance à plusieurs de ces concerts, notamment lorsqu'il s'agit de groupes «heavy metal». Dans bien des cas, la sécurité à ces événements est assurée par les bandes de motards. Les Canadiens achètent la drogue, assistent au concert, puis traversent à nouveau la frontière en même temps que les nombreux autres même temps que les nombreux autres

note la tendance accrue chez les Canadiens de distribution à des connaissances. On aux fins de consommation personnelle ou introduites en contrebande à la frontière Québec. De petites quantités de LSD sont Britannique, au sud de l'Ontario et au postes frontières se trouvant en Colombieintroduit ainsi au pays passe surtout par les cules commerciaux et personnels. Le LSD introduite par voie de terre à bord de véhimotards. Généralement, la drogue est introduites au pays par les bandes de tantes quantités de LSD continuent d'être Wolfville (Nouvelle-Ecosse). D'impormoment de l'enquête sur les stéroïdes à façon comme on a pu le constater au stéroïdes peuvent être obtenus de la même s'adressant aux toxicomanes, et des par correspondance dans des magazines peuvent être achetées par le biais de vente par avion et par bateau. Les simili-drogues La drogue est acheminée par voie de terre, moyens de transport les plus accessibles. des Etats-Unis. Les trafiquants utilisent les stéroïdes anabolisants, proviennent surtout et, dans une mesure croissante, les

Figure no 31

Modes de transport pour

l'importation de drogues

sbensO us seupimido 8891 ne

sources d'approvisionnement pour les Maritimes et l'ouest du Canada. Les bandes de motards deviennent de plus en plus présentes au Québec, notamment dans la région de Montréal, à Trois-Rivières, à Québec et à Chicoutimi. On retrouve également dans ces villes des laboratoires chimiques acreptant de travailler dans ces chimiques acreptant de travailler dans ces dismistes acceptant de travailler dans ces dismistes acceptant de travailler dans ces dismistes acceptant de travailler dans ces dismistes acreptant de travailler dans ces das l'est du pays se fait à partir de Halifax.

dans l'est du pays se fait à partir de Halifax. D'après les renseignements, les bandes de motards sont les principaux fournisseurs de drogues chimiques dans l'ensemble des Maritimes. Ces bandes entretiennent de solides liens avec les bandes semblables au Québec et on estime que la plus grande partie des drogues distribuées dans les partie des drogues distribuées dans les

■ Distribution

clients connus. ces produits est constitué de réseaux de structurés de trafiquants. Le marché pour sont contrôlés par de petits groupes peu ainsi que le détournement de médicaments la psilocybine et les stéroïdes anabolisants drogues chimiques telles que le diazépam, les renseignements, une partie du trafic des distribution de ces drogues au pays. Selon pour leur rôle de premier plan dans la des bandes de motards qui sont connues drogues chimiques au Canada, à l'exception organisations qui se livrent au trafic des pays. On en sait très peu sur les vers des régions encore plus éloignées du Winnipeg, Edmonton et Halifax et, de là, centres vers des villes plus petites telles que ments sont acheminés depuis ces grands Toronto et Montréal. Des approvisionneau Canada se fait à partir de Vancouver, La distribution des drogues chimiques

noitation

Les drogues chimiques importées au pays telles que le LSD, les simili-drogues

Mer 1%

%01 71A

Terre 89%

annuellement en frais postaux. lettres par semaine dépensant 28 000 \$ 20 lettres par jour et adressait près de 1 500 Nouvelle-Ecosse. Il recevait parfois jusqu'à dans la région de Wolfville-Bertwick de différents de compagnies toutes situées nisseur. Il fonctionnait sous neuf noms croit-on, un certain pourcentage du fourminimale de 100 \$ pour laquelle il recevait, exigeait une commande d'une valeur client devait payer par commande, le sujet bulletins. Outre les frais de 20 \$ que le de clients, des inventaires de drogues et des de centaines de pages de noms et d'adresses ordinateur personnel contenant l'équivalent vant près de 6 000 clients. Il utilisait un

Bandes de motards

drogues. grande partie de leur approvisionnement en ces lieus due les pandes optiennent la plus de l'Est et de l'Ouest. C'est sans doute par et entretiennent des liens avec des bandes Jouent un grand rôle dans le trafic du LSD Saskatchewan, les bandes de motards légitimes. En Alberta, au Manitoba et en du trafic de drogues dans des affaires tiellement par le détournement des profits la plupart des bandes se financent essenillicites de MDA. On croit également que participent au financement de laboratoires bandes de motards dans l'ouest du pays de drogues chimiques. On croit que les un rôle dans la fabrication et la distribution lucratif de la cocaïne, elles jouent encore continuent de s'imposer dans le trafic plus Bien que les bandes de motards

Les bandes de motards en Ontario et au Québec se livrent encore au trafic des drogues, notamment des drogues chimiques. Ces bandes sont généralement bien implantées dans leur région respective où elles distribuent leur drogue par la voie de réseaux établis. Quelques bandes du Québec et de l'Ontario fabriquent et distribuent du PCP et, selon les renseignetribuent du PCP et, selon les renseignetribuents, elles figurent parmi les principales ments, elles figurent parmi les principales

1988 au poste frontière de Douglas (Colombie-Britannique), on a saisi 100 000 milligrammes de méthandrosténolone fabriquée à Brooklyn, New York, et 20 milligrammes de déca-durabolin fabriqué en Nouvelle-Nélande.

suit à sa réunion annuelle d'octobre 1988 : médecins et chirurgiens a approuvé ce qui telles pratiques, le Collège royal des relief le comportement peu éthique lié à de philes et des athlètes. Afin de mettre en imaginaires des culturistes, des haltérocompatissants aux besoins réels ou sont parfois prescrits par certains médecins stéroïdes détournés de stocks vétérinaires policière. D'après les renseignements, les protégé et imperméable à l'intervention sances. Le réseau peut ainsi demeurer fournie par une personne à des connaisles centres de culturisme où la drogue est stéroïdes s'effectue dans les gymnases et une bonne partie de la distribution de Comme l'indique la saisie à Windsor,

Prescrire, administrer ou apporter de l'aide dans les cas de consommation de substances, notamment de stéroides anabolisants aux fins d'accroître la perforou aux fins évidentes d'aider un athlète à tromper, ou les deux, constitue une conduite contraire au code professionnel.

L'ampleur du trafic clandestin de stéroïdes au Canada est clairement illustrée par une enquête qui a pris fin en décembre 1988. Le sujet, un citoyen de Nouvelle-stéroïdes, des bulletins et diverses publications vantant l'usage des stéroïdes aux culturistes sur une échelle internationale. Le sujet n'était pas un fournisseur de stéroïdes aux aujet n'était pas un fournisseur de stéroïdes d'internaciant parler. Il jouait plutôt un rôle d'internaciant parler. Il jouait plutôt un rôle clients et transmettant ces dernières aux fournisseurs aux États-Unis. Le sujet avait fournisseurs aux États-Unis. Le sujet avait fournisseurs aux États-Unis. Le sujet avait fournisseurs aux établi ainsi une importante affaire desset-établi ainsi une importante affaire desset-

grammes d'ordonnances en triplicata. dans les provinces où existent des protransportée à l'Ouest et vendue peut-être la drogue obtenue à Toronto devait être Canada, ce qui nous permet de croire que identifiés avaient des liens avec l'ouest du ordonnances de Ritalin. Tous les sujets par la suite d'autres médecins pour des ordonnances de Talwin. Les sujets ciblaient ellement des médecins obtenir pour des groupe de sujets consultaient individude Ritalin ont permis d'établir qu'un Toronto en 1988 sur le trafic de Talwin et au cours d'une enquête de la G.R.C. à cette drogue. Les renseignements obtenus sévères pour la possession et le trafic de tribunaux d'imposer des peines plus drogue et permettra désormais aux plus étroit de l'approvisionnement de cette Cette mesure aidera à assurer un contrôle pour l'intégrer à la Loi sur les stupéfiants. substance de la Loi des aliments et drogues win en janvier 1988 en supprimant cette Canada a resserré les contrôles sur le Tal-

Stéroïdes anabolisants

par un adepte en haltérophilie. En juillet substances étaient vendues à des culturistes provenant de Détroit au Michigan. Ces torme de comprimés et sous forme liquide olone et du boldénone undécyclénique sous de la testostérone, de la méthandrostén-Janvier 1988, on a saisi à Windsor (Ontario) importantes d'approvisionnement. En l'Allemagne de l'Ouest soient des sources les Etats-Unis, la France, l'Italie et stéroïdes anabolisants au Canada, bien que précision les principales sources de Il est difficile d'identifier avec

vols par effraction dans les pharmacies et les s'attendre à une augmentation du nombre de d'ordonnances multiples. Toutefois, on peut diminution des infractions d'obtention certaines conséquences et on note une ments, les deux programmes semblent avoir eu drogues de tout genre. Selon les renseignedrogues afin de réduire la demande pour les instauré un programme de sensibilisation aux Collège et l'Association pharmaceutique ont du programme d'ordonnances en triplicata, le ordonnance d'autres médecins. Dans le cadre doit vérifier si le patient a obtenu une même ordonnance pour un stupéfiant, le médecin base de données et, avant de remettre une Saskatchewan. Le Collège tient à jour une Collège des médecins et chirurgiens de la nances de stupéfiants aux pharmaciens et au province à transmettre des copies d'ordontriplicata obligeant ainsi les médecins de la son propre programme d'ordonnances en août 1988, la Saskatchewan a mis de l'avant des fins non médicales dans la province. En les neuf médicaments les plus consommés à de 52 p. 100 du nombre d'ordonnances pour chirurgiens de l'Alberta a noté une diminution programme, le Collège des médecins et durant la première année d'existence du formulaires d'ordonnance en triplicata et, 1986, l'Alberta a instauré un programme de méthodes de contrôle des ordonnances. En certaines provinces ont mis à l'essai des d'enrayer cette pratique de shopping médical,

l'obtention d'ordonnances multiples. Afin

win et de Ritalin, le gouvernement du Pour ce qui concerne le trafic de Tald'obtenir leur approvisionnement de drogues.

chercheront sans doute d'autres façons

hôpitaux, car les toxicomanes et les trafiquants

Figure no 30

8861 6 4891 drogues de l'annexe G de Vols et autres pertes de

Total	Pertes na transit	Détournement	Pertes səəupilqxəni	Vol à main syms	Chapardage	Introduction par effraction	əəuuy
Ltt	91	LI	10	06	L7	L87	1984
350	6	ς	35	٤L	10	218	5861
884	81	6	74	78	ς	332	9861
423	74	18	38	91	6	728	L861
998	7.1	13	59	67	ς	213	8861

drogue. Il se peut que les saisies massives en 1987 dans deux installations de mise en comprimés de diazépam à Montréal et à Saint-Jérôme (Québec) aient eu un effet de dissuassion sur les fabricants et les distributeurs de cette drogue ou encore les aient incirés à faire preuve d'une plus grande prudence.

■ Médicaments détournés Un marché noir pour les médicaments

drogues chimiques. baisse des crimes violents liés au trafic des il pourrait s'agir d'une indication d'une des vols à main armée est significative, car inution importante des vols par effraction et était considérable, soit 71 p. 100. La dimaugmentation en 1988. Cette augmentation seule catégorie à avoir enregistré une les pertes inexpliquées constituaient la détournement des médicaments. Toutefois, demeurent les moyens les plus courants de et les pertes au cours du transport vols à main armée, les pertes inexpliquées rapport à 1987. Les vols par effraction, les ment a diminué de 13 p.100 en 1988 par d'être un problème, ce genre de détourneautres pertes de stocks licites continuent Bien-être révèlent que même si les vols et gereuses du ministère de la Santé et du obtenues du Bureau des drogues danet d'autres stocks licites. Les données médicaments des hôpitaux, des pharmacies les vols et autres types de détournement de de plusieurs façons, les plus courantes étant cocaïne. Ce marché noir est approvisionné drogues populaires telles que l'héroïne et la lorsqu'ils ne peuvent se procurer des ou qui consomment des médicaments somment régulièrement des médicaments marché fournit les toxicomanes qui conlicites continue d'exister au Canada. Ce

Le trafic de Talwin et de Ritalin pose encore un problème dans l'ouest du Canada et de nombreux trafiquants et toxicomanes s'approvisionnent de ces drogues par

n'étaient pas assez approfondies et le sujet a réussi à fabriquer du 4-chloro-2 5 diméthoxy-alpha-méthylbenzèneéthanime (appelé également 4-chloro DMA), une substance de l'annexe H. Cette drogue est extrêmement puissante et la production de extrêmement puissante et la production de relation de l'annexe M. Cette drogue est la production de extrêmement puissante et la production de relation de l'annexe de la production de région de l'oronto.

Une enquête de huit mois s'est terminée en mai 1988 par le démantèlement d'un laboratoire de méthamphétamine qui était opéré par des membres d'une bande de motards à Windsor (Ontario). Selon l'enquête, la bande obtenait de grandes quantités de P2P, un précurseur chimique essentiel à la fabrication de méthamphétamine à l'étape phétamine. Au moment de la perquisition, 3 kg 200 de méthamphétamine à l'étape des quantités importantes d'acide formique, de monométhamlamine, de P2P, d'acide chonométhamlamine, de P2P, d'acide de monométhamlamine, de P2P, d'acide que de monométhamlamine, de P2P, d'acide chonométhamlamine.

En avril 1988, les enquêteurs de la G.R.C. ont démantelé un laboratoire de méthamphétamine à Kanesatake (Québec). Outre le matériel de laboratoire et les précurseurs chimiques, 3 kg 682 de méthamphétamine pure à 70 % ont été saisis. Le laboratoire pouvait produire, croit-on, jusqu'à 2 kilogrammes de méthamphétamine par jour.

En mars 1988, une fiole de 100 millilitres de P2P a été remise à la G.R.C. à Surrey (Colombie-Britannique). L'analyse des échantillons a révélé que si le traitement avait été poussé davantage, on aurait obtenu de la méthamphétamine pure.

Bien qu'on sache que le diazépam est fabriqué illicitement au Canada pour fin de distribution aux États-Unis comme comprimés de «Lemmon 714», il n'y a eu aucune saisie de laboratoire en 1988. On retrouve sur le marché illicite, notamment à Montréal, du diazépam produit licitement. Toutefois, le manque de données sur les saisies en 1988 rend très difficile toute saisies en 1988 rend très difficile toute

Figure no 29

Saisies de laboratoires clandestins de drogues chimiques au Canada de 1984 à 1988*

Toronto (Ontario) Windsor (Ontario) Kanesatake (Québec)	4-chloro DMA SeimstèrdqmsdrèM Aciamitèd	8861
Burnaby (Colombie-Britannique) Lacolle (Québec) Toronto (Ontario) Chicoutimi (Québec)	bCp Ме́іћатрһе́ізтіпе Ме́іћатрһе́ізтіпе	<i>L</i> 86I
Comté de Portneuf (Québec) Lac Sergent (Québec) Québec (Québec) Aanoose (Colombie-Britannique) London (Onitatio) London (Onitatio) London (Onitatio)	PCP PCP MDA Methamphétamine Méthamphétamine	9861
Laval (Quebec) Fossambault-su-1-le-1ac (Quebec) Saint-Ubald (Quebec) Sainte-Foy (Quebec) Hamilton (Ontario) London (Ontario) Toronto (Ontario) Sainte-Adèle (Quebec) Sainte-Adèle (Quebec)	Phosphate d'amphétamine Méthamphétamine Méthamphétamine Méthamphétamine PCP PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP Prospine PCP PCP PCP PCP PCP PCP PCP PCP PCP PC	\$861
Victoria (Colombie-Britannique) Surrey (Colombie-Britannique) Burnaby (Calombie-Britannique) Cambridge (Onistriction) Cambridge (Original Artification) Cambridge (Original Artification)	ADA MDA Methamphétamine Methamphétamine MDA MOLPA MDA MDA MDA MDA MDA MDA MDA MDA MDA MD	† 8 61
Emplacement du laboratoire	Type de drogue	Année

^{*} Laboratoires clandestins de drogues chimiques saisis par la G.R.C. seulement.

Nota: Il est question des laboratoires de haschich liquide et de cocaïne dans les chapitres qui portent

Laboratoires clandestins

pipliothèques médicales et pharmaceutiques chimiste qui ont été effectuées dans les substances illégales. Les recherches de ce en modifiant la structure moléculaire de et drogues ou par la Loi sur les stupéfiants, usage non restreint par la Loi des aliments des drogues «légales», c.-à-d. des drogues à un chimiste qualifié qui tentait de fabriquer saisies. Le principal sujet de l'enquête était drogue sous forme de cristaux ont été mars 1988. Près de 700 doses de cette été découvert dans la région de Toronto en cation d'une nouvelle drogue «designer» a Québec. Un laboratoire destiné à la fabritrouvaient en Ontario et le troisième au quatre en 1987. Deux de ces laboratoires se la G.R.C. en 1988, comparativement à drogues chimiques ont été démantelés par Trois laboratoires clandestins de

forçage. cultivée dans des installations complexes de sur les côtes Est et Ouest du pays, ou hallucinogènes poussant à l'état sauvage magique» provient encore de champignons communément appelée le «champignon fabriquées au Canada. La psilocybine plus bien que certaines simili-drogues soient et introduites en contrebande au Canada, «designer» sont fabriquées aux Etats-Unis plusieurs simili-drogues et drogues des laboratoires clandestins. Le LSD et stupéfiants) sont fabriquées au pays dans ainsi que la PCP (régie par la Loi sur les (notamment le LSD, le STP et le MDA) certain nombre de drogues de l'annexe H laboratoires clandestins au Canada. Un phétamine qui est fabriquée dans des sources licites, à l'exception de la métham-

sur ces drogues.

prétant à la consommation humaine, ou lorsque l'étiquette précise que la substance doit être utilisée en médecine vétérinaire ou à des fins d'agriculture. Toutefois, la simple possession, l'importation. L'exportation ou la fabrication de stéroïdes anabolisants ne constitue pas une infraction. Les amendes pour mineures. Les contrevenants qui en sont à leur première infraction peuvent se voir imposer une amende maximale de 500 \$ ou une peine d'emprisonnement de trois mois, ou les deux, et une amende maximale de 1 000 \$ ou six mois d'emprisonnement, ou les deux, s'ils n'èn sont pas à leur première infraction.

Les enquêtes et les saisies effectuées en 1988 indiquent un accroissement de la consommation et de l'approvisionnement de stéroïdes anabolisants au Canada. Outre les stéroïdes anabolisants licites détournés, des produits injectables contrefaits sont également apparus sur le marché illicite. La demande en stéroïdes anabolisants ne cessant illicite a vu le jour au niveau national et international. Un vaste marché lucrait s'est développé au Canada au point que la développé au Canada au point que la demande à des fins illicites dépasserait la développé au canada au point que la demande en approvisionnement à des fins thérapeutiques.

La production nationale et le trafic international

Les drogues chimiques illicites vendues au Canada proviennent de trois sources principales: l'importation illégale, le détournement à partir de sources médicales licites, et la fabrication clandestine. La plupart des drogues visées par l'annexe G (drogues contrôlées, incluant l'amphétamine, le Ritalin et les barbituriques) ainsi que plusieurs drogues trégies par la Loi sur les stupéfiants diductiques) ainsi que plusieurs drogues par la Loi sur les stupéfiants diductiques) ainsi que plusieurs drogues par la Loi sur les stupéfiants de l'amphétamine, le Ritalin et certaines de par la Loi sur les stupéfiants de l'amphétamines à base de codéine) sont détournées vers le marché illicite à partir de détournées vers le marché illicite à partir de détournées vers le marché illicite à partir de

d'été à Seoul en Corée en 1988 où des tests ont révélé chez certains athlètes la présence de stéroïdes anabolisants. En réaction à ces incidents et à l'utilisation de telles substances par d'autres athlètes, le gouvernement fédéral d'une enquête judiciaire sur la consommation de drogues chez les athlètes canadiens. Les faits dévoilés devant la Commission Dubin ont jeté la lumière sur le vaste matché illicite des stéroïdes anabolisants au pays.

La consommation de stéroïdes anabolisants par les athlètes de renommée mondiale a beaucoup retenu l'attention du public. Toutefois, les stéroïdes sont consommés dans bien des cas par des personnes soucieuses de leur apparence physique (par exemple, les amateurs de culturisme), plutôt que de leur sportormance. L'abus par les athlètes professionnels et amateurs, y compris les athlètes professionnels et amateurs, y compris les athlètes dans les écoles secondaires, constitue une source de préoccupation accrue pour les source de préoccupation accrue pour les source de préoccupation accrue pour les sources de réglementation, les profession-

Les stéroïdes anabolisants sont régis par la Loi des aliments et drogues. En effet, cette loi rend illégale la vente de drogues d'ordonnance sans une ordonnance. Toutefois, les stéroïdes anabolisants peuvent être vendus lorsqu'ils ne sont pas sous une forme se lorsqu'ils ne sont pas sous une forme se

nels de la santé et les autorités policières.

principaux consommateurs de drogues chimiques en 1988. Toutefois, à Terre-Neuve, le groupe d'âge est de 15 à 30 ans pour les consommateurs de psilocybine, et LSD. Les étudiants de différents milieux socio-économiques et les chômeurs ont été décrits comme les principaux expérimentateurs ou consommateurs de drogues chimiques dans plusieurs régions du pays, notamment dans les provinces de l'Ouest et au Yukon. L'attrait des drogues chimiques dans plusieurs régions du pays, notamment dans les provinces de l'Ouest et au Yukon. L'attrait des drogues chimiques marché de ces substances par rapport aux marché de ces substances par rapport aux prix de la cocaïne, de l'héroïne et du

cannabis.

avec succès. certain nombre d'enquêtes ont pu être menées activités illicites. Grâce à ce proramme, un ment à signaler volontairement les présumées chimiques ou autres sources d'approvisionneencourager les compagnies de produits fin des années 70), visent uniquement à Québec (où un tel programme existe depuis la la G.R.C. liés aux précurseurs, par exemple au de compagnies légitimes. Les programmes de opérateurs de laboratoires clandestins auprès facilite l'obtention de ces substances par des provinces canadiennes visant les précurseurs, national»). La réglementation limitée dans les «La production nationale et le trafic interdans la fabrication de méthamphétamine (voir

ou transitant par le Canada vont s'accroître. chimiques destinés à la consommation au pays les tentatives de détournement de précurseurs précurseurs soient plus sévères, on prévoit que sur la distribution et la fabrication de Unis. D'ici à ce que les contrôles législatifs clandestin de méthamphétamine aux Etatsseurs étaient destinés à un laboratoire chimiques à Toronto (Ontario). Ces précurmédiaire d'une compagnie de produits (France) par une organisation par l'intersaisie de 170 litres de P2P importés de Paris enquête canado-américaine a conduit à la destins aux Etats-Unis. Au début de 1989, une chimiques destinés aux laboratoires clancomme point de transit pour les précurseurs chimiques, le Canada sert de plus en plus Outre le détournement de précurseurs

► Tendances de la consommation

(de 15 à 25 ans) sont demeurés les un problème mineur au Canada comparativement à la consommation plus populaire

Les adolescents et les jeunes adultes

événements survenus aux Jeux olympiques

des stéroïdes anabolisants s'explique par les

sensibilisation accrue du public au problème

l'héroïne et autres substances chimiques. La

de drogues telles que le cannabis, la cocaine,

connue sur la rue sous la désignation «bennies» ou «uppers». Les simili-drogues sont populaires sur les campus universitaires et leur prix peu élevé les rend attirantes pour les adolescents. En mars 1988, un laboratoire clandestin qui devait fabriquer une drogue «designer» a été démantelé à Toronto. En fait, la substance produite s'appelait 4-chloro-2 5-diméthoxy-alpha-méthylbenzène-dithanamine (également appelée 4-chloro DMA), une drogue régie par l'annexe H de la Loi des aliments et drogues (voir «La production nationale et le trafic internationale).

▶ Précurseurs chimiques

phényle-2-propanone, un précurseur essentiel illégalement une quantité importante de révélé que les opérateurs avaient fourni phétamine à Windsor (Ontario) en mai 1988 a démantèlement d'un laboratoire de méthamdes précurseurs. L'enquête qui a conduit au avait cherché à obtenir des renseignements sur révélé qu'un présumé trafiquant de drogue une enquête de la G.R.C. en Saskatchewan a de produits chimiques au Manitoba. De plus, précurseurs chimiques auprès de compagnies 1988 deux cas de commandes illégitimes de cette province en 1988. La G.R.C. a signalé en une source importante de préoccupation dans de précurseurs chimiques constituaient encore que la distribution et le détournement illicites renseignements obtenus au Québec révèlent production d'un produit chimique fini. Les est une matière brute qui entre dans la drogues chimiques. Un précurseur chimique problème de la fabrication et du trafic de chimiques est demeurée la cause principale du La facilité d'accès aux précurseurs

Stéroïdes anabolisants

Selon le Rapport annuel national sur les drogues de 1987-1988, la G.R.C. a traité un nombre croissant de cas liés à l'abus et au trafic de stéroïdes anabolisants en 1987. Néanmoins, l'abus de stéroïdes anabolisants était considéré jusqu'à tout récemment comme était considéré jusqu'à tout récemment comme

animés, avant son décès survenu la même soirée. L'enquête du coroner a révélé que, même si les doses de LSD n'avaient pas causé directement la mort de ce jeune, elles ont modifié l'état de perception, ce qui a causé éventuellement la noyade dans le lac mandations ont été formulées concernant la mandations ont été formulées concernant la consommation de drogues et diverses consommation de drogues et diverses consommations pertinentes, notamment les concerts rock, les services de police assurés concerts rock, les services de police assurés et la prévention.

Psilocybine

3,50 \$ et 5 \$ la dose. obtenue au Québec à un prix variant entre contenue dans des capsules pouvait être dose, tandis que la psilocybine en poudre Colombie-Britannique et se vendait 20 \$ la chocolat ou en cube séché était populaire en en Alberta. La psilocybine enrobée de sont demeurées significatives, notamment demande de psilocybine cultivée au pays principaux mois de récolte. L'offre et la l'année, lequel trimestre coïncidait avec les Ouest au cours du dernier trimestre de élevées de cette drogue sur les côtes Est et pouvait se procurer des quantités plus ogène sur le marché illicite en 1988. On prédominante de ce champignon hallucinl'état sauvage au pays constituait la forme La variété de psilocybine qui pousse à

Simili-drogues et drogues «designer»

La consommation et l'approvisionnement de simili-drogues sont demeurés asses stables en 1988. Dans les Territoires du Mord-Ouest, l'éphédrine était vendue comme destiné aux toxicomanes. D'après les renseignements obtenus en Nouvelle-Écoses, on pouvait se procurer de la simili-amphétamine qui semblait faire l'objet d'abus surtout chez les routiers. La substance était habituellement vendue comme amphétamine qui semblait faire l'objet d'abus surtout chez les routiers. La substance était habituellement vendue comme amphétamine du sabituellement vendue comme amphétamine de la simili-amphétamine qui semblait faire l'abus surtout chez les routiers. La substance était habituellement vendue comme amphétamine du semblait faire l'abus surtout chez les routiers.

Le prix peu élevé des hallucinogènes, la mystique historique et les motifs intrigants du LSD sous forme de buvards rendent cette drogue particulièrement attirante aux ijeunes. Les prix du LSD sont demeurés assez stables d'un océan à l'autre, variant de 4 à 10 \$ la dose, tandis qu'au Yukon et régional du Québec signale que les doses de régional du Québec signale que les doses de régional du Québec signale que les doses de centration moyenne de 30 à 100 microcentration moyenne de 30 à 100 micromitration moyenne de 30 à 100 microcentration moyenne de 30 à 50 microgrammes, comparativement à 30 à 50 microgrammes, comparativement à 30 à 50 microgrammes dans cette province l'année

dernière.

On pouvait se procurer facilement du LSD sous forme de buvard et de «microdot» dans la plupart des grandes villes canadiennes, et cette drogue était également nord du pays. D'après les renseignements obtenus par la G.R.C. en Ontario, le LSD «purple microdot» était le plus populaire également différentes couleurs de LSD également différentes couleurs de LSD «microdot» et des variétés de buvards tels également différentes couleurs de LSD également différentes couleurs de LSD également différentes couleurs de LSD due «Black Clown», «Musical Note» et «Stonebrook». La consommation orale est demeurée la forme la plus populaire d'ingestion.

arborant des personnages de dessins doses de LSD sous forme de buyard Hayward âgé de 14 ans avait acheté deux Toronto en mai 1988 que le jeune Benjamin Etats-Unis. C'est à un concert rock tenu à avait été obtenu à un concert rock aux ments, le papier buvard «Grateful Dead» «Grateful Dead». D'après les renseignecouverture d'un album du groupe rock unes de ces doses portaient la photo de LSD sous forme de buyard. Quelques-LSD liquide ainsi que près de 6 000 doses grammes et une fiole de 10 grammes de saisie comprenait quatre fioles de cinq LSD liquide de l'histoire du Canada. La Toronto a saisi la plus grande quantité de Au début de 1989, la police du Grand

marché des substances chimiques illicites. l'approvisionnement de cette drogue sur le policières observent de près l'abus et méthamphétamine au Canada, les autorités demande actuelle et potentielle pour la \$US le gramme à Hawaï. Etant donné la L'«Ice» se vend actuellement entre 250 et 400 élevés sur le plan physique et psychologique. mais cette drogue présente des risques plus et ceux d'autres formes de méthamphétamine, temps que ceux de la cocaïne et de ses dérivés substance. Les effets dureraient plus longqui est chauffée jusqu'à la liquéfaction de la Cette drogue est fumée dans une pipe en verre du gros sel ont une pureté de 90 à 100 %. translucides ressemblant à du sucre d'orge ou phétamine, notamment à Hawaï. Les cristaux cette forme relativement nouvelle de métham-

Québec avaient une pureté de 70 %. Le prix d'un gramme de méthamphétamine était le moins élevé dans les provinces des Prairies, soit entre 80 et 120 \$, et le plus élevé dans le nord du pays à 150 \$. Des prix modérés, variant entre 80 et 150 \$ en Ontario et 80 et variant entre 80 et 150 \$ en Ontario et 80 et

marché dans les régions où la demande était

125 \$ au Québec, reflétaient les stratégies du

plus grande.

La méthamphétamine pouvait être obtenue surtout sous forme de poudre pour ingection et de comprimés pour ingestion orale. La substance était également mélangée à d'autres stimulants puissants pour produire divers effets. Le mélange de la méthamphétamine à la cocaîne est appelé la «cocaîne du pauvre». Bien que le Canada soit la principale source d'approvisionnement de méthamphétamine sur le marché ment de méthamphétamine sur le marché illicite au pays, on peut s'attendre à illicite au pays, on peut s'attendre à

▶ Diéthylamide de l'acide lysergique (LSD)

l'augmentation des importations inter-

nationales.

Bien que le LSD soit habituellement associé aux années 60, cette drogue est demeurée très populaire au pays en 1988.

Deux kilogrammes de chlorhydrate de dacinéthamphétamine sous denfihamphétamine (méthamphétamine sous forme de cristaux appelée «Ice») destinés à l'Alberta ont été saisis à Seoul en Corée du Sud en 1988 indiquant ainsi l'élatgissement du réseau des sources d'approvisionnement et asisie en mars 1988 d'une petite quantité saisie en mars 1988 d'une petite quantité d'«Ice» dans la région d'Edmonton a conduit à une enquête et à l'arrestation d'un sujet en corduit s'agit là des premières saisies connues au Canada ou à l'étranger de cette forme de drogue destinée au marché canadien.

Bien qu'il y ait une offre irrégulière d'«Ice» sur le marché illicite canadien, les renseignements aux États-Unis font état d'un abus et d'un approvisionnement accrus de

► Phencyclidine (PCP)

En 1988, c'est encore au Québec qu'on retrouve le plus d'activités par rapport à la consommation et la distribution de PCP. Cette drogue était présente en Ontario, en Nouvelle-Écosse et au Nouveau-Brunswick, mais les approvisionnements fluctuaient. La pureté de la PCP au Québec est demeurée stable, variant entre 50 et 70 % en vrac, tandis qu'au détail, elle variait de 0,2 à 0,5 % en 1987 et denil, elle variait de 0,2 à 0,5 % en 1987 et détail, elle variait de 0,2 à 0,5 % en 1987 et détail, elle variait de 0,2 à 0,5 % en 1987 et détail, elle variait de 0,2 à 3,1 % en 1988. Dans les provinces des PCPs su Québec et dans les Maritimes. Le prix le moins élevé pour une dose de PCP était en le moins élevé pour une dose de PCP était en le moins élevé pour une dose de PCP était en Ontario et variait entre 3 et 5 \$.

enimetèdqmadtèM •

La méthamphétamine était présente pratout au Canada en 1988. Toutefois, l'offre et la demande ont augmenté considérablement dans les provinces de l'Est. Le Laboratoire régional de l'Ontario signale que les doses de méthamphétamine analysées en 1988 avaient une pureté moyenne de 27 %, comme c'était le cas l'année précédente. Des échantillons de méthamphétamine fabriquée dans un laboratoire clandestin découvert au

nombre de doses de LSD saisies a atteint 124 320 en 1987 et 135 685 en 1988. De plus, on a saisi 7 kg 287 de PCP en 1988 en vertu de la Loi sur les stupéfiants, contre 3 kg 212 en 1987. La quantité ainsi que le nombre de doses de drogues de l'annexe F ont beaucoup diminué en 1988 asisi de très grandes quantités de diazépam en 1988.

L'offre et la demande de drogues

Prix et pureté

cocaine. soulager des symptômes de sevrage de la drogues par les cocaïnomanes pour se raison surtout de la consommation de ces dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario en 1988 en diazépam tels que le Valium a augmenté ments, l'approvisionnement en produits de ments d'ordonnance. D'après les renseignestances chimiques telles que les médicaqui consomment uniquement des submanes. Cependant, il y a des toxicomanes comme succédanés auprès des héroïnole Talwin et le Ritalin étaient populaires poursuivie. Comme par les années passées, comme succédanés de ces substances s'est combinaison avec la cocaïne et l'héroïne ou consommer des drogues chimiques en stantes en 1988. De plus, la pratique de chimiques illicites sont demeurées con-

En 1988, les prix et la pureté des drogues chimiques ont très peu changé par rapport à 1987, bien qu'ils continuent à mettre en relief les variations de l'offre drogues chimiques soit moins concurrentiel que les autres marchés de drogues, le degré de concurrence constitue une variable importante influant sur les prix et les niveaux de pureté, notamment dans les régions où les approvisionnements sont plus abondants. Les écarts entre les prix des drogues chimiques par région étaient encore significatifs en 1988.

drogues au pays facilite des envois de fabrication de quantités importantes de pour leur part d'un marché libre. De plus, la groupes de trafiquants qui se font la lutte motards, des personnes et des petits de contrevenants comprenant des bandes de iques représente une plus grande catégorie crime organisé, le trafic des drogues chimqui est surtout contrôlé par les réseaux du ment au trafic de la cocaïne et de l'héroïne quantités de drogues chimiques. Contrairetendance vers le trafic de plus petites de moins de 0,5 kilogramme confirme la Une hausse de 65 p. 100 dans la catégorie drogues et de moins de 0,5 kilogramme. accusées de trafic de 5 à 10 kilogrammes de nombre d'enquêtes sur les personnes Signalons notamment l'augmentation du 1987 à 350 en 1988 (voir la figure nº 27). G.R.C., lequel nombre est passé de 304 en iques ayant fait l'objet d'enquête par la nombre de trafiquants de drogues chimexpliquent l'augmentation régulière du Les efforts constants de répression

saisis

quantités plus petites.

100 (voir la figure nº 28). Par exemple, le de doses confisquées a augmenté de 10 p. ativement à 51 kg 347 en 1988, le nombre annuelles, 115 kg 979 en 1987 comparl'annexe H, malgré la chute des saisies semblable est signalée pour les drogues de 78 en 1987 à 307 en 1988. Une tendance de méthamphétamine saisies est passé de 200 de cette drogue. Le nombre de doses saisi respectivement 3 kg 682 et 3 kg (Québec) et à Windsor (Ontario) où l'on a de méthamphétamine à Kenesatake découverte de deux laboratoires clandestins attribuable dans une grande mesure à la grammes en 1987. Cette augmentation est ont totalisé 6 kg 887 en 1988 contre 424 Toutefois, les saisies de méthamphétamine 12 kg 676 en 1987 à 10 kg 994 en 1988. effectuées par la G.R.C. ont diminué de Des saisies de drogues de l'annexe G

Figure no 27

Catégorisation des trafiquants de drogues chimiques ayant fait l'objet d'enquête de la part de la G.R.C. de 1984 à 1988*

Total	320	323	072	304	320
Trafic de moins de 500 grammes (en vrac) ou de moins de 5 000 dosé	120	ILI	611	LEI	977
Trafic de 0,5 à 5 kilos (en vrac) ou de 5 000 à 10 000 doses	100	78	85	23	05
Trafic de 5 à 10 kilos (en vrac) ou de 10 000 à 50 000 doses	34	12	70	77	LZ
Trafic de 10 kilos ou plus (en vrac) ou de 50 000 doses ou plus	99	6 <i>L</i>	£L	76	Lt
Catégorie	1984	5861	9861	L861	8861

Le Système de classification des trafiquants est devenu automatisé en 1988, ce qui devrait donner un aperçu plus précis de la catégorisation des trafiquants de drogues ayant fait l'objet d'enquête de la part de la G.R.C.

tendance à la baisse serait attribuable en partie aux mesures législatives et répressives prises contre le détournement illicite de substances chimiques (voir également le chapitre 3, Héroïne : Les tendances du marché). La plus grande sensibilisation du public et les efforts accrus en vue d'informer la jeunesse canadienne sur les conséquences de la consommation de drogues chimiques sont également considérés comme des facteurs importants de la diminution générale du nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions liées aux drogues chimiques.

s'agit là de la seule augmentation du nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions en matière de drogues chimiques pour l'année faisant l'objet du présent rapport. La diminution du nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions aux termes de la Loi des aliments et drogues s'est traduite par une baisse de 20 p. 100 du nombre total de personnes accusées d'infractions reliées aux drogues chimiques. Le nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions relatives aux drogues chimiques. Le nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions relatives aux drogues d'infractions relatives de d'infractions relatives de l'absnexe F n'était que de 3 en 1988 contre l'annexe F n'était que de 3 en 1988 contre l'annexe F n'était que de 3 en 1988 contre l'annexe F n'était que de 3 en 1988 contre l'annexe F n'était que de 3 en 1988 contre

82 on ∋igure no 28

Ouantité de drogues chimiques asisies au Canada de 1984 à 1988 – poids en kilogrammes (et en doses entre parenthèses)*

Loi sur les stupéfiants	Total PCP	(305)	(2 344)	(214 51)	3,21	82,7 (191)
	Total annexe H	(686 LSI) 86'15	(238 913)	(9\$6 \$L\$)	(155 445)	(884 861)
	Autres drogues H əxənns	£8,84 (170.2)	(759 I)	128,71 (6 023)	(1112)	(797.2)
	Adm	(2697) (269)	97,£ (81)	(71)	79,0 (£1)	(9)
Orogues d'usage re- H exeme de l'annexe H	ГЗD	(6 † 9 \$\$1)	(886 982)	(916 69†)	(124 320)	(289 251)
	Total D exnens	\$1,8 (711.22)	(506 57)	(32 633)	(879 98)	(32 483)
	Autres drogues D exenne'l eb	(36 562)	(9 3 3 9)	(27£ 81)	(505 305)	48,E (0£4 71)
	Barbitutiques	40,0 (881)	(085 4)	(177 01)	(179.1)	(966 t)
_	ənimstəhqmA	(12,721)	\$0,0 (178 11)	(96£ \$)	(1,0 (1,0 (1,0 (1,0 (1,0 (1,0 (1,0 (1,0	(05L6)
Drogues contrôlées de l'annexe G	Méthamphétamin	(5,73)	(418) (418)	(46) (46)	24,0 (87)	(70E)
Drogues d'ordonnance de l'annexe F	Total F expans	(†LS S) 61'L†I	(676 6L1 1) \$6'88	(124 £1)	(1 007 625)	(9 † 9 6)
Catégorie de drogue	Type de drogue	786I	5861	9861	L86I	8861

Comprend les drogues chimiques saisies par la G.R.C. et Douanes Canada.

Progues chimiques

principales drogues chimiques détournées. souvent ensemble sont demeurés les (Ritalin) que les toxicomanes mélangent drogues. Le Talwin et le méthylphénidate l'annexe G de la Loi des aliments et (Talwin) qui, avant 1988, était régie par Loi sur les stupéfiants est la pentazocine cales licites. Un récent ajout à la liste de la codéine sont détournés de sources médi-(Percodan) et les substances à base de L'hydromorphone (Dilaudid), l'oxycodone encore avérée une drogue très en demande. est régie par la Loi sur les stupéfiants, s'est psilocybine. La phencyclidine (PCP), qui méthylènedioxiamphétamine (MDA) et la amide de l'acide lysergique (LSD), le comme par les années passées, le diéthyl-(annexe H), les plus répandues étaient, iques. Quant aux drogues d'usage restreint méthylphénidate (Ritalin) et les barbiturtype d'amphétamine appelé «speed»), le

Accusations et enquêtes

Le nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions relatives à la PCP en vertu de la Loi sur les stupéfiants est passé de 27 en 1987 à 36 en 1988, mettant ainsi fin à la tendance à la baisse amorcée en 1983. Il

095

Les tendances du marché

chez les jeunes et les adolescents. halants est demeuré populaire, notamment abondantes, l'abus de solvants et d'inchimiques et autres drogues sont moins Dans le nord du pays où les drogues d'être détournés vers le marché illicite. restreint et les stupéfiants ont continué drogues contrôlées, les drogues d'usage le LSD et les stéroïdes anabolisants. Les diverses substances chimiques, notamment consommation et l'approvisionnement de illicite est demeurée essentielle à la clandestinement au Canada. L'importation seanadien en 1988 étaient fabriquées iques offertes sur le marché illicite a majeure partie des drogues chim-

Au Canada, les drogues chimiques sont régies par la Loi des aliments et drogues (annexes F, G et H) et la Loi sur les stupéfiants. En 1988, les drogues de l'annexe F, soit le diazépam (Valium), le chlordiazépoxide (Librium) et les stéroïdes anabolisants, constituaient un problème important d'abus. Les drogues contrôlées (annexe G) les plus consommées étaient l'amphétamine, la méthamphétamine (un

LotoTr		610	COL	102	30L	093
	Importation Total PCP	SL C	85	77		98
Loi sur les stupéfisnts Phencyclidine (PCP)	Possession Traffic**	20	95 30 30	12 25	8 8	31
Drogues d'usage restreint de l'annexe H	Possession Trafic** Total annexe H	707 707 451	\$99 8L7 L8E	777 207 584	165 127 360	787 771 781
de l'annexe F Drogues contrôlées	Trafic** Total annexe G	98 98	9£	LS LS	£L £L	7£ 75
	sans ordonnance Total annexe F	77	77	81	14	ε
Drogues d'ordonnance	Vente	74	77	81	14	3
Catégorie de drogue	Accusation	786I	5861	9861	L861	8861

Personnes accusées par la G.R.C. seulement

Figure no 26

Prigure de personnes

Nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions relatives aux drogues chimiques de 1984 à 1988*

^{**} Comprend les infractions de possession en vue d'un traffe.

Chapitre 5 : Drogues

kilogrammes de cocaïne en contrebande au Canada. Le gros de la cocaïne était vraisemblablement destiné à la ville de Mew York, mais une partie devait être acheminée vers Toronto et Montréal. En avril 1989, un bimoteur Aero-Commander 1000 se posait sur une perite piste d'atterrissage près de Fredericton d'atterrissage près de Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick), avec sa cargaison de livraison contrôlée dans une résidence privée de la région de Montréal a permis privée de la région de Montréal a permis ressortissants colombiens.

Cette saisie de 500 kilogrammes de cocaïne constitue la plus importante de l'histoire du pays. Toutefois, nos renseignements laissent croire qu'il ne s'agit pas du premier envoi de cette nature à entrer ainsi au Canada. Pour le moment, cette saisie peut inciter les trafiquants colombiens à la prudence, mais les grandes régions peu peuplées du Canada sont une sérienne. La relief du Canada, sa proximité au plus grand pays consommateur de cocaïne au monde et son marché national en expansion augmentent les risques de ce mode de contrebande.

L'importation directe de la cocaîne au Canada par avion constitue peut-être la rendance la plus significative de 1988. Au mois de décembre 1988, certains renseignements transmis à la G.R.C. révèlent qu'une organisation opérant à partir de Medellin, en Colombie, utilise des adronefs privés pour passer des centaines de adennes partir de Medellin, en Colombie, utilise des partir de Medellin, en Colombie, utilise de partir de Medellin, en Colombie, en C



Figure no 25

Modes de transport pour l'importation de la cocaine au Canada 8891 na

gangs. Ces bandes ont établi des réseaux de distribution efficaces et bien structurés distribution efficaces et bien structurés partout au Canada, ce qui leur permet d'expédier de grandes quantités de cocaïne dans les régions où la demande est forte. Les bandes de motards hors-la-loi distribuent la cocaïne par l'intermédiaire de bars quent la cocaïne par l'intermédiaire de bars et de boîtes de moit qui, souvent, leur appartiennent et qui sont gérés par des membres du club. Vu leur implication croissante dans le commerce de la cocaïne, on peut s'attendre à une escalade des crimes avec violence, y compris le meurtre. Presque toute la cocaïne qui entre au

Angleterre. de Montréal transite surtout en Nouvelle-Viagara Falls, tandis que celle à destination Toronto traverse la frontière à Buffalo et à véhicule. La cocaïne qui atteint la région de acheminée au Canada par avion et par commerce de la cocaïne, la drogue est important centre nord-américain du sations colombiennes. De cette métropole, New York de représentants des organicanadien est souvent achetée à Miami ou à Montréal et aux autres régions de l'Est ce pays. La cocaïne destinée à Toronto, aux Etats-Unis ou provient directement de à des passeurs. Une bonne partie transite dissimulée dans des frets aériens ou confiée Vancouver, par avion commercial, habituellement via Toronto, Montréal ou de la drogue est expédiée au pays, raffineurs de l'Amérique du Sud. Une partie Canada provient des pays producteurs et

Quoique la cocaîne qui entre dans l'Ouest canadien suive surtout la route Amérique du Sud-Miami-Canada, de nouvelles tendances sont apparues au cours de 1988. Plusieurs trafiquants de l'Ouest ont communiqué avec leurs homologues du sud-ouest des États-Unis, tandis que d'autres ont abandonné complètement la fillière américaine pour transiger fillière américaine pour transiger sources.

54 000 \$ en espèces, trois armes de poing et deux carabines. Au mois de février 1988, une opération d'infiltration menée à Montréal s'est terminée par la saisie de 8 kilogrammes de cocaïne et d'une certaine quantité d'autres drogues, d'une mitraillette 154 000 \$ en espèces, d'une mitraillette arme de poing de calibre .38 et deux de calibre .45, de douze bâtons de dynamite et de quatre détonateurs.

► Crack

rivales. canadiennes, ainsi que celle des bandes de saisir la part du marché des organisations crack. Les bandes américaines tenteraient de violence attribuable au commerce du canadien, on peut s'attendre à une flambée bandes de rue accèdent au marché les régions rurales du Sud. Si jamais ces quantités de drogue, comme le Midwest et peu enclines à la consommation de grandes s'étendent dans des régions généralement vendeurs d'immenses quantités de crack, Ces groupes, qui se sont avérés bons plusieurs à caractère ethnique ou régional. d'autres groupes de criminels, dont distribué et vendu par des bandes de rue et Aux Etats-Unis, le crack est fabriqué,

Bandes de motards

Depuis toujours associées au trafic des drogues chimiques, les bandes de motards hors-la-loi s'impliquent maintenant dans le commerce de la cocaïne. Plusieurs bandes de motards tirent une bonne partie de leurs narcodollars du trafic et de l'importation de sont fréquemment investis dans des sont fréquemment investis dans des entreprises légitimes, telles que les bars, l'immobilier et les ateliers de réparation de motocyclettes. Étant donné l'implication de motocyclettes. Étant donné l'implication de loi – surtout les Hells Angels – dans le commerce de la cocaïne, il y a eu plusieurs limportantes asisies (un kilo et plus) en 1988 importantes asisies (un kilo et plus) en 1988

Canada

colombiens. sécurité entre les mains des cartels la distribution de la drogue demeure en opérations, le contrôle de l'expédition et de être engagés aux diverses étapes des des Canadiens et des Américains peuvent Antilles et en Amérique du Sud. Même si leurs associés aux États-Unis, dans les entretiennent des relations suivies avec de la drogue au Canada. Ces individus les pays producteurs et dans la distribution dition de la cocaïne depuis les Etats-Unis et associés impliqués à la fois dans l'expé-Montréal et à Toronto, des agents et des ments, les cartels colombiens auraient, à Toronto et Vancouver. Selon nos renseignecocaïne au Canada, suivi de près par important centre de distribution de la En 1988, Montréal est demeuré le plus

L'expérience américaine a illustré l'énorme potentiel de violence intrinsèque du commerce de la cocaïne et le Canada pourrait ne plus en être à l'abri pour très longtemps. Des villes comme Toronto voient déjà augmenter le nombre de crimes avec violence attribuables au commerce de la cocaïne et nos renseignements indiquent que les trafiquants canadiens sont fin prêts à protèger leurs biens. Au début de 1988, les autorités montréalaises ont saisi 18 kilogrammes de cocaïne dont la pureté atteignait 93 %, ainsi qu'une somme de atteignait 93 %, ainsi qu'une somme de

\$ 052 \$ 26

\$(\$(\$)

cocaïne se rendait sur le marché canadien, qui signifie qu'une partie de ces envois de vers la côte nord-ouest des Etats-Unis; ce des activités de contrebande du Mexique Etats-Unis a remarqué une augmentation Drug Enforcement Administration des aménager ces caches. Au cours de 1988, la Californie ou le centre du Texas, pour Tucson ou Phoenix, en Arizona, le sud de la on privilégiait surtout des endroits comme «caches» aux Etats-Unis. Au cours de 1988, Mexique pour être expédiée vers des avions immatriculés aux Etats-Unis ou au Ensuite, on transbordait la cocaine dans des Coahuila), dans le nord-est du Mexique. près de Nuevo Leon et Torreon (Etat de gon, dans le nord-ouest du Mexique, ou atterrissaient habituellement près d'Obrel'Amérique du Sud. En 1988, ces aéronefs producteurs de l'Amérique centrale et de petits aéronefs privés provenant des pays

Les autorités mexicaines se préoccupent de l'utilisation grandissante de leur pays par les trafiquants colombiens et plus particulièrement du fait que les organisations colombiennes semblent établir des installations indépendantes sur le territoire mexicain. Des saisies d'importants envois, telles que celle de 4,8 tonnes de cocaine effectuée au mois d'octobre 1988, à confirme cette tendance.

via la Colombie-Britannique.

Figure no 24 ▶

Prix de la cocaïne aux étapes successives du 88et na siteit

Prix de détail	1 once (28 grammes) de chlorhydrate de cocaïne d'une pureté de 60 %	1 650 à 3 650
Prix de gros	I kg de chlorhydrate de cocaïne (pure)	34 000 \$ 65 000
Canada		
	l kg de cocaïne base = l kg de chlorhydrate de cocaïne	000 S £ 028 I
	2,5 kg de pâte de coca = 1 kg de cocaïne base	00S I \$ \$†\$
Laboratoire	250 à 500 kg de feuilles de coca = 2,5 kg de pâte de coca	ST8 & ST4
Permier	250 à 500 kg de feuilles de coca	120 9 900
Amérique du Sud		

I gramme de chlorhydrate de cocaine

d'une pureté de 60 %

Venezuela, le Guatemala et le Paraguay peuvent être utilisés plus fréquemment de cette façon, pour approvisionner surtout le

eupixeM ◀

jeune marché européen.

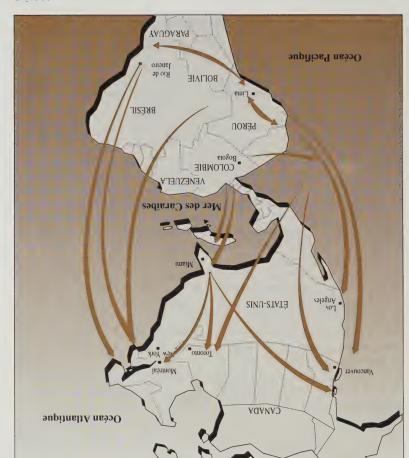
Contrairement à l'Argentine, six ou sept organisations majeures de trafiquants de drogue, ainsi que plusieurs petitis groupes de narcotrafiquants opèrent à partir du Mexique. Les groupes les plus importants se livrent à leur commerce des deux côtés de la frontière américanodeux côtés de la frontière américanodeux côtés de la frontière américanodeux côtés de la frontière américanomexicaine. L'importation de cocaine au Mexique se fait encore principalement par

Argentine

Même si aucun groupe de trafiquants autochtones connu n'opère en Argentine, la saisie effectuée en 1988 dans la province de Cordoba constituait la plus importante saisie de genre jamais effectuée en Argentine. On a découvert qu'un groupe argentin collaborait avec le cartel de Medellin, en Colombie, pour cocaïne de la Bolivie. La piste d'atterrisage privée, puis acheminée par voie de terre à Mar de Plata (Argentine) pour voie de terre à Mar de Plata (Argentine) pour de mer, aux fins des contenants de fruits de met, aux fins de transbordement. L'Argentine, aux fins de transbordement.

Figure no 23

Routes principales d'acheminement de la cocaïne au Canada en 1988



toires de la «jungle», sont appelés à remnombreux «laboratoires de cuisine» établis

villes frontalières au Paraguay, puis à par avion commerciale, transitant dans des cocaïne bolivienne est également expédiée Cuiaba, Sao Paulo et Rio de Janeiro. La jusqu'au Brésil, via Campo Grande, camion, autocar et aéronef, de Santa Cruz passant la cocaine en contrebande par train, prennent avantage de la libre circulation en trafiquants qui opèrent de la Bolivie (Brésil), sont rarement contrôlés. Les entre Puerto Soarez (Bolivie) et Corumba certains passages routiers, tels que ceux et le Venezuela sont peu peuplées. De plus, Paraguay et la Bolivie et entre la Colombie pays. Les régions frontalières entre le circulation libre des voyageurs entre ces Guatemala et au Venezuela grâce à la Argentine, en Equateur, au Paraguay, au Bolivie transite au Brésil, au Mexique, en provenant de la Colombie, du Pérou et de la Une bonne partie de la cocaïne importantes. placer les installations de traitement plus à être découverts que les grands laborasecondaires, moins coûteux et moins sujets péruviennes croient que ces laboratoires sur les côtes du Pérou. Les autorités

l'action terroriste.

le gouvernement militaire qui craignait

sévères exercés aux frontières du Chili par

pas très répandu, en raison des contrôles

entre le Pérou, la Bolivie et le Chili n'était

raffinée. En 1988, le trafic de la drogue

destination de la Colombie où elle sera

Branco ou Cruzeiro do Sul, au Brésil, à

D'Acre, la drogue traverse le pays par Rio

sur la frontière entre ces deux pays.

expédiée au Brésil via l'Etat d'Acre situé

européen. La cocaïne péruvienne est

récemment, était surtout destinée au marché

bordement de la cocaïne qui, jusqu'à tout

stitue la dernière étape avant le trans-

(Brésil). La ville de Rio de Janeiro con-

atteindre Sao Paulo ou Rio de Janeiro

Buenos Aires (Argentine), pour finalement

En 1988, les trafiquants péruviens, tout Pérou colombiens. demeurent entre les mains des cartels Cependant, le contrôle de ces opérations en Bolivie, au Brésil et en Equateur.

environnante. routes existantes dépourvues de toute flore commencé à poser leur aéronef sur les les habitudes des trafiquants qui ont clandestines ont marqué un tournant dans péruvienne contre les pistes d'atterrissage (Brésil). Les succès remportés par la police (Colombie), Cruzeiro do Sul ou Tabatinga frontalières isolées entre le Pérou et Leticia repartent presque aussitôt vers des régions prennent leur chargement illicite et ces pistes tard le soir ou tôt le matin, contenir plus de carburant, atterrissent sur petits aéronefs, dénudés pour pouvoir chargement de la pâte de coca de base. De clandestines qui servent de points de compte plusieurs pistes d'atterrissage du coca illicite est récolté. Cette vallée du haut Huallaga, où la plus grande partie de production, situés surtout dans la vallée ment prennent leur origine dans les centres saison des pluies. Les voies d'acheminesurtout le bassin de l'Amazone durant la utilisé les voies de transport naturelles, comme leurs homologues boliviens, ont

la pâte de coca serait transformée dans de maritime. D'après certains renseignements, cocaïne, est expédié à sa destination par fret De l'Equateur, le produit fini, soit la but d'échapper à la surveillance policière. sont dotés de laboratoires mobiles dans le de l'Equateur. En outre, les trafiquants se laboratoires situés à la frontière du Pérou et la quantité de pâte de coca expédiée aux ont remarqué une augmentation sensible de prend la relève. Les autorités péruviennes Huallaga, le système fluvial de l'Amazone les lieux isolés de la vallée du haut pas aux trafiquants d'atteindre en aéronef

Lorsque la saison des pluies ne permet

prend l'Equateur comme point de trans-Guayaquil confirment l'importance que 1988 sur des navires en provenance de saisies de cocaine effectuées au cours de contrebande par l'Equateur. Plusieurs 30 à 50 tonnes de cocaine sont passées en Aux Etats-Unis, on estime qu'en 1988, de Guayaquil, puis par cargo porte-conteneurs. expédiée par voie de terre vers le port de précurseurs chimiques. La drogue est pour les exportations de cocaïne et de surtout un rôle de filière d'acheminement de l'Ouest. De même, l'Équateur joue ables de produits chimiques de l'Allemagne importe également des quantités considérl'Amérique du Nord et l'Europe. Le Brésil pondances aériennes et maritimes avec transbordement, en raison de ses corresservent surtout du Brésil comme point de le Brésil. Les trafiquants colombiens se toujours situés le long de sa frontière avec cipaux laboratoires de la Bolivie sont

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pordement.

cocaïne sont maintenant raffinées au Pérou, colombiens, de plus grandes quantités de médias internationaux sur les cartels exercées par les gouvernements et les Colombie. Toutefois, à cause des pressions bordement de la cocaïne raffinée en zuela servent aussi de points de trans-Chili, le Paraguay, l'Equateur et le Vene-Brésil, ainsi que le Mexique, l'Argentine, le nécessaires sont plus faciles à obtenir. Le des laboratoires au Brésil où les matériaux nombre croissant de Boliviens ont ouvert chimiques vers la Bolivie. Résultat : un ment influé sur l'expédition des produits découvrir certains laboratoires, il a égale-Même si ce programme a permis de être signalée à la Police fédérale du Brésil. utilisés dans le raffinage de la cocaïne, doit plus d'un litre, y compris les précurseurs lequel toute vente de produits chimiques de du Brésil a instauré un programme selon Toutefois, en 1986, le gouvernement

importants ont conservé leur mode d'expédition classique, c'est-à-dire celui d'acheminer de grandes quantités de cocaïne par fret aérien et maritime. Ce mode de transport servait également à expédier les cargaisons destinées aux marchés nord-américain et européen. De plus petites quantités de drogue étaient dissimulées dans les frets aériens, les

bagages et sur les passeurs.

colombienne. région et que l'île relève de la juridiction élevé puisque aucun navire ne patrouille la Andres comme lieu de transbordement est bordées sur des cargos. Le potentiel de San Andres où leurs cargaisons seraient transrendre dans les environs de l'île de San quitteraient la côte de Colombie pour se bateaux de pêche. Ces embarcations la construction de petits cargos et de auraient investi d'importantes sommes dans pour des trafiquants colombiens qui constituaient des points de rendez-vous Andres, Providencia et Bajo Nuevo, tendance de 1988. Ces îles, dont San colombienne, s'est révélée une autre groupe d'îles des Caraïbes, sous juridiction tains trafiquants colombiens, d'un petit L'utilisation plus fréquente, par cer-

● Bolivie

de la cocaïne. Par conséquent, les prinproduits chimiques utilisés dans le raffinage de la Bolivie constitue une source de l'éther, On croit que le plateau nord-ouest précurseurs chimiques, surtout l'acétone et source traditionnelle de la plupart des producteur de feuilles de coca, et au Brésil, Bolivie au Pérou, le plus important pays de la cocaïne. Le système fluvial relie la Bolivie à la Colombie aux fins de raffinage est également expédiée par bateau de la en chlorhydrate de cocaïne. La pâte de coca à la transformation de la pâte de coca brute importer les matières premières nécessaires important réseau fluvial naturel pour La Bolivie continue d'utiliser son

est expédiée vers le marché canadien. de New York. De là, une partie de la drogue de Santa Cruz, à Asuncion, puis à la ville façon d'exporter la cocaïne bolivienne, soit douaniers canadiens. Il existe une troisième sources, pour dissiper les soupçons des Canada par d'autres pays que les pays partie de cette cocaïne est importée au direct entre le Canada et la Bolivie, une années passées. Comme il n'y a pas de vol beaucoup plus importants que par les Europe, les envois de cocaïne étaient Dans la majorité des saisies effectuées en l'Europe illustre également cette tendance. en Argentine de cargos en route pour Santa Cruz. L'interception au Paraguay et être reliée directement à la Colombie et à de saisies de cocaïne dont l'expédition a pu cours de 1988, il y a eu un nombre croissant Europe. Dans plusieurs pays européens au Buenos Aires, puis expédiée par avion en cocaïne est transportée à Asuncion ou à tine par voie de terre. De Santa Cruz, la être acheminée au Paraguay ou en Argen-La cocaïne bolivienne peut également

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Au cours de 1989 et au début de 1989, les trafiquants colombiens ont utilisé plus fréquemment des avions d'affaires biturbines pour faire passer la cocaîne, à travers la mer des Cataïbes, jusqu'à l'isthme de l'Amérique centrale. Les aéronefs, pourvus de réservoirs et de pompes à carburant supplémentaires et transportant jusqu'à 500 kilogrammes de cocaîne, peuvent atteindre kilogrammes de cocaîne, peuvent atteindre supplémentaires et transportant jusqu'à 500 nord des États-Unis et du sud du Canada nord des États-Unis et du sud du Canada directement de la Colombie. En 1988, les pastes de trafiquants colombiens les plus groupes de trafiquants colombiens les plus

ce genre de trafic n'est cependant pas répandu, vraisemblablement en raison du contrôle strict exercé aux postes frontaliers du Chili par le gouvernement militaire par crainte des terroristes. L'Argentine et le fransit pour la cocaîne destinée au marché transit pour la cocaîne destinée au marché illicite de l'Amérique du Nord et de pars de l'importance en 1988. On ne cultive pas la feuille de coca dans ce pays, mais des quantités croissantes de feuilles de coca et de pâte de coca y sont importées à partir de la Bolivie.

Les routes de la contrebande

commerciales pour l'expédition de leur vont recourir davantage aux lignes aériennes qui n'ont aucun port maritime international, trafiquants des pays - comme la Bolivie vers d'autres destinations européennes. Les jusqu'à Madrid, aux fins de transbordement ciaux directs de Santa Cruz, en Bolivie, cette façon, c'est-à-dire par vols commera souvent importé la cocaïne bolivienne de et un tremplin vers le continent européen. On sud-américains une langue qu'ils connaissent en Europe. Cette ville offre aux trafiquants Madrid, en Espagne, comme point d'entrée colombiens privilégient habituellement plus en plus au cours de 1988. Les cartels tones dont la présence s'est manifestée de trafiquants péruviens et boliviens autochmais aussi les nouveaux groupes de attiré non seulement les cartels colombiens, tance. L'exploitation de ce nouveau marché a européen de la cocaïne prenait de l'impor-En 1988, il était clair que le marché

Figure no 22

Sources de la cocaïne vendue sur le marché canadien en 1988

% 001	Total .
% 07	Pérou
% 09	Colombie
% S	Brésil
% SI	Bolivie
Pourcentage du marché	Рауѕ

marchandise.

Pays sources secondaires

le compte de trafiquants. terroristes d'extrême gauche agissant pour homicide est l'oeuvre d'un groupe de à l'influence des cartels. On croit que cet 1988 prouve que l'Equateur est vulnérable beaucoup, l'assassinat d'un juge en octobre grands risques pour l'Équateur : pour investissements signifient toutefois de le système bancaire de ce pays. De tels provenant du trafic de la drogue ont pénétré 400 millions de dollars américains Equateur. On estime qu'en 1988, de 200 à d'investir et de blanchir des narcodollars en cependant les organisations colombiennes un pays source principal. On soupçonne un tel point que ce pays ne constitue plus la culture du coca en Equateur a diminué à reconnaissance aérienne amorcés en 1984, des efforts soutenus d'éradication et de la connu un succès considérable. En raison oeuvre par le gouvernement équatorien ont Les mesures répressives mises en

L'influence des trafiquants colombiens

été découverts en 1988, ce qui indique que la Bolivie. Seulement deux laboratoires ont y importe de la pâte de coca du Pérou et de cocaine et, pour cette raison, il arrive qu'on chimiques essentiels à la production de la mais ce pays donne accès à des précurseurs Chili est peu favorable à la culture du coca, lièrement chez les jeunes. Le climat du la progression de la toxicomanie, particusion possible du commerce de la drogue et et le Guatemala surveillent de près l'expan-Jamais été présentes. Le Chili, l'Argentine juridiques et gouvernementales n'ont et l'insurrection contre les institutions l'Equateur et le Venezuela, où la rébellion de la violence dans des pays comme vés, soulèvent la possibilité d'une escalade vénézuéliens. Ces liens, non encore prourebelles colombiens et les trafiquants pressent l'existence de liens entre les également les autorités du Venezuela, où on sur la population indigène préoccupe

28 jours dans la jungle avant d'atteindre l'endroit; ils ont arrêté onze trafiquants colombiens et deux boliviens qui étaient occupés à mettre sur pied un grand labortoire de fabrication de cocaine. Celui-ci ne atrait pu produire dix tonnes par mois. L'immensité du territoire, l'existence d'une longue frontière partagée avec la Bolivie, le Pérou, la Colombie et le Paraguay, l'isolement de nombreuses régions et l'âpreté du ment de nombreuses régions et l'âpreté du rerrain nuisent fréquemment aux efforts de répression et d'éradication des autorités brésiliennes.

groupe colombien M-19. où, croit-on, se cachent des rebelles du plantations de coca dans la même région aussi découvert et détruit 71 autres Manaus dans l'Etat de l'Amazonas. On a près d'laguarete, à 1 000 kilomètres de coca dans la région de l'Alta Rio Negro, détruit environ 100 millions de plants de laquelle, grâce au satellite LANDSAT, on a succès l'opération «Fog», dans le cadre de les autorités aériennes ont conclu avec aérienne par satellite. En septembre 1988, commencé à employer la photographie national de recherche spatiale du Brésil, a brésilienne, de concert avec l'Institut de ce genre est illégale, la Police fédérale culture du coca au Brésil, où toute activité Afin de freiner la progression de la

En dépit d'une augmentation des saisies de cocaîne en 1988, la toxicomanie progresse constamment au Brésil. On s'attend à ce que s'accentue l'importation au Brésil de drogues pour consommation locale ou pour expédition en Amérique du Mord et en Europe. Les trafiquants ont étendu leurs opérations, particulièrement à Rio de Janeiro où les guerres de bandes font constamment rage pour le contrôle des bidonvilles. Selon des évaluations récentes, de nombreuses personnes sont tuées par balle chaque fin de semaine dans cette ville dans des incidents directement reliées au dans des incidents directement reliées par

commerce de la drogue.

d'assurer leur subsistance. aucune autre façon viable pour ces pays production de cocaïne puisqu'il n'existe en croissance ne peuvent qu'encourager la réalisables sur le nouveau marché européen cultures de substitution et les gros profits cultures, les faibles revenus provenant des programme cohérent de pulvérisation des l'industrie de la cocaïne, l'absence d'un dépendance de nombreux paysans de ressources pour la lutte antidrogue, la Pérou reste donc incertain. Le manque de du programme de destruction du coca au tenté que l'éradication manuelle. L'avenir plantations de coca; jusqu'à ce jour, on n'a l'élimination à grande échelle des l'environnement qui pourrait servir à substance efficace mais ne nuisant pas à avec des herbicides en vue de trouver une procède actuellement à des expériences improbable. Le gouvernement du Pérou réglés promptement, ce qui est fort

lisèra

Les agents de la police nationale ont passé kilomètres au nord de Ponte Alta do Norte. nouvel Etat du Tocantins, environ 200 découvert dans la jungle de Jalapao, dans le Pérou. Le onzième laboratoire a été l'Acre qui partage sa frontière avec le et un laboratoire a été détruit dans l'Etat de Mato Grosso, Etat limitrophe de la Bolivie, laboratoires ont été démantelés dans le kilogrammes de cocaïne. De plus, cinq pouvait produire chaque jour jusqu'à 200 depuis 1983. L'un de ces quatre laboratoires concentrent leurs efforts de répression Colombie, où les autorités brésiliennes culture du coca et limitrophe de la est la plus grande région brésilienne de trouvaient dans l'Etat de l'Amazonas, qui découverts au Brésil en 1988 : quatre se clandestins de fabrication de cocaïne ont été sentir au Brésil en 1988. Onze laboratoires l'extérieur de la Colombie s'est aussi fait sion des opérations de transformation à du raffinage final de la cocaïne et l'expan-

La tendance vers une décentralisation

pourrait faire pencher la balance du pouvoir au détriment des cartels colombiens et en faveur des trafiquants péruviens. Le nombre d'immigrés colombiens illégaux dans la vallée du haut Huallaga augmente et les trafiquants péruviens réagissent avec violence lorsqu'on tente de les supplanter. La vallée du haut Huallaga est la plus grande région productrice de coca et, conséquemment, elle est vitale pour la prospérité des cartels colombiens et des trafiquants du Pérou.

l'Equateur. par cargo porte-conteneurs à partir de chlorhydrate de cocaïne, est ensuite expédié Pérou et de l'Equateur. Le produit final, le fabrication situés près de la frontière du pâte de coca expédiée aux laboratoires de ont noté une hausse marquée du volume de cette tendance. Les autorités péruviennes grosses quantités de cocaine témoigne de laboratoires clandestins fabriquant de Bolivie, d'un nombre grandissant de sources. Le démantèlement, au Pérou et en l'intérêt des trafiquants d'autres pays l'influence des cartels colombiens et suscite même du Brésil, ce qui mine d'autant plus diverses régions du Pérou, de la Bolivie et cocaine s'étendent maintenant dans Les opérations de fabrication de la

De même, des renseignements indiquent que la production des laboratoires clandestins de Bolivie a connu une hausse importante en 1988, particulièrement dans les départements de Beni et Pando. Dans le Beni seul, les laboratoires qui ont été détruits produisaient, estime-t-on, 7 tonnes de chlorhydrate de cocaine et 1,5 tonne de cocaine base par semaine. Comme dans bon nombre d'autres contrées isolées de la nombre d'autres contrées isolées de la polivie qui sont pratiquement inaccessibles, les stratégies de répression dans le Pando les stratégies de répression dans le Pando

Selon les informations obtenues, la production de coca dans les pays sources continuera de progresser à moins que les problèmes économiques actuels ne soient

sont restées vaines.

d'assumer un rôle d'entrepreneur et de retenir les bénéfices que gardaient jalousement les cartels colombiens, semblent être en mesure de tirer profit de la situation et d'étendre leur propre marché, ce qu'ils pourraient bien réaliser sur le marché bourgeonnant de l'Europe si la tendance se poursuit.

L'arrivée de deux groupes importants de rebelles péruviens, le Sendero Luminoso (Sentier lumineux ou S.L.) et le Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru (M.R.T.A.), dans la lutte pour le contrôle des champs de cocaïne de la vallée du haut Huallaga est relativement récente. Elle

circonstances semblables, on tient à ce que les profits provenant du raffinage final de la cocaine continuent à soutenir l'économie. Au Pérou comme en Bolivie, les efforts d'éradication et de substitution des cultures des cultivateurs, lesquels sont souvent appuyés par les narcoterroristes directement intéressés par l'industrie de la cocaine. De pressions continues et accrues sur les nombreux gouvernements exercent des pressions continues et accrues sur les cartels colombiens, lesquels se voient forcés de relâcher progressivement leur progressivemen

Figure no 21

Principales régions de culture du coca en Amérique du Sud en End en End en End



Les cartels colombiens, particulière-

cocaïne en Colombie. transformation et à la distribution de la la guérilla se livrent à la culture, à la bie ont pu prouver que certains groupes de Brigade et la Brigade nationale de Colomcertaines régions. En 1988, la Septième cocajne pour le compte de trafiquants dans culture du coca et de fabrication de en assurant la protection des lieux de tiques, les rebelles financent leurs activités gauche. Oubliant leurs scrupules poliaux buts des révolutionnaires d'extrême cartels ont toujours été vivement opposés nécessairement temporaires, puisque les surgés et de guérilla. Ces alliances sont convenance à différents groupes d'in-

les saisies fréquentes de biens et de cent les autorités colombiennes ainsi que répression de plus en plus efficace qu'exerqui met en lumière le rôle des cartels, la cocaïne dans les médias internationaux et négative dont fait l'objet le trafic de la fasse dans leur pays. Toutefois, l'attention pâte de coca en chlorhydrate de cocaïne, se de la cocaïne, soit la transformation de la processus le plus rentable de la production d'énormes fortunes en s'assurant que le milliards de dollars américains, ont amassé conservatrices, entre deux et quatre se chiffreraient, selon des évaluations cartels colombiens, dont les profits annuels croire que cette emprise se relâchera. Les indications obtenues en 1988 laissent de cocaïne dans le monde, mais certaines contrôle strict sur les approvisionnements Les cartels exercent toujours un

surtout par des cartels colombiens.

de culture en Bolivie et au Pérou et dirigés

dans des laboratoires situés près des lieux

tenant de grosses quantités de pâte de coca

qu'en Colombie : on transforme main-

chlorhydrate de cocaïne ne se fait plus

effets. On a remarqué que la fabrication de

ailleurs, commencent à faire sentir leurs

drogues effectuées aux Etats-Unis et

ment celui de Medellin, ont formé des escouades paramilitaires et des brigades de la mort d'extrême droite. Les groupes paramilitaires, auxquels participent les civils, se trouvent en général là où la population locale a fait l'objet d'intimidation de la part de la guérilla. Par suite de l'arrivée des cartels et de la création subséquente de ces groupes paramilitaires, la guérilla a pris la fuite. Les cartels sont alors devenus très populaires car, pour les propriétaires de ranchs, les cartels ont propriétaires de ranchs, les cartels ont apporté la paix et, pour les propriétaires de ranchs, les cartels ont propriétaires de ranchs, les cartels ont propriétaires de ranchs, les cartels ont apporté la paix et, pour les paysans, ils apporté la paix et, pour les paysans, ils procurent des emplois et amènent la procurent des emplois et amènent la

prospérité là où la misère régnait.

des cartels de Colombie. protéger les divers réseaux de trafiquants traînées, dont la fonction principale est de des troupes privées, bien armées et ende personnes qui, en 1988, faisaient partie bande rivale. On estime à 3 000 le nombre cation à la police d'informations sur la à la bombe, du chantage et la communienlèvements, des voies de fait, des attaques cocaine. Cette lutte se traduit par des d'approprier le marché très lucratif de la tentent, par une longue lutte acharnée, entre les cartels de Medellin et de Cali qui En 1988, il y a eu une flambée de violence des centaines de policiers et de militaires. de la Colombie, plus de cinquante juges et le rédacteur en chef du deuxième quotidien patriotique, de nombreux journalistes dont le chef du parti politique de l'Union ministre de la Justice, un procureur général, Colombie, ces brigades ont assassiné un des dernières années, uniquement en puissance des cartels colombiens. Au cours forme la plus insidieuse et cruelle de la la mort d'extrême droite, qui constituent la Il en va tout autrement des brigades de

Dans certaines régions de la Colombie et du Pérou, les cartels se sont alliés par

Figure no 20

Production approximative de cocaine dans les pays sources principaux en 1988 – poids en tonnes mètriques

duction totale de chlorhydrate de cocaïne : 527 à 593,6					
4,624 £ 8,804	23,2 à 25,2	97 à 139	Production évaluée de chlorhydrate de cocaïne (tonnes métriques)**		
11 300 \$ 22 600	10 000	529 S & 759 E	Consommation nationale de feuilles de coca (tonnes métriques)		
256 000	21 600 à 22 400	25 200 à 75 000	Récoltes évaluées de feuilles de coca (tonnes métriques)*		
200 000	27 000 à 28 000	70 000 à 100 000	Superficie de culture du coca (hectares)		
Рéтои	Colombie	Bolivie			

Ces données sont fondées sur des récoltes annuelles de feuilles de $750\,\mathrm{kg}$ par hectare en Bolivie, de $800\,\mathrm{kg}$ par hectare en Colombie et de 1 130 kg par hectare au Pérou.

** Il faut généralement utiliser 500 kilogrammes de feuilles de coca pour obtenir un kilogramme de chilophydrate de cocaine.

seul gagne-pain de nombreux paysans. extérieure font du commerce de la cocaine le économiques et l'énormité de la dette 1988, et en Bolivie, où les piètres conditions au Pérou, où l'inflation a atteint 1 700 % en d'oeuvre. Cette situation prévaut également conséquemment d'une pénurie de maindans les industries licites, lesquelles souffrent régions sont jusqu'à cinq fois plus élevés que aggravé la situation : les salaires dans ces vers les régions productrices de coca a traditionnels. En outre, l'exode des paysans biens colombiens traditionnels et non qui a miné les possibilités d'exportation des ment le taux de change du peso colombien, ce consommation. Cet essor a gonflé artificielledes immeubles et des ventes de biens de construction de logements de luxe, des prix agricole ainsi qu'à une augmentation de la

▶ Pérou et Bolivie

En 1988, les organisations indigènes péruviennes de trafiquants de drogues ont participé activement à la production et à la distribution de cocaïne destinée aux nouveaux marchés très profitables de l'Europe, où la demande et les prix demeurent élevés. La crise économique qui sévit au Pérou (où le taux de chômage atteint 40 p. 100) et en Bolivie force les atteint 40 p. 100) et en Bolivie force les cocaïne pour survivre. D'ailleurs, cette industrie est l'une des rares au Pérou où industrie est l'une des rares au Pérou où monnaie ferme. En Bolivie, en raison de monnaie ferme. En Bolivie, en raison de

70 000 et 100 000 hectares comparativement à 40 000 à 60 000 hectares en 1987. Au Pérou, le gouvernement s'est engagé, sembletil fermement, à contrôler la culture illégale de la feuille de coca pour finalement l'éliminer. À cette fin, on a affecté des rescources accrues à la lutte contre l'expansion de la culture illicite du coca. La superficie totale consacrée à cette culture au Pérou sources accrues à la lutte contre l'expansion de la culture illicite du coca. La superficie totale consacrée à cette culture au Pérou s'élève néanmoins, au bas mot, à 200 000 s'élève néanmoins, au bas mot, à 200 000 s'élève néanmoins, au bas mot, à 200 000 pretaient situés dans la vallée du haut Huallaga, principale zone de culture.

et de la Bolivie. On a alors assisté à un boom Colombie et dans certaines régions du Pérou ranchs et des immeubles un peu partout en achetant plutôt des terres agricoles et des colombiens aux Etats-Unis, les cartels ralentissement évident des investissements colombiens. En 1988, on a noté un le lieu d'investissement de choix des cartels conséquent, les Etats-Unis ne constituent plus des profits du trafic de la drogue. Par fréquemment à la confiscation, dans ce pays, Etats-Unis conduisent de plus en plus pays. Les efforts de répression déployés aux miques du commerce de la cocaine sur ces compte des immenses conséquences éconoprogramme conçu à cette fin devra tenir culture illégale du coca. Toutefois, tout qu'ils contrôlent et éliminent finalement la Colombie, du Pérou et de la Bolivie pour fortes pressions sur les gouvernements de la En 1988, les Etats-Unis ont exercé de

80 p. 100 de toute la cocaïne vendue illicitement sur le marché mondial. Ces cartels sont des entreprises commerciales à structure verticale dont l'influence, exercée au moyen de pots-de-vin, d'intimidation et de corruption, imprègne tous les aspects de la vie en Colombie au point où les cartels défient maintenant l'autorité du gouvernement.

commandants régionaux de l'armée afin cartels, le Président a étendu les pouvoirs des Procureur général en janvier 1988 par les Colombie, par suite de l'assassinat du la province de Chapare (Cochabamba). En quarante d'entre eux ne se trouvaient pas dans de cocaïne ont été démantelés et seulement chaque année. En Bolivie, 1 431 laboratoires jusqu'à 54 tonnes de chlorhydrate de cocaïne laboratoires clandestins pouvant produire péruviennes ont découvert et détruit 78 Bolivie (15 tonnes). En outre, les autorités de cocaine a grimpé au Pérou (9 tonnes) et en de saisies de cocaïne base et de chlorhydrate chlorhydrate de cocaïne. De même, le nombre à la transformation de la pâte de coca en litres de divers précurseurs chimiques servant 800 petits laboratoires et saisi 1,9 millions de quantités de cocaïne. On a aussi démantelé laboratoires clandestins fabriquant d'énormes élevée depuis 1984) et de détruire 29 chlorhydrate de cocaïne (la quantité la plus confisquer 23 tonnes de cocaïne base et de ment par l'armée colombienne, ont permis de nationale et les forces militaires, particulière-Colombie, des saisies effectuées par la Police ont obtenu un succès considérable. En répression dans leur juridiction respective et trois pays ont accentué leurs efforts de En 1988, les services de police de ces

En dépit des succès, on estime que la superficie actuellement consacrée à la culture du coca a augmenté substantiellement en Colombie et en Bolivie. On évalue cette superficie à 27 000 hectares en Colombie, alors qu'elle était de 25 000 hectares en l987. En Bolivie, cette superficie variait entre

qu'ils puissent lutter adéquatement contre les

trafiquants de leur région.

(48 p. 100) cocaïnomanes. a reçu 4 200 toxicomanes, dont 2 000 300 p. 100 depuis 1983. En 1988, le Centre admis pour traitement a augmenté de car le nombre annuel de cocaïnomanes d'Ottawa a connu une situation semblable en 1988. Le Centre de désintoxication passant de 15 p. 100 en 1983 à 29 p. 100 proportion des femmes a cependant grimpé, 1988 était un homme de 26 ans. La toxicomane moyen admis à la clinique en l'alcool, traité par cette clinique. Le importance, devant le cannabis et derrière deuxième problème de dépendance en cocaine constituerait maintenant le ce pourcentage était de 21,3 p. 100. La

Les statistiques des coroners provinciaux traduisent aussi une progression de la cocaïnomanie et du nombre de morts par surdose de cocaïne, ainsi qu'une tendance à la hausse des décès de ce genre. En Ontario, le coroner a signalé 25 décès attribuables à une surdose de cocaïne en 1988, contre 13 can 1987. Il s'agit d'une augmentation de 1985. Le coroner du Québec fait état de statistiques semblables : 21 décès par surdose de cocaïne en 1988, soit 40 p. 100 de plus qu'en 1987 où on avait signalé 15 morts.

P Situation dans les pays sources

► Principaux pays sources

Les trois principaux pays producteurs de cocaïne restent le Pérou, la Bolivie et la Colombie, par ordre décroissant de quantité de feuilles de coca cultivées. La Colombie est demeurée le principal centre de transformation de la pâte de cocaïne brute en chlorhydrate de cocaïne. Les puissants cartels colombiens, notamment ceux de Medellin et de Cali, contrôlent toujours la distribution et l'approvisionnement des marchés lucratifs de l'Enrope. On croit production de la distribution et l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Europe. On croit que les cartels colombiens fournissent environ que les cartels colombiens fournissent environ que les cartels colombiens fournissent environ

dépendance augmente. La croissance rapide du marché du crack aux États-Unis au cours des dernières années illustre non seulement ses grandes possibilités de commercialisation, mais aussi l'incroyable rapidité avec laquelle cette drogue peut se répandre dans toute une société. Si les grandes villes canadiennes deviennent d'importants marchés de crack, sa propagation au marchés de crack, sa propagation au entre de ses conséquences aussi sérieuses.

contrôle du marché. divers groupes de trafiquants pour le comme la concurrence accrue entre les contribué à cette situation alarmante, tout tation des approvisionnements auraient baisse des prix de la cocaïne et l'augmencrimes violents, y compris l'homicide. La une hausse des vols de banques et des a été notée en Ontario, où on a remarqué cocajue en général et du crack en particulier la criminalité associée au commerce de la la dépendance du consommateur. En 1988, trafiquants de cocaine croît en fonction de de ses pairs et dans des réseaux de crime de rue, dans la vente du crack auprès Etats-Unis, l'implication dans le vol et le tendances de consommation de crack aux comprennent aussi des femmes. D'après les socio-économiques défavorisés, mais ils jeunes hommes de 18 à 25 ans des groupes consommateurs de crack sont en général de subvenir à leurs besoins de drogue. Les s'adonnent eux-mêmes au trafic pour fréquentent beaucoup les boîtes de nuit et centres, les consommateurs jeunes et riches ments indiquent que, dans les grands économiques. Cependant, des renseignecocsinomanes dans tous les groupes sociodes femmes du même âge. On trouve des deuxième groupe en importance est celui Canada sont des hommes de 20 à 40 ans; le

En 1983, 4,4 p. 100 des personnes traitées à la clinique de la Fondation de la recherche sur la toxicomanie de l'Ontario se sont déclarées cocaïnomanes. En 1988,

toutes les tendances relevées, celle-ct est probablement la plus alarmante. Le trafic du crack s'accompagne souvent d'actes de violence, et, dans des villes américaines, des quartiers entiers se sont transformées en zones de combat où les gangs rivaux s'affrontent pour le marché du crack. Le crack est particulièrement populaire auprès des adolescents du centre des zones urbaines qui en viennent à voler, à se prostituer et à voler, de de la drogue à mesure que leur vendre de la drogue à mesure que leur

Approvisionnements

Territoires du Nord-Ouest. les régions isolées telles que le Yukon et les plus en plus répandues, et ce, même dans les quantités de plusieurs onces étaient de kilogrammes et, dans les petites localités, parfois même en quantités de plusieurs se vendait au gramme, au kilogramme et et Vancouver, la cocaïne était abondante et les grandes villes comme Montréal, Toronto dans les approvisionnements. Ainsi, dans en 1989. La réduction des coûts se reflète de 1988, ont baissé leur prix à 25 000 \$ tôt kilogramme de cocaïne 40 000 \$ au début A Toronto, les trafiquants, qui vendaient le approvisionnements de cocaine au Canada. grandement influé sur les prix et les des pays sources. Cette abondance a indique que d'énormes quantités arrivent n'a jamais été aussi bas qu'en 1988, ce qui nord-américain, le prix d'un kilogramme presque toute la cocaïne destinée au marché inondé de cocaïne. À Miami, où transite Le marché canadien est littéralement

Tendances de la consommation

L'augmentation des approvisionnements et la baisse des prix ont modifié les tendances de la consommation de cocaïne au Canada. Auparavant, la cocaïne était surtout populaire chez les professionnels nantis, mais son usage est maintenant répandu dans d'autres couches de la société. La majorité des cocaïnomanes du société. La majorité des cocaïnomanes du

118,72	58,11	12,22	£6'L91 I	06,91
8861	L861	9861	5861	1981

nouvelle tendance dans l'Ouest canadien. «speedball», représente l'apparition d'une encore si ce mélange, connu sous le nom de être distribuées à Prince-Rupert. On ignore avaient été obtenues à Mission (C.-B.) pour figuraient les mots «Perka Dawn» et qui dans des capsules no 5, sur lesquelles saisi un mélange d'héroïne et de cocaïne de la G.R.C. à Prince-Rupert (C.-B.) ont du continent. En février 1988, des membres

Toronto pour le marché local. crack dans la région métropolitaine de renseignements indiquent qu'on fabrique du de crack est un homme de 16 à 25 ans. Des la plupart des quartiers. Le trafiquant type crack semble être consommé et vendu dans mais aucune tendance ne s'est dessinée et le centre-ville et dans les logements sociaux, nombreuses saisies ont eu lieu dans le une augmentation de 310 p. 100. De par rapport à 177 l'année précédente, soit du Grand Toronto a fait 726 saisies de crack multiplient. En 1988, le Service de police mation de crack au Canada et les saisies s'y Toronto est le centre de la consom-

est pur à 99,8 % et une certaine partie renseignements, le crack vendu à Halifax deux ou trois dernières années. Selon nos publicité dont a joui le crack au cours des cocaïne et à la curiosité suscitée par la supérieure à celle du chlorhydrate de abordable au détail, à sa puissance subite serait attribuable à son prix devenue très populaire. Cette popularité apparue à Halifax où elle est rapidement crack en 1988. Cette drogue est aussi a connu une hausse de la consommation de où le crack est un fléau, Windsor (Ontario) En raison de sa proximité de Détroit,

Canada, mais son usage se répand. De Le crack est encore peu connu au

serait fabriquée sur place.

développement d'une tendance dans l'ouest Investigation, ce qui indiquerait le Alberta, puis par le Colorado Bureau of Le «croak» a d'abord été signalé en cocaïne consommée de façon traditionnelle. physiques plus intenses et prolongés que la prisé ou injecté et qui aurait des effets cocaïne et de méthamphétamine qui est du «croak» ou «coke light», un mélange de fatales. Depuis 1987, on consomme aussi

Crack

budsidnes et psychologiques sur le consomtoxicomagêne et dangereuse par ses effets Cette drogue est donc presque instantanément affaibli, ne désire que reprendre du crack. consommateur, extrêmement abattu et dépression suit peu de temps après et le effets sont immédiats et intenses. Mais la pénétrant dans les tissus pulmonaires. Ses est absorbé directement par le sang en Comme la cocaïne base, le crack se fume et même période était pur à environ 75 %. chlorhydrate de cocaïne saisi au cours de la approximativement de 90 %, tandis que le puissante : sa pureté moyenne à Toronto était des moins nantis. C'est aussi une drogue qu'elle est si populaire auprès des jeunes et 10 à 15 \$ dans les rues de Toronto) et abordable (un granule de 100 mg se vend de Voilà pourquoi le prix de cette drogue est si représente une très petite quantité de cocaïne. Une dose de crack, c'est-à-dire un granule, fois plus cher que le chlorhydrate de cocaïne. A poids égal, le crack est de trois à quatre des cristaux qu'on brise ensuite en granules. cocaïne et de soda à pâte qui se transforme en qu'on produit en chauffant une solution de Etats-Unis. Le crack est de la cocaïne base n'a pas atteint les niveaux enregistrés aux 1988, mais la consommation de cette drogue Le crack s'est répandu au Canada en

Figure no 19

kilogrammes n9 sbioq - 88ef & 48ef transité au Canada, de était destinée ou avait saisie à l'étranger, qui Quantité de cocaine

mateur.

45

Figure no 17

*8861 6 de la G.R.C. de 1984 d'enquête de la part syant fait l'objet trafiquants de cocaine Catégorisation des

Total	9L9 I	776 I	598 I	976 I	7 958
Trafic de moins de 28 grammes	165	502	572	734	096
Trafic de 28 à 500 grammes	988	932	\$6\$	\$99	199
Trafic de 0,5 à 1 kilo	455	007	154	698	ttt
Trafic d'un kilo ou plus	179	707	†19	859	٤68
Catégorie	†86I	5861	9861	L861	8861

de la part de la G.R.C. un aperçu plus précis de la catégorisation des trafiquants de drogues ayant fait l'objet d'enquête Le Système de classification des trafiquants est devenu automatisé en 1988, ce qui devrait donner

années à venir. cocaine se multiplie au Canada dans les nombre de laboratoires de fabrication de idéal. Il est donc vraisemblable que le

Consommation

«couper» la cocaine et qui peuvent être des substances frelatantes servant à l'injection intraveineuse accentue les effets contracter le virus du sida. En outre, seringues usagées courent le risque de et à la surdose. Ceux qui partagent les dommages sérieux aux veines, à des abcès intraveineuse s'exposent à l'hépatite, à des les consommateurs de cocaïne par injection et fréquentes. A l'instar des héroïnomanes, consommer des doses de plus en plus fortes prolonger l'intense euphorie en viennent à cocaïnomanes recherchant des façons de sang, ce qui en intensifierait les effets. Les d'introduire la drogue directement dans le méthodes. L'injection ou «booting» permet l'injection par voie intraveineuse et d'autres de nombreux cocaïnomanes préfèrent populaire de la cocaine en 1988, bien que demeuré le mode de consommation le plus L'absorption intranasale ou prisage est

par fret maritime d'Anvers à Victoria. camionnette, laquelle aurait été expédiée drogue au Canada dans la carrosserie d'une Britannique qui tentait d'introduire la faisait partie d'un réseau de la Colombie-L'homme arrêté relativement à cette affaire où on a saisi 90 kg 720 de cocaïne. plus grosse de celles-ci a eu lieu à Anvers, New York, de l'Idaho et de Washington. La (Colombie) et dans les États américains de entre autres à Anvers (Belgique), à Bogota à 118 kg 720 en 1988. Elles ont été faites

pourrait sembler un pays de transformation régions sauvages et ses localités isolées, trafiquants, le Canada, avec ses vastes bazuco ou la pâte de coca. Pour les d'acheminement établies pour transporter le consommateurs et d'utiliser les voies pourraient décider de s'établir dans les pays obliger de ralentir leurs opérations et laboratoires dans ces régions se verront de transformation de la cocaïne, les s'intensifient dans les pays de production et Toutefois, si les efforts de répression mais on n'en a découvert aucun en 1988. clandestins de cocaïne au Canada en 1987, On a démantelé trois laboratoires

Figure no 18

en kilogrammes sbiog - 8891 6 4891 ab abaneo us aisies Quantité de cocaine

Total	124,43	80,071	\$1,74 <u>2</u>	62,282	47,648
Autres services de police**	52,65	88,09	St't†I	75,7£1	15,821
G.R.C.*	115,20	109,24	107,68	LZ'S†I	£4,E91
2217120	404 I	COAT	0061	1061	0061

Héroïne saisie par la G.R.C. et Douanes Canada.

disponibles pour les années de 1984 à 1985 et sont comprises seulement de 1986 à 1988. Nota: Les données sur les saisies de cocaine effectuées par la Sûreté du Québec n'étaient pas

par la Police provinciale de l'Ontario et la Sûreté du Québec. ** Héroïne saisie par les services de police municipaux de Vancouver, de l'oronto et de Montréal, et

▶ Cocaine

augmentation de 32 p. 100, et 1 186 personnes ont été accusées de trafic, y compris de possession en vue d'un trafic, ce qui représente une hausse de 20 p. 100 comparativement aux 987 accusations recensées en 1987. Le nombre de personnes accusées d'importainn a baissé légèrement, passant de 76 en 1987 à 73 en 1988. Selon le Système de classification des trafiquants de 196, c., 2 958 personnes ayant fait l'objet d'une enquête en 1988 sont d'importants trafiquants de personnes ayant fait l'objet d'une enquête en 1988 sont d'importants trafiquants de cocaïne contre portants trafiquants de cocaïne contre portants trafiquants de cocaïne contre portants trafiquants de cocaïne contre l'abbe 24 p. 100.

saisis

canadien ont grimpé de 11 kg 831 en 1987 l'étranger et qui était destinée au marché Montréal. Les quantités de cocaïne saisie à à Vancouver et une autre de 8 kg à notamment deux saisies de 10 kg chacune d'importance se sont produites en 1988, Québec. De nombreuses autres saisies leur plus grosse saisie, soit 18 kg, au G.R.C. et Douanes Canada avaient effectué frontière canado-américaine. En 1987, la douaniers ont saisi 26 kg de cocaïne à la que lui avait transmis la G.R.C. : les Surrey (C.-B.) à l'aide de renseignements saisie importante en novembre 1988 à à 145 kg 276. Douanes Canada a fait une 1987, année où les saisies s'étaient élevées de cocaïne, soit 33 p. 100 de plus qu'en

En 1988, la G.R.C. a saisi 193 kg 437

Les tendances du marché

ses effets. 15 \$ le granule) et de l'intensité réputée de de son prix de détail abordable (de 10 à surtout aux jeunes en raison de sa notoriété, d'augmenter en 1988. Cette drogue plast très concentrée de cocaïne base, a continué détail. La consommation de crack, forme cocaïne d'une pureté moyenne de 60 % au procurer, au gramme et à l'once, de la du Nord-Ouest. En général, on pouvait se villages isolés du Yukon et des Territoires comme Montréal ou Toronto ou dans les que ce soit dans les grands centres urbains restée abondante dans toutes les régions, groupes socio-économiques. L'offre est drogue facilement accessible pour tous les et au détail ont fait de la cocaïne une des approvisionnements abondants en gros Des prix à la baisse, une pureté accrue et ablement des tendances notées en 1987. den 1988 et se sont éloignées considércocaine ont fait des bonds étonnants es statistiques canadiennes sur la

En 1988, I 989 personnes ont été accusées d'infractions relatives à la cocaïne par la G.R.C., ce qui représente une hausse de 23 p. 100 par rapport au 1 618 accusations portées en 1987. Le nombre de personnes accusées de possession est passé de

0.1	1.1	Figure
91	nu	PIUIIIRD

Nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions relatives à la cocaïne de 1984 à 1988*

Total	1911	6\$1 I	96E I	1 618	686 I
noitstroqmI	113	٤L	LL	94	٤L
Trafic**	tss	609	\$7 <i>L</i>	L86	981 I
Possession	<i>t6t</i>	483	<i>7</i> 69	222	730
Accusation	1 861	C861	9861	*/86I	8861

^{*} Personnes accusées par la G.R.C. seulement

^{**} Comprend les infractions de possession en vue d'un trafic.

Cocaine 4:



du corps et sur le corps. parois ainsi que la dissimulation à l'intérieur par fret, les valises à double fond et à doubles d'importer l'héroïne au Canada : les envois méthodes de dissimulation suivantes en vue trafiquants ont utilisé le plus souvent les de la loi partout dans le monde. Les surveillance par les organismes d'application mesures de sécurité et des techniques de l'épreuve par suite du renforcement des trafiquants d'héroïne a continué d'être mise à de 1988, l'ingéniosité des passeurs et des satisfaire à la demande du marché. Au cours introduire l'héroïne au Canada en vue de constitue la méthode la plus pratique pour décennie, étant donné que le transport aérien fluctué que très peu au cours de la dernière les envois maritimes. Ces chiffres n'ont entrée au pays par voie terrestre et à 4 p. 100 avion au cours de 1988, à 8 p. 100, l'héroïne des envois d'héroïne arrivés au Canada par quants. On évalue à 88 p. 100 le pourcentage continue d'être populaire auprès des trafi-



Figure no 15 ▶

Modes de transport pour l'importation de l'héroïne au Canada en 1988

l'héroïne libanaise. Des particuliers et des groupes plus petits et moins bien organisés se livrent à l'importation de petites quantités d'héroïne à des fins de consommation personnelle et de trafic à l'échelle locale.

leur véhicule particulier. américaine avec l'héroïne dissimulée dans traversaient alors la frontière canadodans les bagages. Des complices américains contrebande et des compartiments secrets soit dissimulée dans des vêtements de et était soit expédiée par avion commercial entrait au Canada via Toronto ou Vancouver destinée au marché américain. L'héroïne comme point de transit pour l'héroïne Unis, cette organisation utilisait Toronto de nombreux contacts partout aux Etatsdémantelé par la G.R.C. à Toronto. Ayant importait l'héroïne du Triangle d'or, a été trafiquants chinois très bien organisé, qui New York ayant augmenté. Un réseau de aux Etats-Unis et tout particulièrement à d'envois provenant de l'étranger et destinés bordement s'est accrue en 1988, le nombre de Toronto en tant que lieu de transou acheminés aux Etats-Unis. L'importance distribués aux fins de consommation locale Vancouver, Montréal et Toronto sont Les envois d'héroïne qui arrivent à

Au début de 1989, les autorités américaines ont saisi plus de 370 kilogrammes d'héroïne du Sud-Est asiatique et plusieurs millions de dollars à New York. Il s'agissait de la plus importante saisie d'héroïne effectuée aux États-Unis. L'enquête a révélé qu'un réseau international de contrebande avait importé plusieurs envois d'héroïne à New York, utilisant Toronto et Vancouver comme points de transbordement. On a procédé à des arrestations à ment. On a procédé à des arrestations à Hong Kong, aux États-Unis et au Canada.

Malgré les risques élevés de détection, une grande partie de l'héroïne introduite au Canada par des passeurs et par fret - que l'héroïne ait été destinée au Canada ou aux l'héroïne ait été destinée dans les aéroports internationaux canadiens. La poste aérienne

Unis. La recrudescence de la consommation et de l'approvisionnement de l'héroïne du Sud-Est asiatique, en particulier sur la côte Est, a engendré une prédominance générale de mexicaine et l'héroïne du Sud-Ouest asiatique. La région de New York aurait le plus grand nombre d'héroïnomanes aux États-tésgi en concentrant leurs activités sur les marchés régions de la côte Ouest et du Suddans les les régions de la côte Ouest et du Suddans les régions de la côte Ouest et du Suddans les régions de la côte Ouest et du Suddans les régions de la côte Ouest et du Suddans les régions de la côte Ouest et du Suddans les régions de la côte Ouest et du Suddans les régions de la côte de

L'héroine mexicaine qui arrive sur les marchés illicites dans l'Ouest canadien transiterait généralement sur la côte Ouest des États-Unis. Même si les données sur les asisies indiquent une faible quantité d'héroine mexicaine au Canada en 1988, les renseignements et les enquêtes continuent de confirmer as présence au pays.

▶ Canada

l'importation et à la distribution de à Toronto continueraient de veiller à criminelles libanaises basées à Montréal et italiens et chinois. Les organisations groupes criminels iraniens, pakistanais, introduite via Montréal et Toronto par des directement dans l'Est canadien et est asiatique continue d'être acheminée important. L'héroïne du Sud-Ouest et à Montréal jouent un rôle de plus en plus même si des groupes semblables à Toronto Britannique et aux provinces des Prairies, Sud-Est asiatique destinée à la Colombieprincipaux distributeurs de l'héroïne du chinoises à Vancouver demeurent les Orient, Les organisations criminelles du Sud-Ouest asiatique et du Moyenstupéfiants provenant surtout du Sud-Est et principaux exportateurs et distributeurs des Toronto et Montréal sont demeurées les Les organisations basées à Vancouver, drogue et les réseaux de trafic canadiens. crucial entre le trafic international de Le crime organisé est demeuré un lien

10 kilos d'opium	\$ 000 1 6 022
teauO-	
l capsule d'héroïne no 4 (5 à 6 % pure)	\$ 001 \$ 25
l g d'héroïne no 4 (pure)	\$ 000 1
l once (28 g) d'héroïne no 4 (pure)	\$ 000 9 T 000 9
l kilo d'héroïne no 4 (pure)	120 000 \$ 200 000 \$
l kilo d'héroïne no 4 (pure)	\$ 000 8 \$ 000 \$
I kilo d'héroïne no 4 (pure)	\$ 000\$ \$ \$ 000 \$
10 kilos d'opium	\$ 000 1 6 000 1
-Est	
	10 kilos d'opium 1 kilo d'héroïne no 4 (pure) 1 kilo d'héroïne no 4 (pure) 1 kilo d'héroïne no 4 (pure) 1 capsule d'héroïne no 4 (pure) 1 capsule d'héroïne no 4 (pure) 1 capsule d'héroïne no 4 (pure)

35 à 100 \$	l capsule d'héroïne no 4 (5 à 6 % pure)	
\$ 000 I	l g d'héroïne no 4 (pure)	
\$ 000 9 TO 000 \$	l once (28 g) d'héroïne no 4 (pure)	
\$ 000 9 700 000 \$	l kilo d'héroïne no 4 (pure)	Canada
\$ 000 06 \$ 000 0S	l kilo d'héroïne (pure)	Centre de distribution (Europe)
\$ 000 \$ 4 700 \$	l kilo d'héroïne (pure)	Laboratoire (Croissant d'or)
\$ 000 1 7 000 \$	10 kilos d'opium	Реттіет
	189nO	Heroine de l'Asie du Sud-

Nota: Les prix de l'héroïne au Canada à chaque niveau du système d'écoulement ne fluctuent pas beaucoup, quel que soit le pays d'origine.

ment.

ment de l'héroïne au Moyen-Orient, surrout en raison de leur situation géographique par rapport à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Nord. La Grèce tout particulièrement constitue un important point de transit, avec son long littoral et ses îles peu peuplées où l'on trouve de vastes installations pour les commevants. Chypre est connue par les trafiquents comme étant un centre d'acheminequants comme étant un centre d'achemine-

Mexique et Amérique centrale

En 1988, l'introduction de l'héroïne mexicaine au Canada continue d'être régie par les relations qui existent entre le Mexique et les Etats-Unis. Plusieurs facteurs traités dans la partie précédente (voir «La situation dans pourquoi on retrouve peu d'héroïne mexicaine sur le marché canadien. Toutefois, selon le Mational Narcotics Intelligence Consumers National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers plus la plus importante source d'approvision la plus importante source d'approvision ne l'apprentie source d'approvision de l'héroïne destinée aux États-visionnement de l'héroïne destinée aux États-visionnement de l'héroïne destinée aux États-visionnement de l'héroïne destinée aux États-

de leur corps, soit en l'ingérant soit en l'insérant dans les orifices corporelles.

La Syrie demeure un important lieu de transbordement des opiacés du Liban. De plus, les ressortissants syriens se livrent au trafic de l'héroïne produite dans la région du Triangle d'or, laquelle est destinée à l'Égypte, à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Mord. En plus d'être un lieu de traffin age de Syrie constitue un centre de raffinage de l'héroïne avec ses laboratoires concentrés dans la région d'Alep et d'autres activités de traitement dans la région d'Homs. Les opiacés raffinés sont expédiés de la Syrie par met et par air.

L'Egypte constitue un important consommateur d'opium brut libanais et de plus en plus, un important lieu de transbordement de l'héroïne destinée à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Nord. L'héroïne arrive de la Syrie et du Liban ainsi que de plusieurs sources du Sud-Est et du Sud-Polest asiatique.

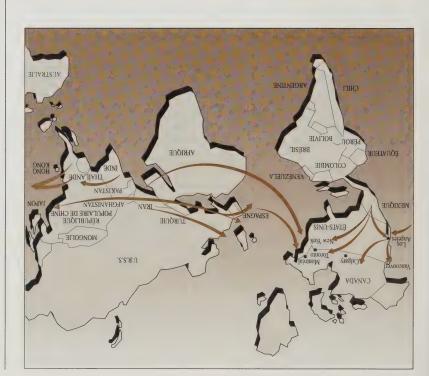
Chypre et la Grèce constituent un maillon essentiel de la filière d'achemine-

₹igure no 14 ▶

Prix de l'héroïne de l'Asie du Sud-Est et de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest aux étapes successives du trafic en 1988

Figure no 13

Routes principales d'acheminement de l'héroïne au Canada en 1988



de la côte libanaise qui s'étend sur 200 kilomètres, on trouve des ports importants, entre autres Beyrouth, Sidon, Tyre, Junieh et Tripoli. On trouve également plusieurs ports plus petits ainsi que des ports clandestins qui, en fait, ne sont que de simples quais avec des jetées en béton: De nombreux ports au Liban, tant légitimes que clandestins, sont sous le contrôle de divers groupes militaires qui continuent de divers groupes militaires qui continuent de lutter pour le pouvoir.

Les marins qui travaillent sur des longcourriers dans les ports légaux du Liban sont souvent recrutés en tant que passeurs d'héroïne. La contrebande depuis Beyrouth se fait aussi par avion commercial effectuant des liaisons avec d'autres villes d'Europe et du Moyen-Orient. Un autre moyen de transport utilisé par les passeurs est le traversier qui relie le port de Junieh à est le traversier qui relie le port de Junieh à Larnaka (Chypre). Les passeurs libanais

envois de l'Inde, du Pakistan, du Sud-Est assiatique et du Moyen-Orient parviennent de l'Ouest, la Turquie et Chypre constituent également d'importantes filières pour Également d'importantes filières pour Dui.

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L'augmentation importante de la quantité d'opiacés produits au Liban en 1988 est attribuable au fait que les organisations de trafiquants ont tiré amplement parti des graves problèmes en matière de sécurité qui existent au pays. Le Liban constitue non seulement un important pays producteur mais aussi un point de transit pour l'héroïne du Sud-Ouest asiatique.

Son rôle en tant que pays de transit est relié grandement à la situation politique et militaire qui change constamment. Le long

Le recours accru aux passeurs nigérians était manifeste en 1988. La particularité de ces passeurs est qu'ils habitent un pays qui n'est pas à proximité d'une source en opiacés. En partant du Nigeria, ils se rendent au sous-continent transporter vers les marchés occidentaux. De plus, certains criminels au sein des groupes d'émigrés nigérians dans les willes européennes et américaines forment un réseau international idéal de distribution.

En 1988, le Wépal a été souvent utilisé comme lieu d'acheminement de l'héroïne produite au Pakistan et dans le Triangle d'or, une partie de la drogue étant expédiée via l'Inde à l'étranger. L'héroïne qui provient de l'Afghanistan et du Pakistan entre au Mépal depuis l'Inde et est ensuite acheminée à New Delhi. Depuis la région du Triangle d'or, l'héroïne est acheminée à Mexam en Inde, à Bhutan et dans l'est du Mépal. Selon des évaluations préliminaires, le traffe des sulpéfiants s'est intensifié suite le traffe des sulpéfiants à l'actoport de terminal international à l'actoport de Kaimandou.

L'an dernier, la République fédérale d'Allemagne avec ses aéroports, ses ports et ses frontières ouvertes est demeurée un important lieu de trafic et de transbordement. L'aéroport de Francfort continue d'être un important point de transit pour relative à l'accroissement de l'Afrique de d'héroïne provenant de l'Afrique de Canada.

Le Royaume-Uni constitue un point de transit primordial des drogues illicites destinées au Canada. La région de Londres en particulier est demeurée un lieu de transit, de stockage et de distribution des stupéfiants en Europe de l'Ouest. Les

> des organisations etrangères de trafiquants. l'intérieur du pays est surtout contrôlé par frontières. Le mouvement de l'héroïne à vue d'éviter des contrôles rigoureux aux terrestre, surtout par camion cautionné en trafiquants semblaient préférer le transport Karachi et Bombay. En général, les lieux de transbordement importants comme par voie aérienne et ferroviaire depuis des L'héroïne transite également en Autriche l'Autriche le long de la route des Balkans. Sud-Ouest asiatique et de l'emplacement de l'approvisionnement abondant d'opiacés du raison de la demande européenne, de de transit et de stockage de l'héroïne en conservé son importance en tant que point l'intérieur de la Turquie. L'Autriche a l'Europe et en font le point de transit à et l'aéroport d'Istanbul relient la ville à s'y poursuit. Le vaste réseau routier, le port en échange d'espèces ou parfois d'armes la Turquie, tandis que le trafic de drogues traversent la région frontalière du sud-est de

> Les Pays-Bas sont demeurés en 1988 un important centre de traffic de stupéfiants en Europe. L'héroïne provenant du Sud-Bus asiatique continue d'y entrer et d'être introduite au Canada depuis Amsterdam et les ports de Rotterdam et d'Anvers.

pour l'héroïne provenant de l'Inde. devenue un important point de transit terrestre. Brazzaville au Congo est avant de parvenir au Nigeria par voie d'autres villes de l'Afrique de l'Ouest envois d'héroïne ont été détournés vers l'aéroport de Lagos au Nigeria, certains sification des mesures de sécurité à mation locale. En raison de l'intendes envois servent aux fins de consomaméricain. Toutefois, une petite partie palement aux marchés européen et norddu Sud-Ouest asiatique destinés princiimportant pays de transit pour les opiacés cains. Le Vigeria continue d'être un des routes indirectes via les pays afri-En 1988, on a commencé à utiliser

délimitée à cet endroit particulier. facilement une frontière qui n'est pas bien Rajasthan permet également de franchir de part et d'autre de celles-ci. Le désert de frontières où l'on trouve des terres agricoles ferroviaires, et de la facilité de passage aux terrains plats, de l'efficacité des routes se prêtent le plus au trafic en raison de leurs Rajasthan sont maintenant les secteurs qui Bikaner, Jaisalmer et Barmer dans l'Etat de Cachemire. Les secteurs de Ganganagar, par les Etats de Rajasthan et de Jammu-etannées, certaines routes passent maintenant l'Etat du Pendjab au cours des dernières sification des mesures de sécurité dans stupéfiants. Toutefois, en raison de l'intenbien à la contrebande de l'or et des frontière de l'Etat du Pendjab se prêtait 3 300 kilomètres, Jusqu'à récemment, la

En raison de l'intensification des mesures antidrogue dans les États bal-kaniques le long de la route vers l'ouest depuis la région du Croissant d'or, l'héroïne destinée aux marchés occidentaux va vraisemblablement passer davantage par l'Inde. Les possibilités de réalisation de cette prévision sont d'autant plus grandes soviétique de l'Afghanistan va donnet plus soviétique de l'Afghanistan va donnet plus de liberté d'action aux réfugiés aux frontières.

Malgré des mesures de contrôle rigoureuses prises le long de la route des Balkans, l'Autriche, la Turquie et la Yougoslavie sont demeurées d'importants pays de transit pour l'héroïne du Sud-Ouest asiatique. D'après des renseignements et des données sur les saisies, plus de la moitié de l'héroïne consommée en Europe en 1988 a franchi ce pont terrestre vers l'ouest. Selon des sources, environ deux tonnes d'héroïne du Croissant d'or auraient tonnes d'héroïne du Croissant d'or auraient deux de la malagne de la Burope par voie terrestre vers l'ouest.

La morphine et l'héroïne produites en Afghanistan, en Iran et au Pakistan entrent en Turquie depuis l'Iran. De grandes quantités d'héroïne et de morphine base

médiaires appartenant à leur groupe ethnique dans la province de la Frontière du Mord-Ouest au Pakistan. Ce commerce traditionnel fait partie intégrante des traditions tribales et familiales. En raison de l'emplacement stratégique des bazars, des routes établies de longue date, de la proximité des zones de culture aux raffineries ainsi que des obstacles rencontrés fineries ainsi que des obstacles rencontrés par les autorités, l'Afghanistan et le Pakistan continuent de favoriser grande-

tion de nouvelles routes aériennes vers l'Europe. On signale également l'utilisade la Baltique en vue d'être expédiée vers Asie centrale soviétique et dans les ports Croissant d'or transite à Samarkand en selon nos renseignements, l'héroïne du ports et des aéroports importants. Enfin, route au sud de Karachi qui compte des entre l'Afghanistan et le Pakistan par une également transportée depuis la frontière pays européens et africains. La drogue est points de transit de la drogue destinée aux Delhi ou Bombay, les deux principaux L'héroïne est ensuite transportée à New Pendjab et de lammu-et-Cachemire. dans les Etats indiens de Rajasthan, du pakistanaise par voie terrestre pour aboutir des envois passent la frontière indoroute des Balkans. Sur la route de l'est, à Istanbul et finalement en Europe via la jusqu'en Iran, ensuite à l'est en Turquie et terrestre via la frontière irano-afghane routes. Elle est expédiée à l'ouest par voie sur les marchés internationaux via diverses l'héroine du Croissant d'or est introduite laboratoires. Depuis ces laboratoires, humaine des régions de culture aux porté par chameau, âne et caravane Une fois récolté, l'opium est transment les trafiquants.

Le fait que l'Inde est située à proximité de la région du Croissant d'or, et tout particulièrement du Pakistan, continue d'engendrer un flot important d'héroïne. La frontière indo-pakistanaise s'étend sur

l'Europe via Moscou.

locale, cette forme d'héroïne ayant été adoptée par la plupart des héroïnomanes du Sud-Est asiatique, l'héroïne n° 4 est surtout exportée en Europe, en Australie et en Amérique du Nord. L'héroïne n° 4 a remplacé l'héroïne n° 3 à Hong Kong. En 1988, on a saisi à Hong Kong onze laboratoires de conversion de l'héroïne n° 4 en héroïne n° 3, alors qu'une seule saisie avait été effectuée au cours de l'année précédente.

Sud-Ouest asiatique En 1988, le Croissant d'or n'a pas

accaparé une part aussi importante du marché canadien de l'héroïne qu'on l'avait prévue. Toutefois, il constitue toujours une source importante de l'héroïne au Canada. Même si on pouvait se procurer facilement de l'héroïne du Sud-Est asiatique sur le marché canadien, la part du marché de pourrait s'accroître, selon la préférence des héroïnomanes et l'ingéniosité des groupes de trafiquants. Tout semble indiquer que la présence de stupéfiants du Sud-Ouest asiatique en Amérique du Nord et tout asiatique en Amérique du Nord et tout saitatique en Amérique du Couest saiatique en Amérique du Sud-Ouest siatique en Sud-Ouest si

A cause des importants liens commerciaux et sociaux actuels entre Hong Kong et la côte Ouest du Canada, l'importation de l'héroïne du Triangle d'or pourrait continuer de s'accroître. Le nombre accru de citoyens de l'ord, favorise les rapports avec l'étranger. Hong Kong, qui émigrent en Amérique du Mord, favorise les rapports avec l'étranger. Hong Kong constitue la plaque tournante pour assiatique. Les installations portuaires, l'aéroport international et le centre financier de cette colonie se prétent bien à l'entreposage, à la préparation, à l'organisation et au transport des colonie se prétent bien à l'entreposage, à la préparation, à l'organisation et au transport des envois d'héroïne en Amérique du Nord et autransport des autransport des convois d'héroïne en Amérique du Nord et ailleurs.

plus populaire. pour la «route de Chine» qui est de plus en Toutefois, en 1988, ils ont été un peu délaissés qu'ils peuvent transporter à un moment donné. problème vu la quantité importante d'opiacés chalutiers thailandais continuent de poser un plus fréquents au cours de l'année. Les tations transfrontalières via la Chine ont été bord de lignes aériennes et par des imporde contrebande par des passeurs voyageant à asiatique s'est accrue en 1988. Les incidents d'acheminement des stupéfiants du Sud-Est l'importance de la Chine en tant que filière Hong Kong. Comme on I'a déjà mentionné, principale source d'approvisionnement pour opiacés du Triangle d'or demeurent la Ouest asiatique transite à Hong Kong, les Même si une partie de l'héroïne du Sud-

Comme suite à la forte demande d'héroïne no 4 dans les pays occidentaux, les activités à Hong Kong sont maintenant axées uniquement sur l'importation de cette forme d'héroïne raffinée relativement pure. Même si une partie de l'héroïne no 4 est reconvertie en héroïne no 3 en vue de satisfaire à la demande

Figure no 12

Sources de l'héroïne sur le marché canadien de 1984 à 1988

Total	% 00 I	% 001	% 001	% 001	100 %
Mexique et Nég Amérique centrale	əldsəgil	oldsəgilgəN	Négligeable	əldsəgilgəN	Négligeable
Asie du Sud-Ouest	% tE	% 87	% 67	% LE	% 77
Asie du Sud-Est	% 99	% 7L	% I <i>L</i>	% E9	% 8L
Région	†86I	5861	9861	L86I	8861

se poursuit, ce qui amène les trafiquants à utiliser plutôt la voie maritime. Satun départ des bateaux khlongs qui naviguent dans les eaux occidentales entre la Thaïlande et la Malaysia.

La plupart des fournisseurs qui se livrent en Malaysia au commerce des stupéfiants du Triangle d'or viennent des districts de Sadao, Satun, Betong et Golok dans le sud de la Thailande. Ils entrent en Malaysia en passant par les États frontaliers de Perlis, Kedah et Perak. L'île de Penang en Malaysia demeure le centre opérationnel des trafiquants chinois qui contrôlent le trafic de drogue en Malaysia.

En raison de sa situation géographique, Singapour constitue un lieu de transbordement idéal pour les opiacés du Triangle d'or et du Croissant d'or destinés au marché occidental. L'héroïne qui atrive à Singapour provient généralement du Sud-Est asiatique et est introduite partout en Malaysia par voies maritime, aérienne et terrestre. Parmi les modes de transport utilisés pour l'expédition modes de transport utilisés pour l'expédition modes de transport utilisés pour l'expédition produit d'héroïne du Sud-Ouest asiatique en moins grande quantité, on emploie principalement le grande quantité, on emploie principalement le

L'Indonésie a toujours constitué une

bateau et les vols directs.

stupéfiants. de yachts privés pour transporter les routes peuvent être utilisées par les opérateurs que l'Indonésie compte 13 000 îles, diverses drogue au-delà des frontières. De plus, parce pêcheurs indonésiens pour transporter la Djakarta. On utilise souvent des marins et des terrestre et maritime à Surabaya, Bali et Sumatra avant d'être transportés par voies sont également introduits via le nord du transitent au pays via Penang (Malaysia). Ils d'acheminement des stupéfiants. Les opiacés de plus en plus vers l'Indonésie comme filière drogues ont amené les trafiquants à se tourner à Singapour pour les infractions reliées aux sévères imposées en Thaïlande, en Malaysia et tant que point de transit s'est accru. Les peines Triangle d'or. En 1988 toutefois, son rôle en filière d'acheminement des opiacés du

> Hong Kong. aux marchés d'Indonésie, de Singapour et de nord et est destiné à la consommation locale et également introduit en Malaysia depuis le ment au marché occidental. L'opium brut est en Malaysia en 1988, était destinée exclusivede la Thaïlande et du Myanmar, qui a transité Jahore Bahru. L'héroïne no 4 en provenance en a saisi cinq à Penang, Kuala Lumpur et petites, simples et transportables. En 1988, on Australie. Les raffineries d'héroïne sont d'exportation à Singapour, en Europe et en 100 000 héroïnomanes du pays ou aux fins consommation locale pour les quelques transformées en héroïne no 3 aux fins de la Thaïlande sont introduites au pays et

> au pays. approvisionnements sont demeurés abondants représentent plus de 300 kilogrammes, les saisies records d'héroine en Malaysia, qui à la demande régionale. De plus, malgré les Triangle d'or en 1988 ont permis de satisfaire Des récoltes exceptionnelles dans la région du de trafic étant effectuées à la faveur de la nuit. camouflage, la plupart des activités en matière malayo-thaïlandaise offrent un excellent de canne à sucre le long de la frontière automobiles. Les plantations de caoutchouc et compartiments secrets dans les véhicules utilisant diverses méthodes, y compris des d'introduire des envois en Malaysia en et la Malaysia, les trafiquants continuent voies aérienne et maritime entre la Thaïlande les mêmes. En raison de l'accessibilité des d'or en Malaysia sont demeurées sensiblement en vue d'introduire les opiacés du Triangle res méthodes utilisées par les trafiquants

Les trafiquants de la Malaysia ont tiré parti des grand-routes qui relient les communautés de Kota Baharu, Rantau Panjang et Tanah Merah dans l'État de Kelantan sur la côte est à la grande route est-ouest dans le nord de la Malaysia occidentale. De plus, les sentiers qui partent de ces routes facilitent encore plus l'accès aux zones frontalières. Toutefois, l'intensification des mesures répressives à la frontière malayo- thailandaise

de profits de l'ordre de 700 p. 100 favorise énormément l'introduction de l'héroïne en Inde. Selon les rapports, les nombreuses patrouilles effectuées par les autorités du Myanmar dans le nord et par les autorités du thaïlandaises dans le nouvelle route qui traverse la frontière entre l'Inde et le Myanmar et qu'on appelle route Tamu (Myanmar Imphal (Inde).

mouvement de l'anhydride acétique. des règlements afin de régir la production et le eusement la fabrication de l'héroïne, ainsi que promulgué des lois afin de contrôler rigourl'intérieur du pays. En 1988, il a également prévention contre des activités illicites à fesduelles permettent d'assurer des mesures de stupéfiants et de substances psychotropes, ordonnances sur la prévention du trafic de gouvernement indien a promulgué des dans les villages frontaliers. En 1988, le et d'utiliser un système de cartes d'identité membres des tribus entre l'Inde et le Myanmar proposé de restreindre la libre circulation des année. Les agents de sécurité des frontières ont aux besoins légitimes de l'Etat pour toute une acétique qu'il en aurait fallu pour répondre en l'espace d'un mois plus d'anhydride Manipur seulement, les autorités ont intercepté de la frontière entre l'Inde et le Myanmar. A 100 kilomètres de largeur qui s'étend le long acétique est toujours interdit dans la zone de Mandalay dans le Myanmar. L'anhydride radeaux sur le fleuve Chindwin jusqu'à porter le précurseur chimique de l'Inde par trafiquants continuent également de transutilisé dans les laboratoires d'héroïne. Les d'être introduit dans le Myanmar en vue d'être L'anhydride acétique de l'Inde continue

La Malaysia continue d'être mêlée au commerce des opiacés du Sud-Est asiatique en tant que pays de consommation et filière d'acheminement de la drogue destinée à l'étranger. L'hétoine n^0 3 est transformée en Malaysia tandis que l'hétoine n^0 4 ne fait qu'y transiter. Comme dans le passé, la morphine et l'hétoine base en provenance de

grandement les activités de répression déployées aux postes frontières et dans les ports. Au Laos, les opiacés sont vendus à des intermédiaires thailandais ou étrangers et sont ensuite expédiés vers les marchés internationaux par voie des ports en Thailande. Selon nos renseignements, les opiacés laotiens transitent également au Viêt-nam, notamment au port de Da Nang.

Subissant les pressions des autorités

Viêt-nam et Guangzhou. drogue à Hong Kong via le Cambodge, le et peuvent alors s'occuper d'expédier la thailandais ont plus facilement accès au Laos la Thaïlande et le Laos, les trafiquants Par suite de l'amélioration des rapports entre acheminées vers les marchés internationaux. été transportées en Chine et en Inde ou Thaïlande, 40 à 50 tonnes d'opium auraient Myanmar sont passées par le sud de la si environ 25 tonnes d'opium brut du destination des marchés internationaux. Même parvient à Hong Kong transite en Chine, à 50 p. 100 de l'héroïne du Triangle d'or qui en 1988. Selon certaines sources, plus de Chine, cette route est devenue plus importante aux frontières de la République populaire de raison d'une plus grande liberté de circulation coûteux et les risques sont moins grands. En de Chine méridionale, mais il est moins long que le passage via la Thaïlande et la mer de Myanmar à Hong Kong est beaucoup plus finalement aboutiff Aong Kong. Le voyage Guangdong, vers le sud à Guangzhou pour chinoises limitrophes de Yunnan, Guangxi et Myanmar en passant par les provinces acheminent maintenant leurs envois du thaïlandaises, les trafiquants d'héroïne

La région du Triangle d'or touche l'Inde à l'est et le Croissant d'or à l'ouest. Les États indiens de l'est, notamment Arunachal, Magaland, Manipur et Mizoram sont limitrophes de Myanmat. Selon nos renseignements, les trafiquants d'héroïne dans l'État Rachin du Myanmar ont profité des troubles politiques dans le Myanmar pour accroître l'exportation d'héroïne en Inde. La possibilité l'exportation d'héroïne en Inde. La possibilité l'exportation d'héroïne en Inde. La possibilité

transportés par des bêtes de somme et des porteurs et sont ensuite transférés sur des motocyclettes, des camions pour le transport des billots et à peu près tous les genres d'automobiles et de véhicules commerciaux.

augmenté considérablement. contrôle exercé par ceux-ci semblent avoir la présence des Chinois à Bangkok et le de l'exode actuel des citoyens de Hong Kong, villes un peu partout dans le monde. En raison secrètes et des liens avec toutes les grandes rapports avec les Triades et d'autres sociétés trôlent surtout le marché en entretenant des d'opiacés de la région du Triangle d'or conégalement au Canada. Les trafiquants par des passeurs sur leur propre personne entre simulée dans la marchandise ou transportée mer de Chine méridionale. L'héroïne disdans le sud de la Thaïlande sur la côte de la ment d'un port et d'installations de conteneurs les quais à Bangkok, on envisage l'aménageaccumulation importante des conteneurs sur y compris le Canada. En raison d'une maritime entre la Thaïlande et plusieurs pays, l'accroissement du va-et-vient du fret aérien et transporteurs commerciaux ainsi que engendré une foule d'ententes pour les Canadiens. L'intérêt accru des étrangers a sonnes ont visité le pays, dont environ 100 000 niveau record; plus de 4,5 millions de per-En 1988, le tourisme en Thaïlande a atteint un le pays par avion, par véhicule et par chalutier. Des envois de plusieurs kilogrammes quittent d'acheminement des opiacés du Triangle d'or. continue d'être une importante filière en Thaïlande, notamment à Bangkok, ce pays En raison des organisations de trafiquants

La situation politique et socio-économique influe non seulement sur la production d'opium, mais également sur le mouvement et trafic des opiacés destinés aux marchés internationaux. Durant les troubles survenus d'insurgés ont concentré leurs efforts sur le contrôle des routes de la contrebande plutôt que sur le renversement ou la déstabilisation du gouvernement. Ces groupes ont entraé

en 1988. Après la germination, on transplante les jeunes plants dans les champs. La majorité des champs se trouvent encore sur les versants abrupts des ravins. Les trafiquants offrent de l'argent, et ont parfois recours aux menaces pour inciter les fermiers à cultiver le pavot.

Les installations de raffinage sont surtout contrôlées par des organisations de trafic de longue date qui traitent l'héroïne brune mexicaine et l'héroïne «black tar», moins raffinée, dans des laboratoires rudimentaires. Les raffineries sont situées un peu partout dans réinstaller. Il arrive souvent qu'une raffinerie soit mise sur pied pendant la période de la récolte pour être démontée une fois la saison récolte pour être démontée une fois la saison terminée. Les autorités mexicaines ont signalé la saisie de huit laboratoires en 1988 contre la saisie de huit laboratoires en 1988 contre

contrebande

quatre en 1987.

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Les réseaux de trafiquants du Sud-Est asiatique sont solidement implantés sur le marché canadien des stupériants, où il est peu probable que la demande dépasse l'offre dans un avenir prévisible. En 1988, la part du marché canadien de l'héroine détenue par le Triangle d'or a atteint un niveau inégalé depuis plusieurs années.

L'opium récolté du pavot cultivé dans les champs de la Thaïlande, du Myanmar et du Laos, est expédié dans les raffineries, qui se trouvent principalement le long des frontières internationales, pour la transformation en héroine aux fins de consommation locale ou d'exportation. Les raffineries, qui sont souvent asituées dans un rayon d'un mille des centres de production, préparent le produit final qui sera expédié vers les centres de consommation via des routes variées et difficiles. Les modes de transport utilisés sont plus modernes une fois d'or et arrive dans les zones urbaines en vue d'être exportée. Les envois sont généralement d'être exportée. Les envois sont généralement d'être exportée. Les envois sont généralement d'être exportée. Les envois sont généralement

échappé à la destruction. 5 500 hectares de champs de pavot auraient culture pendant toute l'année. De 4 500 à pourrait indiquer l'existence de cycles de Chihuahua, Durango, Sinaloa et Guerrero champs de pavot à opium des Etats de présence de systèmes d'irrigation dans les seconde, d'octobre à décembre. Toutefois, la cours de la période de juin à août et la pavot à opium par année : la première au Mexique a toujours produit deux récoltes de Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas et Veracruz. Le les États de Jalisco, Michoacan, Nayarit, régions lointaines du sud du pays, c'est-à-dire, lesquels les zones de culture s'étendaient aux renseignements de l'année précédente selon

isolées. On a remarqué l'utilisation des semis employées dans les hauteurs et les régions très Les méthodes les plus primitives sont surtout perfectionnées introduites par les trafiquants. traditionnelles ainsi qu'aux techniques Ils ont recours aux méthodes de culture la production de pavot à opium du Mexique. des terres relativement petites sont le pivot de Les fermiers montagnards qui cultivent

Acapulco

Laredo

Mexico ...

Guatemala

Golfe du Mexique

le marché illicite canadien peut s'expliquer Canada. L'absence d'héroïne mexicaine sur devienne un problème grave pour le nécessaire pour que l'héroïne du Mexique routes d'acheminement de l'héroïne serait Cependant, un bouleversement général des été détournée vers le marché canadien. quantité négligeable de cette drogue aurait frontière du sud-ouest des Etats-Unis. Une mexicaine ont été saisis le long de la aux Etats-Unis et 292 kilos d'héroïne ont été importées illégalement du Mexique En 1988, environ 5 tonnes d'héroïne

Durango, Les rapports de 1988 confirment les nord du Mexique : Sinaloa, Chihuahua et concentrées dans les trois Etats suivants du Les zones de production ont toujours été d'important consommateur. des Etats-Unis à titre de tampon et simplement l'emplacement géographique et l'absence de filière canado-mexicaine, ou d'immigration en provenance du Mexique envers l'héroïne asiatique, le faible taux la préférence des toxicomanes canadiens par une combinaison de faits, entre autres,



Figure no 11

centrale en 1988 Mexique et en Amérique us muigo é foveq Régions de culture du

un rôle important dans la production d'opium au Guatemala, car ils fournissent des graines, des armes, des engrais et même des marchés aux fermiers. Outre le matériel d'irrigation, les servant à camoufler les champs de pavot lorsque passent des avions vaporisant de l'herbicide.

runido 1 revenus grâce à la production et au trafic de pavot au Guatemala ont pu tripler leurs indiens qui cultivent une grande partie du la société guatémalienne. Les paysans marginal dans l'économie et la politique de où les habitants ne jouent qu'un rôle revenu dans les zones montagneuses isolées pavot à opium constitue une source de mie ou les exportations du Guatemala. Le occuper une place importante dans l'éconoles stupéfiants illicites ne semblent pas problème de la culture du pavot à opium, gouvernementale est limitée. En dépit du mique solide, l'efficacité de l'intervention et l'absence d'une infrastructure écono-Etant donné l'isolement de ces régions

politique de laissez-faire dans les régions de culture, où l'occupation n'a pas dissuadé la production et le traffe de la drogue.

Mexique et Amérique centrale

Jusqu'à tout récemment, le Mexique était considéré comme le seul producteur d'opium en Amérique. Cependant, selon les renseignements, le Guatemala s'est aussi mis à cette culture et devient un important pays source. L'opium brut cultivé au Guatemala est transporté au Mexique pour y être traité et raffiné en héroïne. En 1988, le Guatemala a produit environ 7 tonnes d'opium, contre seulement 2,4 tonnes en 1987. Au Mexique, la situation est demeurée stable et la production d'opium serait de 45 à 55 tonnes comme en 1987.

En dépit de la destruction de 100 hectares de champs de pavot au Guatemala en 1988, il y avait 810 hectares en culture dans les provinces de Quiche et Huehuetenango, principalement le long de la frontière mexicaine. Les trafiquants mexicains jouent

Of on anugi∃ ▶

Régions de culture du pavot à opium au Liban en 1988



zones ou régions et semble dans quelques cas exercer un certain contrôle sur la production et la distribution d'opiacés.

des régions de production, telles que la vallée leur apparition au Liban, en particulier près production d'héroïne, d'autres raffineries font En raison de l'expansion continue de la fin, en particulier dans la région de Beyrouth. par des chimistes étrangers engagés à cette l'extérieur du Liban ou bien étaient dirigés laboratoires de conversion se trouvaient à opium local. Il y a plusieurs années, les tonnes d'héroïne dont 3 à partir de pavot à laboratoires libanais ont raffiné environ 5 locale n'a pas dépassé l'offre. En 1988, les de la toxicomanie dans ce pays, la demande marchés internationaux. En dépit de l'étendue dont la plus grande partie est exportée aux importé de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest en héroïne transforme de l'opium libanais et de l'opium d'insurgés, se trouvent surtout à Zahlé. On y partiellement contrôlées par des organisations Les installations de raffinage, qui sont

de la Bekaa.

Les sites pour la culture printanière de la marihuana servent à la culture du pavot à partir d'octobre. La rotation des cultures contribue à l'exploitation complète des champs. Outre la zone de sécurité d'Israël au sud et l'enclave chrétienne du Liban, 65 p. 100 du territoire est occupé par la Syrie. En effet, il y a apparemment une

probable tant que l'instabilité politique et militaire régnera dans plusieurs régions de

L'opium iranien est raffiné dans des laboratoires installés dans les secteurs contrôlés par les Kurdes dans le nord-ouest et dans les secteurs Baluchi du sud-est du pays. En outre, l'Iran sert d'important point de transit pour les opiacés produits en Afghanistan et au Pakistan. De plus, les nombreux héroinomanes iraniens complent sur les opiacés pakistansis et afghan pour compléter l'approvisionnement national.

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d'or venait à être perturbée. d'héroïne du Triangle d'or ou du Croissant demeure une réserve, si Jamais la production le marché canadien. Qui plus est, le Liban devenir une importante source d'opiacés pour pour produire plus d'opium, le Liban pourrait détérioration continue de la situation politique Canada. Puisque les trafiquants profitent de la années, d'héroïne libanaise dans l'est du démontré la présence, au cours des dernières canadien de l'héroïne, les renseignements ont détient une part importante du marché les saisies n'indiquent pas que le Liban à 30 tonnes en 1988. Même si les données sur 24 tonnes, passant d'environ 6 tonnes en 1987 l'espace d'un an, la production a augmenté de d'années a favorisé la culture de l'opium. En chaos qui règne au Liban depuis nombre fournisseur d'opium au Moyen-Orient. Le Liban est demeuré un important producteur et militaires et économiques défavorables, le En dépit de conditions politiques,

Même si, en principe, il existe une loi libanaise régissant la production et le trafic de drogues illicites, l'instabilité actuelle ne permet pas à l'État de la faire respecter. Le prédominante dans l'économie libanaise et on ne fait rien pour inciter les cultivateurs de pavot à limiter leurs activités. La violence incessante a divisé le pays en différentes incessante a divisé le pays en différentes mones de dissension politique et religieuse. La milice s'est installée dans certaines de ces milice s'est installée dans certaines de ces milice s'est installée dans certaines de ces

Badakhshan. tagneuses et isolées du nord-est du également l'opium dans les régions monmand dans le sud-ouest du pays. On cultive

augmenté depuis 1985, une réduction est peu les niveaux de production d'opium n'ont pas ne se pratique pas sur son territoire. Même si officiellement que la culture du pavot à opium le gouvernement de l'Iran a déclaré entre 200 et 400 tonnes en 1988. Cependant, La production d'opium iranien se situerait tonnes de stupéfiants, à la fin d'octobre 1988. 000 trafiquants de drogue et saisi plusieurs médias, les autorités auraient arrêté plus de 7 nationales en vue de limiter le trafic. Selon les les mesures de sécurité aux frontières première étape du projet consiste à renforcer p. 100 la consommation de stupéfiants. La campagne antidrogue visant à réduire de 80 ment a lancé, au cours de l'année, une grande en Iran, les médias indiquent que le gouverned'obtenir des renseignements sur la situation production d'opium. Bien qu'il soit difficile vigueur au pays ont réussi à stabiliser la Iran, mais les mesures de répression mises en L'héroïnomanie demeure un fléau en

poussé une foule de petits laboratoires

Le rapatriement des réfugiés afghans stimulant ainsi l'industrie de l'héroïne. d'héroïne à se réinstaller en Afghanistan, y

hausse de la production d'opium dans ce pays facteurs laissent également présager une rendre la culture de l'opium intéressante. Ces l'agriculture traditionnelle ont contribué à propice et la destruction d'une partie de dans diverses parties du pays, le climat aggravé la situation. Le désordre qui règnait après le retrait des troupes soviétiques a

dans le nord-est et dans la vallée Helse trouvent dans la province de Nangarhar et presque 90 p. 100 des champs de pavot cultive seulement dans les régions irriguées des fins médicinales. Le pavot à opium se pratique en Afghanistan, traditionnellement à générations, la culture du pavot à opium se récolte commerciale. Depuis plusieurs sont tournés vers le pavot à opium comme nelle a été perturbée, les fermiers afghans se pendant la période où l'agriculture traditionl'Afghanistan. Afin de pouvoir survivre l'économie principalement agraire de Les hostilités ont gravement nui à

Figure no 9

8861 na teauO-bu2 ub Croissant d'or de l'Asie al anab muigo é toveq Régions de culture du



1 050 9 1 220	680 à 1 335	730 21 130	0१० । १ 069	086 à 988	Total
120 9 120	SEI & 08	130	07	05 £ 04	Pakistan
700 à 1 000	400 à 800	400 g 600	420 ÿ 000	140 à 300	nstsinsdglA
200 à 400	200 à 400	200 \$ 400	200 à 400	009 € 00Þ	Iran
8861	L861	9861	5861	†86I	Pays

efficace. l'établissement d'un maintien de l'ordre vient multiplier les difficultés liées à pays voisins. Un afflux de réfugiés armés politiques dans le pays et d'instabilité dans les ium se présente à une époque de changements plus, l'augmentation de la production d'opleur indépendance et leur gagne-pain. De

Pakistan. Ce qui reste est vendu à l'étranger. à la demande sans cesse croissante au d'Afghanistan, principalement pour répondre partir d'opium local ou importé d'Iran et atoires clandestins produisent de l'héroïne à Pakistan, l'Iran et l'Afghanistan. Des laborainsi qu'à Rabal, point de jonction entre le frontière entre l'Afghanistan et le Baluchistan Mohmand et Bajour Agencies, le long de la héroïne dans les régions tribales de Khyber, L'opium pakistanais est raffiné en

Afghanistan

répression mises de l'avant au Pakistan ont Outre les querelles politiques, les mesures de chlorhydrate d'héroïne de mauvaise qualité. également le raffinage d'héroïne base et de de 400 à 800 tonnes en 1987. On y fait importante augmentation contre la production 1 000 tonnes d'opium, ce qui représente une 1989, l'Afghanistan aurait produit de 700 à une production substantielle d'opium. En multitude de facteurs continueront d'assurer des Soviétiques au début de 1989, une encouragé la production. En dépit du retrait manie parmi les troupes soviétiques ont du Pakistan et de l'Iran ainsi que l'héroïnosoviétique, la demande considérable venant prospérer. Pendant les neuf ans d'occupation trafic d'opium de se poursuivre, ni même de ments n'ont pas empêché la production et le demeurée inchangée. Tous ces bouleverseans, aucune facette de la vie afghane est Au terme de la guerre qui a duré neuf

> l'héroïne en Asie du Sud-Ouest. terme sur les mesures d'interdiction de ces pays, ce qui a eu des répercussions à long ont fait obstacle aux efforts antidrogue dans troubles politiques en Afghanistan et en Iran

Pakistan

afghan et pakistanais. servent de principal dépôt pour l'opium province de la Frontière du Nord-Ouest production d'opium. Les régions tribales de la Pakistan est adjacente à des régions de grande marchés internationaux. La frontière du l'héroïne de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest destinée aux demeure un important point de transit pour par rapport à 1988. En outre, le Pakistan diminution de la production d'opium en 1989 cultiver ces produits et laissent entrevoir une aliments ont poussé nombre de fermiers à sphériques et la culture lucrative de certains destruction, les mauvaises conditions atmo-Néanmoins, la réussite des mesures de ficie totale d'environ 6 070 hectares en 1988. culture du pavot se pratiquait sur une superserait passée à 120 à 150 tonnes en 1988. La d'opium qui était de 80 à 135 tonnes en 1987 cours de la dernière décennie, la production visionnement se soient beaucoup améliorés au Bien que les efforts de réduction de l'approcelui de la Thaïlande dans le Triangle d'or. l'opium dans le Croissant d'or est semblable à Le rôle du Pakistan dans le trafic de

résistance des tribus, qui ont peur de perdre gouvernement central ont provoqué la l'opium et les mesures de destruction du d'opium. Les lois interdisant la culture de pauvres paysans Pathans était la vente nellement, l'unique moyen de subsistance des côtoient la frontière afghane. Traditiondans une grande mesure, autonomes qui cultivé dans les régions tribales isolées et, La plupart de l'opium pakistanais est

Figure no 8

métriques sannot na - 8861 á 4861 ab IsauO-bu2 ub sisA ns muiqo'b Production approximative

77

centre du Laos. province Vientiane ainsi que dans le nord et le raffinage ont été mises sur pied dans la les opiacés. En outre, des installations de plus en plus un point de transit important pour militaire. Par conséquent, le Laos devient de le long de la frontière et y a réduit la présence la Thaïlande et le Laos a diminué la vigilance La normalisation des relations politiques entre gouvernementales et les groupes de rebelles. résistance moindre opposée par les troupes meilleur accès aux marchés extérieurs et de la des conditions de culture supérieures, du une partie de sa production au Laos en raison

Asie du Sud-Ouest

réduire la demande. Ce centre doit coordonner des efforts déployés par le gouvernement pour est d'améliorer et de centraliser le contrôle dans ce pays. Le principal objectif du centre politiques face au problème de la toxicomanie accrue de la population et des hommes en 1988 au Pakistan suite à une sensibilisation ressources sur les drogues a été mis sur pied environ un million en Iran. Un centre de dépasser le million au Pakistan et atteindre autochtone héroïnomane prospère qui pourrait croissante de la part d'une population de l'Asie du Sud-Est et à la demande quantités considérables d'héroine provenant diminution est en partie attribuable aux région accaparait 37 p. 100 du marché. Cette diminution par rapport à 1987, alors que cette de l'héroïne en 1988. Il s'agit donc d'une approvisionné 22 p. 100 du marché canadien Pakistan, l'Afghanistan et l'Iran, lesquels ont trouvent les pays du Croissant d'or, soit le C'est en Asie du Sud-Ouest que se

d'opium dans cette région. En outre, les principaux facteurs motivant la production toxicomanie croissante est demeurée l'un des 1987, comme l'indique la figure nº 8. La rapport à environ 680 à 1 335 tonnes en atteignant entre 1 020 et 1 550 tonnes, par Croissant d'or est montée en flèche en 1988, La production d'opium dans la région du

les 26 centres de traitement créés en 1987.

s'accroître. niveaux de production ont continué de lutter efficacement contre ce problème, les en l'absence d'une infrastructure de base pour de la production d'opium. Malheureusement, ont continué de contribuer à l'augmentation tradition, la géographie et la pauvreté extrême conditions politiques de longue date, la nationaux de lutte antidrogue. Néanmoins, les appuient de plus en plus les efforts inter-Ainsi, il semble maintenant que les Laotiens production de drogues et à la dépendance. la population aux problèmes reliés à la de ce pays en 1988 ont sensibilisé davantage ments survenus dans le climat socio-politique raisons autres qu'au Myanmar. Des changemanière spectaculaire au Laos, pour des production d'opium a augmenté d'une De l'autre côté du fleuve Mekong, la

stupéfiants. de suppression et de destruction des l'application de mesures directes de contrôle, voisins ont connu plus de succès dans ment, tels que la politique de 1975. Les pays continué de contrer les efforts du gouvernefacteurs socio-politiques de longue date ont Ngum, au nord de Vientiane. Toutefois, les de «réadaptation» sur deux îles du lac Nam indésirables et les ont confinés à des centres autorités ont arrêté les toxicomanes et autres production et le trafic de la drogue. Les nouveau gouvernement laotien a dénoncé la à cet égard. Suite à la révolution en 1975, le française l'encourageait et imposait des taxes Pendant la période coloniale, l'administration et de l'économie des montagnards lao. Cette culture fait partie intégrante des moeurs Laos servent à la culture du pavot à opium. non développées et montagneuses du nord du Depuis plus de 150 ans, les hautes terres

l'Armée unie Shan du Myanmar a déménagé tion au Laos. Comme on l'a déjà indiqué, traversé la frontière et continué leur producfournisseurs thailandais ont simplement répression mises de l'avant dans leur pays, les Aux prises avec les mesures de

Kachin et l'Armée nationale Wa ont aussi irrégulière chinoise, l'Armée indépendante birman en 1989. La Troisième force l'expansion continue du Parti communiste la zone frontalière, comme en témoigne ables sur l'Armée unie Shan à l'intérieur de également exercé des pressions considéret des groupes d'insurgés alliés ont même moment, le Parti communiste birman Thaïlande et du conflit au Myanmar. Au raison des mesures de répression de la déplacé une partie de ses activités au Laos en des renseignements, l'Armée unie Shan a Luang et Wan Ho Mong du Myanmar. Selon Mong Yawng, Mong Kam, Mong Taw, Khai plupart des raffineries dans les régions de unie Shan, dirigée par Khun Sa, contrôle la l'intérieur des terres du Myanmar. L'Armée Myanmar, et surtout de 10 à 20 kilomètres à de la frontière entre la Thaïlande et le grande partie des raffineries se trouve le long détriment des cultures légitimes. La plus voient contraints de produire de l'opium au Parti communiste birman, les fermiers se les régions de culture sous le contrôle du commerce international des opiacés. Dans cation accrue de groupes d'insurgés dans le abondante d'opium est imputable à l'implicorroborent le fait que la production subsistance. Cependant, des renseignements niveau de vie au dessus de la simple afin d'accroître leurs revenus et d'élever leur fait partie intégrante de l'économie locale, Des fermiers cultivent le pavot à opium, qui vaincues qui s'étaient réfugiées au Myanmar. 1950 sous le contrôle des factions chinoises trafic de l'opium a fait son apparition en médicinales et pour le commerce local. Le opium, au début pour ses propriétés de l'Etat Shan ont toujours cultivé le pavot à

descente dans une raffinerie. En 1988, on a saisi neuf raffineries dans le nord de la Thaïlande, dans les provinces de Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai et Mae Hong Son.

Myanmar Myanmar

Myanmar comme chef de file des producteurs aucun doute que cette situation a propulsé le pour les campagnes antidrogue. Il ne fait pays pauvre et presque sans infrastructure régime actuel. En outre, le conflit a laissé le résistance et les manifestations contre le police s'efforçait plutôt de contrôler la destruction étaient presque inexistantes, car la troubles, la lutte antidrogue et les mesures de de destruction aérienne d'opium. Pendant les de 1988, on a suspendu le programme annuel civile qui s'est intensifiée dans ce pays à la fin hectares d'opium. Compte tenu de la guerre signalé la destruction d'environ 16 000 entre janvier et mars 1988, le Myanmar a Selon le Département d'Etat américain,

producteurs, ainsi que dans l'Etat Chin. limitrophes des autres principaux pays Karen et de la division Mandalay, qui sont champs de pavot dans des régions de l'Etat nord de Kengtung. On a aussi cultivé des s'étend de l'est de la rivière Salween au la plus fertile demeure le territoire qui d'opération de l'armée. La zone de culture se sont éloignés de plus en plus des zones production a augmenté car les producteurs cultures; cependant, dans l'ensemble, la Myanmar en 1988 ont perturbé quelques chinoise. Les opérations militaires au Kachin à l'est, le long de la frontière Kayah dans le sud, jusque dans l'Etat plus sur le plateau Shan, allant de l'Etat régions de culture se trouvaient une fois de surveillance par satellite, les principales l'Etat Kachin. D'après les rapports de l'est, dans l'Etat Shan et au nord-est, dans Au Myanmar, l'opium est cultivé à

Des groupes d'insurgés armés ont tiré avantage des événements de 1988 et solidifié leur contrôle sur les régions de culture de l'opium et les raffineries. Les montagnards

matériel.

destruction de raffineries d'héroine et de

une lutte antidrogue qui a donné lieu à la

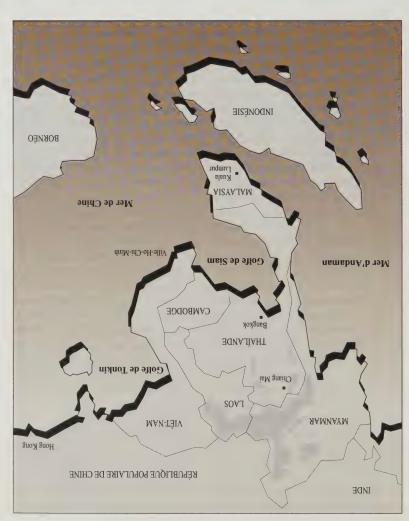
lorsque l'Armée du Myanmar s'est livrée à

une courte interruption au début de 1988,

continué de participer activement au raffinage de l'héroïne. Cependant, il y a eu

Figure no 7

Régions de culture du pavot à opium dans le Triangle d'or de l'Asie du Sud-Est en 1988



d'héroïne et point de transit pour les opiacés venant d'ailleurs. La conversion d'opium en héroïne est un procédé chimique complexe. Méanmoins, des installations rudimentaires dans la jungle dense de la Thaïlande et du Myanmar peuvent produire des opiacés de qualité. L'éloignement de ces régions fait obstacle aux efforts des autorités pour trouver les raffineries au moyen de la surveillance aérienne ou d'enquêtes sur le terrain. En aérienne ou d'enquêtes sur le terrain. En aison du relief accidenté, il est extrêmement difficile et souvent dangereux de faire une

facilement accès aux zones de culture pour les détruire.

En dépit des mesures d'interdiction et de contrôle énergiques du gouvernement concernant les précurseurs chimiques employés par les raffineurs, des laboratoires clandestins ont continué de fonctionner près de la frontière septentrionale de la Thailande. Même si son statut à titre de principal producteur d'opium a diminué au cours des dernières années, ce pays a pris de plus en plus d'importance en tant que raffineur

300 tonnes l'année précédente. 450 tonnes en 1988, comparativement à 150 à augmenté sa production qui a atteint de 200 à d'héroïne du monde. Le Laos a aussi principaux producteurs d'opium et raffineurs Myanmar conservera sa place parmi les tonnes en 1988. Il ne fait aucun doute que le tonnes en 1987 à environ 1 000 à 1 600 d'opium, laquelle est passée de 900 à 1 300 impulsion considérable à la production ce pays au cours de l'année a donné une excellent climat, le conflit civil qui a déchiré frontières et les mers au trafic. Outre un droits de pêche, lesquels ont aussi ouvert les des concessions d'exploitation forestière et les Myanmar ont conclu des marchés concernant trafic de l'héroïne. La Thaïlande et le

La production d'opium thaïlandais

aux nouvelles routes, les autorités ont plus les installations de raffinage. Par contre, grâce a également facilité le transport du pavot vers tation forestière en Thailande et au Myanmar, les activités reliées aux concessions d'exploi-L'amélioration du réseau routier pour faciliter tion par surveillance aérienne ou par satellite. champs de pavot afin d'échapper à la déteccultivateurs ont réduit la dimension de leurs Selon des renseignements récents, les plus d'un sentier ou d'une route accessible. mètres et habituellement à un kilomètre au tagnes abruptes à des altitudes de 900 à 2 100 généralement situés sur les versants des mon-Hong Son et Nan. Les champs de pavot sont provinces Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae nord de la Thaïlande, principalement dans les grande partie de l'opium est cultivée dans le production d'opium dans ce pays. La plus Thaïlandais, demeure une constante de la montagnards, soit environ 10 p. 100 des cultiver le pavot. L'opiomanie chez les grand nombre de fermiers ont continué de destruction et de substitution des récoltes, un montagnards. En dépit des programmes de cause du niveau élevé de toxicomanie chez les commerciale et, dans une moindre mesure, à de la popularité de l'opium à titre de récolte demeure excellente, principalement en raison

précédente. La part du marché du Mexique et marché de 37 p. 100 qu'elle détenait l'année représente une baisse par rapport à la part du occupait 22 p. 100 de ce marché, ce qui précédente. Au contraire, l'Asie du Sud-Ouest Est, comparativement à 67 p. 100 l'année l'héroïne illicite provenait de l'Asie du Sud-Canada seulement, en 1988, 78 p. 100 de drogue provenait de Bangkok (Thaïlande). Au saisie aux Etats-Unis jusqu'à présent. La à New York; il s'agit là de la plus importante plus de 370 kg d'héroïne de l'Asie du Sud-Est février 1989, les autorités américaines ont saisi été introduite illégalement en Thaïlande. En produit environ 600 kg d'héroine qui a ensuite province Oudomsai du nord du Laos, et ont fabriquer de la drogue en mars 1988, dans la Ces laboratoires auraient commencé à plus de 242 kg d'héroïne et 344 kg d'opium. deux laboratoires clandestins d'héroïne et saisi 1988, les autorités du Laos ont démantelé d'opium du Triangle d'or. Entre juin et août activités des producteurs et des trafiquants

du Liban est négligeable. ▶ **Thaïlande**

l'année, a facilité la culture de l'opium et le pays avec le Myanmar et le Laos au cours de facteurs, l'amélioration des relations de ce production d'opium. Parmi une foule d'autres a son emplacement stratégique plutôt qu'à sa national des stupéfiants est surtout attribuable tance de la Thaïlande dans le commerce inter-1987. Malgré cette augmentation, l'imporrapport à l'estimation de 15 à 35 tonnes pour représente une augmentation appréciable par pays atteignait de 32 à 45 tonnes. Cela que la production d'opium en 1988 dans ce hectares en 1988. Par conséquent, on estime 4 600 hectares en 1987 à environ 5 300 elles sont passées d'approximativement zones de culture se sont étendues. En effet, hectares de champs de pavot. Toutefois, les autorités ont réussi à détruire environ 1 760 des gouvernements étrangers. En 1988, les destruction des récoltes avec la collaboration poursuivi son programme rigoureux de Le gouvernement de la Thaïlande a

Figure n^o 5

Vols et autres pertes signalés relativement aux stupétiants de 1984 8801 é

IstoT	Perte nə tiansit	Détour- insman	Pertes inex- pliquées	s loV main səmns	Chapar- dage	Introduc- tion par effraction	ə∍uu∀
tt6	31	† 8	67	142	65	625	†86I
078	77	43	143	153	31	857	\$861
1 146	SL	05	724	162	97	615	9861
SLO I	77	St	567	145	97	221	L861
1 092	I.L	ΙÞ	342	StI	73	Stt	8861

capsule d'héroïne coûtant de 35 à 45 \$. A. \$. Même si les prix et la pureté de l'héroïne continuent de confirmer les niveaux d'approvisionnement, ils dépendent aussi de la variété d'héroïne distribuée dans une région en particulier ainsi que des modes d'opération des réseaux de trafic du marché concurrentiel canadien.

La situation dans les pays sources

te3-bu2 ub sieA

Les champs de pavot du Triangle d'or, qui comprend la Thailande, le Myanmar et le Laos, sont demeurés la principale source d'approvisionnement du marché illicite canadien. Les trois pays ont eu des récoltes exceptionnelles et la production d'opium a atteint des niveaux jamais surpassés, soit environ de 1 232 à 2 095 tonnes en 1988, il n'y a pas eu de réduction des approvisionnements d'héroïne et d'opium dans le monde. Il semble que la production des d'opiacés a augmenté ou est restée stable dans tous les pays producteurs d'opium.

Les autorités ont poursuivi leurs mesures visant à freiner le commerce illicite des opiacés, lequel dépend en grande partie des

> un programme semblable au début de 1989. taminées. A Ottawa, on songeait à instaurer piqueurs en échange des aiguilles condistribue gratuitement des seringues aux Montréal, Vancouver et Toronto. Ainsi, on des programmes d'échange d'aiguilles à plus en plus marqué du sida, on a mis sur pied multiplie. En 1989, en raison du problème de que le nombre de piqueurs séro-positifs se de gagner de la popularité au fur et à mesure la pratique de fumer l'héroïne est susceptible prédilection partout dans le pays. Néanmoins, bien que l'injection demeure la méthode de parmi certains groupes de l'est du Canada, les héroïnomanes asiatiques a été signalée dégage. Cette méthode qui est habituelle chez d'aluminium et inhalent la fumée qui s'en

► Pureté et prix

En 1988, les prix et la pureté ont légèrement à l'année précédente. La pureté de l'héroïne vendue au détail était plus basse dans les provinces de l'Ouest, variant de 5 à 15 %, tandis qu'elle atteignait en moyenne une pureté de 30 % dans les régions de l'Est. Dans les Prairies, les prix sont demeurés stables et aussi les plus élevés, soit de 70 à 100 \$ la capsule élevés, soit de 70 à 100 \$ la capsule élevés, soit de 70 à 100 \$ la capsule contra de l'Est. Dans les plus plus pas d'héroïne. C'est en Colombie-Britannique et au Québec que les prix sont les plus bas, la

9 on 91ugi∃ ▶

Production approximative d'opium en Asie du Sud-Est de 1984 à 1988 – poids en tonnes mêtriques

1 737 9 7 005	1 065 à 1 635	011 I f 898	047 à 252	820	Total
37 9 42	12 9 32	18 9 70	32 9 40	St	Thaïlande
200 à 450	120 9 300	100 9 290	50 à 100	35	Laos
1 000 1 1 000	900 i i 300	750 à 800	450 à 600	07/	Муаптаг
8861	L861	9861	5861	†86I	Pays

96,6	91.1	Lt,T	68,62	50,16
8861	<i>L</i> 861	9861	5861	1981

relativement bon marché qui a inondé le marché montréalais en 1988, grâce aux efforts du réseau criminel extrêmement organisé de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest.

Consommation

cocaine et d'héroine. autres décès entraînés par un mélange fatal de 1988. Qui plus est, ces chiffres excluent deux d'héroïne est passé de trois en 1987 à six en nombre de décès imputables à des surdoses indique dans son rapport annuel que le patients. De plus, le Coroner du Québec l'ensemble de la province acceptent des d'environ 60 cliniques et bureaux privés dans des services de clinique externe et un réseau provincial. En outre, 53 établissements offrent reconnus et financés par le gouvernement réadaptation et sept hôpitaux, qui sont désintoxication compte douze centres de la région de Montréal. Le réseau de confirmant ainsi la gravité du problème dans Québec et du nombre de patients traités, centres de désintoxication dans la province de un accroissement significatif du nombre de Vancouver à Montréal. En 1988, on a assisté à le déplacement du noyau d'héroïnomanes de canadienne au cours des dernières années est structure de la population héroïnomane Le changement le plus significatif de la

Le consommateur d'héroïne type est un adulte sans emploi avec un casiet judiciaire. Cependant, des renseignements de la G.R.C. à Montréal indiquent qu'il y a aussi de jeunes toxicomanes, comme en témoignent des cas portant sur des jeunes de 14 à 18 ans.

Traditionnellement, les héroïnomanes préfèrent s'injecter la drogue. La peur de contracter le sida ainsi que l'apparition de différentes méthodes d'ingestion expliquent la popularité croissante de la pratique de fumer l'héroïne, qu'on appelle aussi «chasser la queue du dragon». Les toxicomanes chauffent queue du dragon». Les toxicomanes chauffent la drogue sur une feuille de papier la drogue sur une feuille de papier

1984 1985 198 20,16 23,89 7,4 ments lorsque l'approvisionnement est faible. Jusqu'ici, le recours à des substances analogues au fentanyl pour produire des succédanés d'opiacés n'a pas été con-

la première fois que les autorités découvraient fabriquer 80 kg d'héroïne synthétique. C'était l'alphaprodine, avec laquelle on aurait pu grammes d'une substance analogue à Simi Valley (Californie). On a saisi 60 saisir un laboratoire d'héroïne synthétique à laquelle on a pu arrêter quatre personnes et Administration des Etats-Unis, grâce à collaboration avec la Drug Enforcement affaire a donné lieu à une enquête en Los Angeles en passant par Vancouver. Cette dans trois malles qui avaient été envoyées de synthétique. Le laboratoire portatif se trouvait quantité suffisante pour fabriquer de l'héroïne laboratoire et des précurseurs chimiques en G.R.C. à Ottawa a saisi du matériel de sidérable. Néanmoins, en avril 1988, la

un tel laboratoire aux Etats-Unis.

serait en grande partie attribuable à l'héroïne héroïnomane canadienne. Cette tendance 50 p. 100 de l'ensemble de la population 1987 à environ 12 000 à 14 000 en 1988 soit héroïnomane est passée de 8 000 à 10 000 en dans la région de Montréal où la population manes s'était accru en 1987, en particulier avait mentionné que le nombre d'héroïnogrammes. Dans le R.A.N.D. de 1987-1988, on Canada varient plutôt de 30 à 35 milliles doses consommées quotidiennement au entraîner la dépendance, bien qu'on croit que minimale quotidienne nécessaire pour 24 milligrammes d'héroïne, soit la dose fonde sur une consommation quotidienne de 358 kg de cet opiacé. Cette estimation se héroïnomanes canadiens varierait entre 245 et consommation annuelle des quelque 28 000 des fins thérapeutiques. Par contraste, la utiliserait 700 grammes d'héroïne par année à des stupéfiants des Nations Unies, le Canada Selon l'Organe international de contrôle

Figure no 4

Ouantité d'héroïne saisie à l'étranger, qui était destinée ou avait transité au Canada, de 1984 à 1988 – poids en kilogrammes

Figure no 2

G.R.C. de 1984 à 1988* d'enquête de la part de la tajdo'l tist tnaya trafiquants d'héroine Catégorisation des

624	628	332	755	t8S
09	65	85	19	230
136	<i>L</i> 6	98	88	<i>L</i> 8
<i>L</i> 8	79	IS	38	07
971	191	137	LtI	L77
†86I	5861	9861	L861	8861
	09 9£1 	65 09 26 981 79 28 191 971	8\$ 6\$ 09 98 \(\alpha 6\$ \) 1\$ \(\text{79} \) \(\alpha 8\$ \) \(\text{LEI} \) \(\text{19I} \) \(\text{9\$FI} \)	19 85 65 09 88 98 L6 9EI 8E 15 79 L8 Lti LEI 19I 9tI

de la part de la G.R.C. un aperçu plus précis de la catégorisation des trafiquants de drogues ayant fait l'objet d'enquête Le Système de classification des trafiquants est devenu automatisé en 1988, ce qui devrait donner

ment augmenté par rapport à 1987. qui étaient destinées au Canada ont égale-Les quantités d'héroïne saisies à l'étranger et

Médicaments détournés

ment de 65 p. 100 des pertes en transit. plus grande augmentation était l'accroissed'introductions par effraction, tandis que la était une baisse de 15 p. 100 du nombre I p. 100. La diminution la plus importante aux stupéfiants a diminué de moins de vols et d'autres pertes signalés relativement 1988, dans l'ensemble du pays, le nombre de tariens. La figure no 5 indique que de 1987 à d'hydrocodone par les héroïnomanes onaussi assisté à une hausse de la consommation ces substances dans l'Ouest canadien. On a pays que dans l'est, témoignant de la rareté de coûtent deux fois plus cher dans l'ouest du illicite, les doses de Talwin et de Ritalin que le Talwin et le Ritalin. Sur le marché continuent de consommer des substituts, tels d'ordonnances multiples. Les héroïnomanes à une hausse remarquable de l'obtention En Ontario, de 1987 à 1988, on a assisté

héroinomanes se tournent vers les médica-Traditionnellement, au Canada, les

> L'accroissement du nombre de élevée dans les provinces de l'Ouest. frein à ce crime, dont la fréquence est plus l'adoption de dispositions visant à mettre un continue des mesures de répression ainsi que

de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest à Montréal en 1986. Canada, depuis la saisie de 31 kg d'héroïne pierres de jade est la plus importante au de l'Asie du Sud-Est dissimulée dans des saisie au début de 1988 de 20,5 kg d'héroïne seulement ont plus que doublé en 1988. La no 3, les saisies effectuées par la G.R.C. des enquêtes. Comme l'indique la figure 1988, par rapport à 1987, témoigne du succès 53 p. 100 des quantités d'héroïne saisies en démontre la figure no 2. L'accroissement de de moins de 28 grammes, comme le faisant le trafic d'un kilo ou plus d'héroïne et trées pour les enquêtes sur les personnes tations les plus importantes ont été enregisclassification des trafiquants, les augmenen 1988. Selon les chiffres du Système de nombre qui est passé de 334 en 1987 à 584 d'héroïne sur lesquels la G.R.C. a enquêté, 75 p. 100 du nombre de trafiquants d'héroine est analogue à l'augmentation de personnes accusées d'infractions de trafic

Figure no 3

kilogrammes uə spiod - 886 L au Canada de 1984 à Quantité d'héroine saisie

^{16&#}x27;79 \$7,04 10101 69'89 68'77 01,84 de police** LZ'Z 55,0 91'9 14,42 Autres services 59,23 94,08 84,44 G.R.C.* 62,53 Service 8861 **L861** 9861 2861 786I

Comprend l'héroïne saisie par la G.R.C. et Douanes Canada.

par la Police provinciale de l'Ontario et la Sûreté du Québec. ** Héroïne saisie par les services de police municipaux de Vancouver, de Toronto et de Montréal,

• Héroïne

perturbation de la production dans le Triangle d'or et le Croissant d'or. Il est fort probable qu'on assiste à un accroissement de la production d'héroïne au Liban et des activités de traffic de réseaux libanais au Canada, particulièrement à cause du conflit qui persiste dans ce pays.

Accusations et enquêtes Comme l'indique la figure nº 1, le

d'ordonnances s'explique par l'application d'ordonnances multiples ou de falsification nombre de personnes accusées d'obtention tation. La diminution de 39 p. 100 du nombre de personnes accusées d'importrafic, et à une hausse de 14 p. 100 du comprend aussi la possession en vue d'un de personnes accusées de trafic, ce qui une augmentation de 116 p. 100 du nombre stupéfiants. En conséquence, on a assisté à arrêtés avant la distribution des envois de diction primaire, les trafiquants ayant été le résultat d'une augmentation de l'interpersonnes accusées de possession peut être La diminution de 37 p. 100 du nombre de multiples ou à la falsification d'ordonnances. possession, à l'obtention d'ordonnances considérable des accusations reliées à la grande partie attribuable à la baisse 100 de 1987 à 1988. Cette diminution est en relatives aux stupéfiants a baissé de 11 p. nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions

Les tendances du marché

u cours des dernières années, la consommation et l'approvisionnement raison de l'accroissement de la production de cet opiacé et du dynamisme du trafic de l'héroïne. Des envois de plusieurs kilos d'héroïne ont continué d'arriver sur le marché canadien.

En 1988, l'Asie du Sud-Est a accru sa

viables d'approvisionnement advenant une Mexique et le Liban demeurent des sources minimale du marché canadien de l'héroïne, le négligeable cependant. Malgré leur part provenant du Mexique et du Liban, en quantité pouvait aussi se procurer de l'héroïne Selon les enquêtes et les renseignements, on tation de plus grandes quantités de cet opiacé. grâce à leurs réseaux étendus et à l'impor-Est ont prédominé sur le marché canadien années, mais les trafiquants de l'Asie du Sud-Sorsi a augmenté au cours des dernières de cas reliés à l'héroïne de l'Asie du Sud-Canada, surtout dans l'est du pays. Le nombre ont continué de se tailler une place solide au trafiquants d'héroïne de l'Asie du Sud-Ouest l'approvisionnement, soit 22 p. 100. Les que l'Asie du Sud-Ouest a fourni le reste de comparativement à l'année précédente, tandis part de ce marché passant de 63 à 78 p. 100,

Total	668	424	168	Stt	۲6٤
Ordonnances multiples/Faux	132	130	011	211	128
Culture	_	_	_	-	_
Importation	17	87	15	SE	07
Trafic**	ESI	<i>L</i> 81	110	89	LtI
Possession	86	65	140	131	78
Accusation	†86I	5861	9861	<i>L</i> 861	8861

^{*} Personnes accusées par la G.R.C. seulement.

◆ f on anugi ▼

Nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions relatives aux stupéfiants de 1984 à 1988*

^{**} Comprend les infractions de possession aux fins de trafic.

Chapitre 3: Héroïne



La Jamaïque va rester la principale source de haschich liquide sur le marché canadien. Il pourrait y avoir des percées par des trafiquants d'autres pays, en particulier la Colombie qui a été associée à la fabrication et à l'exportation de à la fabrication et à l'exportation de

haschich liquide.

Des variétés de marihuana à forte concentration en tétrahydrocannabinol (THC) deviendront plus courantes d'ici sources canadiennes et auront été cultivées principalement par méthodes hydroponiques, car l'accès à la technologie horticole sophistiquée va pernologie horticole sophistiquée va permettre la culture de ces variétés.

Les narcodollars

Les nouvelles mesures législatives visant les produits de la criminalité (Projet de loi C-61) promulguées le let janvier 1989 vont conférer plus de pouvoir à la police et au système judiciaire, permettre de nouvelles possibilités d'enquête et favoriser la mise en oeuvre de techniques et d'outils d'enquête. On peut s'attendre et d'outils d'enquête. On peut s'attendre et d'outils considérablement la valent par ce que ces nouvelles mesures aug-

totale des saisies et des confiscations.

Par contre, les trafiquants vont sans doute chercher à perfectionner leurs méthodes pour cacher les produits de leurs métaits et se fier davantage aux refuges fiscaux étrangers. Les autorités policières et judiciaires canadiennes devront par conséquent se livrer à des enquêtes conséquent se livrer à des enquêtes

financières coûteuses et complexes.

La coopération internationale en matière d'enquêtes, de poursuites et de procédures judiciaires va continuer à s'étendre grâce à la signature d'ententes bilatérales et multilatérales.

Cannabis

La marihuana, le haschich et le haschich liquide vont demeurer les drogues illicites les plus en demande au Canada. La popularité du cannabis pourrait baisser au fur et à mesure que les prix des autres drogues, en particulier la cocaïne, diminuent et que leur offre

augmente.

La majeure partie des dérivés de canadien va continuer de provenir de l'étranger. La marihuana de sources canadiennes va représenter une part plus grande de ce marché dans les années 90, car les marché dans les années plus grande de ce rasfiquants vont avoir de plus en plus recours à des techniques de forçage pour recours à des techniques de forçage pour

cultiver la marihuana au Canada.

tendance devrait s'étendre à d'autres importante source de marihuana et cette Trinité-et-Tobago va devenir une seront plus importants d'ici 1991. envois de haschich de l'Afghanistan Sud-Est asiatique. On prévoit que les sources majeures de cannabis dans le même le Cambodge deviennent des le Laos, les Philippines et peut-être activités de trafic. On s'attend à ce que dans le monde impliqués dans des et la croissance du nombre d'individus sources pour des raisons de subsistance, cannabis par les habitants des pays stitution des cultures licites par celle du cultivateurs et les trafiquants, la subautres, les pressions antidrogue sur les attribuables à différents facteurs, entre conséquence. Ces changements sont différents pays sources vont varier en du marché canadien appropriées par les continuer à varier d'ici 1991, et les parts Les sources étrangères de cannabis vont

pays des Antilles.

suffiront pas pour ralentir cette tendance et la superficie consacrée à la culture du coca va s'accroître graduel-

lement.

Les envois directs de cocaïne de l'Amérique du Sud au Canada par voies aérienne et matitime en lot de centaines de kilos vont augmenter.

Même si une forte proportion de ces envois sera destinée aux États-Unis, une quantité croissante de cette cocaïne va rester au Canada pour répondre à la demande grandissante.

Drogues chimiques

La méthamphétamine va demeurer une des drogues chimiques de prédilection d'ici 1991. Une nouvelle forme de méthamphétamine connue sous le nom «Ice» (une substance inodore et incolore ayant l'apparence de gros sel qui est fumée plutôt qu'ingérée ou injectée) va se répandre sur le marché canadien.

Le détournement de précurseurs chimiques demeurera une partie intégrante du problème des drogues chimiques. Les trafiquants américains vont continuer à se servir du Canada comme pays source ou pays de transit pour l'obtention de

activités. s'impliquent également dans ces de particuliers et d'autres groupes s'attend à ce qu'un nombre croissant de drogues chimiques d'ici 1991. On cation, la distribution et l'importation demeurer très actives dans la fabri-Les bandes de motards hors-la-loi vont plus connus, la demande va s'accroître. stéroïdes anabolisants sont de plus en Même si les dangers liés à l'abus de illicites telles que l'héroïne et la cocaïne. on suppléments à d'autres substances servir comme drogues de remplacement médicaments détournés vont continuer à Les drogues chimiques y compris les précurseurs chimiques.

A cause de l'offre croissante et de la baisse constante des prix de détail et de gros, la cocaïne va devenir accessible à un nombre grandissant de personnes de tous les grandes villes, la demande accrue de cocaïne, en particulier du crack, va contribuer à une augmentation de la criminalité et des incidents tation de la criminalité et des incidents de violence liés aux drogues. D'ici les violence liés aux drogues. D'ici les violence liés aux drogues. D'ici les violence liés aux drogues. D'ici de violence liés aux drogues. D'ici les violence liés aux drogues de cocaïne des cas de décès par surdose de cocaïne et des accidents imputables à la et des accidents imputables à la et des accidents imputables à la

En raison des mesures de répression dans les pays sources, le raffinage de la cocaîne pourrait se faire davantage dans les pays consommateurs et on pourrait voir un nombre croissant de laboratoires de cocaîne apparaître au Canada. La pâte de coca arriverait à ces labos par les routes existantes.

consommation de cocaïne.

- La Colombie, la Bolivie et le Pérou vont demeurer les principaux pays sources d'ici 1991. Les cardels colombiens vont continuer à dominer ce commerce et à exercer leur pouvoir et influence par la corruption et l'intimination. En raison de la répression accrue dans les Amériques, il pourrait y avoir une décentralisation du traitement et des routes d'acheminement de la cocaîne à la faveur de pays sources secondaires ou de transit. Les sources secondaires ou de transit. Les sources secondaires ou de transit. Les sans doute tenter de profiter de cette sans doute tenter de profiter de cette situation pour étendre leur part du situation pour étendre leur part du situation pour étendre leur part du
- marché. A cause de la détérioration graduelle de l'économie en Amérique du Sud, l'industrie de la cocaïne pourrait connaître un certain essor. Étant donné que les cultures licites ne rapportent subsister, ils vont se tourner davantage vers la culture du coca. L'éradication et les autres mesures de répression ne les autres mesures de répression ne

1991 isi'b Indicateurs de tendances

ant des réseaux internationaux avec des

d'opium au Liban et des installations de profiter de la production abondante Ontario et au Québec vont continuer à le-feu. Les trafiquants libanais établis en d'ici 1991, et ce, même s'il y a un cessezde la production d'opium dans ce pays des drogues. On prévoit une augmentation qui sévissent au Liban favorisent le trafic Les troubles politiques et économiques liens avec le Canada.

part des autres marchés régionaux, y probablement tenter d'approprier une trafiquants d'héroïne mexicaine vont marchés de l'est des Etats-Unis, les l'héroine du Sud-Est asiatique sur les Etant donné la prédominance de raffinage dans ce pays et en Syrie.

grammes destinés au marché canadien d'héroïne en lot de plusieurs kiloen plus fréquente au Canada d'envois D'ici 1990, on prévoit l'arrivée de plus compris la côte Ouest du Canada.

aussi être des villes où il y a un grand en 1991. Vancouver et Toronto vont demande en héroïne vont s'accroître et on prévoit que l'offre et la nombre d'héroïnomanes au Canada canadienne qui compte le plus grand Montréal va continuer à être la ville ou pour les Etats-Unis.

l'Amérique du Sud et de l'Asie au s'étendre à des pays d'Afrique, de La culture du pavot à opium pourrait nombre d'héroïnomanes.

Cocaine cours des années à venir.

.sysq ub de distribution principaux pour le reste Vancouver vont demeurer les centres d'ici 1991. Toronto, Montréal et maintenir dans l'ensemble du Canada L'abondance de la cocaine va se

Héroïne

- asiatique jusqu'en 1991. opiacés du Sud-Est et du Sud-Ouest de la production et du trafic des ayant une influence sur la croissance demeureront les principaux facteurs L'instabilité politique et la pauvreté approvisionner le marché canadien. la demande mondiale vont continuer à abondance suffisante pour répondre à produisent des opiacés illicites en Les principaux pays sources qui
- de lieu de transit d'importance pour les Thaïlande va continuer à faire fonction répressives plus sévères. Néanmoins, la imposer des mesures préventives et au fur et à mesure que la Thaïlande va important dans la production d'opium, Laos devrait occuper un rôle plus grand producteur mondial d'opium. Le d'or, le Myanmar va demeurer le plus succès dans certains pays du Triangle ment des récoltes connaît un certain Même si le programme de remplace-
- subsistance. Une partie des paysans et culture du pavot comme moyen de réfugiés afghans vont se tourner vers la de retour dans leur patrie, plusieurs drogues. Il est fort probable qu'une fois favoriser les intérêts des trafiquants de d'occupation par les Soviétiques va en Afghanistan suite aux neuf années asiatique, la période de rétablissement Dans le Croissant d'or du Sud-Ouest marchés internationaux. opiacés du Triangle d'or destinés aux
- drogues pourraient entraîner une prévues en Iran pour le trafic de pavot à opium. Les peines très sévères tinuer à gagner leur vie en cultivant le des peuplades du Pakistan vont con-
- commerce viable d'héroïne comprenmais il va continuer à y avoir un stabilisation de la production d'opium,

Chapitre S indicateurs de tendances d'ici 1991



et des opportunités que représentent ces nouvelles dispositions. Par conséquent, elles oeuvrent à mettre au point des outils, des techniques et des méthodes d'enquête pour en tirer pleinement profit. Ces efforts viennent s'ajouter à des mesures antidrogue internationales récentes telles que des traités d'entraide juridique signés par le Canada et d'autres pays, et la Convention des Nations Unies contre le trafic illicite des supéfiants et des substances psychotropes de décembre 1988. Il existe maintenant des moyens juridiques canadiens et internationaux pour saisir et confisquer davantage les produits de la criminalité.

dispositions, les autorités pouvaient pour la possession de suivre un criminel pour la possession de tels produits, elles ne pouvaient pas saisir de biens intangibles tels que les comptes bancaires et des biens immobiliers. Les nouvelles mesures législatives (projet de loi promulguées le let janvier 1989 corripromulguées le let janvier 1989 corrisasire et la confiscation de tous les genres asisie et la confiscation de tous les genres de biens obtenus par le biais des produits de la criminalité.

Les autorités policières et judiciaires du Canada sont conscientes des difficultés

Cannabis

le haschich solide ou liquide n'était pas recours qu'à titre de remplacement lorsque l'ensemble du pays, souvent on n'y avait de marihuana était très répandue dans préférait au haschich. Même si la demande particulier le nord de l'Ontario, on le maintenue, et à certains endroits, en popularité du haschich liquide s'est haschich blond du Moyen-Orient. La haschich noir du Sud-Ouest asiatique au Canadiens, qui semblaient préférer le de cannabis de prédilection auprès des régions du pays. Le haschich était le dérivé en grande quantité dans la plupart des élevée et il était possible de s'en procurer en dérivés de cannabis était en général provisoires dans certaines régions, l'offre 1988. Même s'il y a eu des pénuries illicites les plus en demande au Canada en haschich liquide sont demeurés les drogues La marihuana, le haschich et le

Les saisies totales de cannabis ont diminué considérablement en 1988. Il y a eu une baisse semblable au chapitre du nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions reliées au cannabis (voir les figures n°os 32 reliées au cannabis (voir les figures n°os 33). Cependant, le nombre de personnes accusées de culture de cannabis s'est accru. L'expansion de la culture de la marihuana au Canada est attribuable aux perfectionnements de la technologie hydroponique qui permettent maintenant de cultiver de grandes quantités de marihuana de ultiver de grandes quantités de maintenant de cultiver de grandes quantités de maintenant de

Malgré la culture accrue de marihuana au Canada, les dérivés de cannabis sur le marché canadien continuent à provenir principalement de pays sources tels que la Jamaïque et les États-Unis pour la marihuana, le Liban et le Sud-Ouest asiatique pour le haschich, et la Jamaïque constaté que la culture de la Jamaïque constaté que la culture de la marihuana dans le Sud-Est asiatique se pratiquait plus

de qualité sans se préoccuper du climat.

au Laos maintenant qu'en Thaïlande et commençait à prendre de l'importance dans les Philippines. En Colombie, les trafiquants de marihuana tentent de mettre au point des dérivés à partir de leur cannabis, c'est-à-dire du haschich, du haschich

liquide et une boisson à la marihuana.

cachent la drogue dans leurs bagages ou passeurs qui voyagent par avion et qui depuis la Jamaïque est transporté par des le haschich liquide qui parvient au Canada passeurs soit dans les bagages. Presque tout dissimulé soit parmi la cargaison soit sur les exploitées pour la contrebande du cannabis aériennes commerciales sont souvent Viêt-nam du Nord et Hawaï. Les lignes marihuana thaïlandaise expédiées via le Charlotte et portait sur 20,5 tonnes de saisie a eu lieu dans les îles de la Reine ont intercepté un seul navire ravitailleur. La terrestre. En 1988, les autorités canadiennes via les Etats-Unis est transportée par voie marrhuana qui arrive au Canada depuis ou les modes de transport. En général, la Le cannabis arrive au Canada par tous

► Les narcodollars

quus qes qeurées on liqueurs exotiques.

Le commerce de la drogue au Canada constitue une activité extrêmement lucrative dont les profits servent en grande partie à la propagation de ce trafic. Afin de freiner cette expansion, la G.R.C. a mis sur pied en décembre 1981 son Programme axé sur les profits des trafiquants visant à dépister les narcodollars et à identifier les actifs de sources criminelles aux fins de actifs de source criminelles aux fins de actifs de source du programme, les enquêteurs ont réussi à saisir de l'argent et des biens ayant une valeur totale d'environ 53 millions de une valeur totale d'environ 53 millions de

Jusqu'en janvier 1989, les services de police canadiens devaient s'en tenir à l'article 354 du Code criminel qui interdisait la possession de produits de la criminalité, pour dépister et confisquer les criminalité, pour dépister et confisquer les

dollars.

pharmacies, sont l'obtention d'ordonnances multiples, les vols et autres pertes. Les provinces qui ont introduit des mesures législatives pour réprimer les incidents d'obtention d'ordonnances multiples signalent toutes une baisse de ce genre d'infractions. La disponibilité des précurschimiques essentiels constitue une des seurs chimiques essentiels constitue une des causes principales du problème général de la fabrication illicite et du traffic de drogues chimiques.

Les grandes villes de Montréal, de Vancouver et de Toronto demeurent les principaux centres de distribution locale et d'acheminement vers les centres régionaux unbains ainsi que vers des localités et des secteurs ruraux. La contrebande de ces substances se fait principalement par voie terrestre (89 p. 100 des cas de saisie) à l'intérieur du Canada et depuis les États-Unis. Le transport par avion (y compris par le courrier) représente 10 p. 100 des saisies et le transport par navire 1 p. 100 des saisies et le transport par navire 1 p. 100 des saisies. Ces chiffres coïncident avec des saisies. Ces chiffres coïncident avec

Les bandes de motards hors-la-loi sont demeurées impliquées dans le financement, la fabrication et la distribution des drogues chimiques, et ce, tout particulièrement en ce qui a trait à la fabrication de ces substances au Canada et à l'importation de LSD des États-Unis. De plus, des groupes moins actifs dans le trafic des drogues chimiques actifs dans le trafic des drogues chimiques pailocybine, les stéroïdes anabolisants et de pailocybine, les stéroïdes anabolisants et de fâçon moindre le LSD.

ceux des années passées.

Le nombre de consommateurs de drogues chimiques ne semble pas avoir augmenté en 1988, et les personnes âgées entre 15 et 25 ans demeurent le groupe qui s'intéresse le plus à ces milieux socio-économiques, tout particulièrement dans les provinces de ticulièrement dans les provinces de inculièrement dans les provinces de inmportants consommateurs.

drogues chimiques de choix. consommés ensemble, et sont demeurés des méthylphénidate (Ritalin) sont souvent stupéfiants depuis 1988. Le Talwin et le est maintenant régie par la Loi sur les de la Loi des aliments et drogues, mais elle Pentazocine (Talwin) figurait à l'annexe G l'objet de détournement. Auparavant la stances à base de codéine continuent à faire l'oxycodone (Percodan) et d'autres subrépandue. L'hydromorphone (Dilaudid), Loi sur les stupéfiants, demeure très phencyclidine (PCP), drogue visée par la et la psilocybine. La consommation de MDA (méthylènedioxyméthamphétamine) (diéthylamide de l'acide lysergique), le

«designer» à Toronto en 1988. aussi démantelé un laboratoire de drogue Ontario et l'autre au Québec. La G.R.C. a drogue clandestinement; l'un était situé en de deux laboratoires qui fabriquaient cette attribuable principalement à la découverte par rapport à l'année précédente est sidérable des saisies de méthamphétamine drogues chimiques. L'augmentation conpersonnes accusées d'infractions liées aux antidrogue la baisse générale du nombre de aux pressions et à la sensibilisation attribue aux nouvelles mesures législatives, tendance à la baisse amorcée en 1983. On stupéfiants, ce qui est contraire à la liées à la PCP aux termes de la Loi sur les nombre de personnes accusées d'infractions pendant, il y a eu une augmentation du chimiques a diminué de 20 p. 100. Ceaccusées d'infractions reliées aux drogues En 1988, le nombre de personnes

La stabilité de l'offre et de la demande en drogues chimiques en 1988 était évidente d'après les faibles prix de détail et la pratique continue de les prendre comme substances de remplacement ou d'accompagnement de la cocaine et de l'héroïne. Comme par les années passées, les méthodes les plus courantes pour détourner améthodes les plus courantes pour détourner méthodes les plus courantes pour détourner des médicannents des médicales les plus courantes médicales les plus compris les hôpitaux et les licites, y compris les hôpitaux et les

transporter la cocaïne ailleurs dans les Antilles et en Amérique du Nord. Ces îles, qui sont des possessions colombiennes, sont des endroits stratégiques pour la contrebande en raison de leur proximité du trafiquant nord-américain. En 1988, les trafiquants ont eu recours à des bimoteurs dotés de réservoirs supplémentaires d'essence, qui pouvaient transporter jusqu'à 500 kilos de cocaïne, de la Colombie jusqu'aux États-Unis ou au Canada, en survolant les Antilles et l'Amérique centrale, et ce, sans escale.

D'après les chiffres sur les saisies de cocaïne en 1988, la drogue est entrée au Canada par voie terrestre dans 55 p. 100 des cas, en particulier par les postes frontaliers du sud-ouest de l'Ontario et du sud du Québec. Les tentatives de contrebande par voie aérienne représentent 25 p. 100 des incidents et les tentatives par voie maritime, 20 p. 100.

Progues chimiques

L'approvisionnement en drogues chimiques provenait principalement de réseaux canadiens en 1988 et de façon complémentaire de sources étrangères. La fabrication clandestine de ces produits se fait dans des laboratoires tantôt sophistiqués tantôt rudimentaires. Les médicaments d'ordonnance et les précurseurs chimiques sur le marché sont détournés de sources licites.

Les drogues chimiques sont régles par la Loi des aliments et drogues (annexes F, G et H) et par la Loi sur les stupéfrants. En 1988, les drogues suivantes comprises dans l'annexe F ont fait l'objet d'un abus considérable : le diazépam (Valium), le chlordaisépoxide (Librium) et les stéroïdes anabolisants. Parmi les drogues de l'annexe G, bolisants. Parmi les drogues de l'amphétamine, le méthamphétamine, le les barbituriques. Parmi les drogues d'usage restreint de l'annexe H, les toxicomanes prétèrent encore le LSD toxicomanes prétèrent encore le LSD toxicomanes

En Bolivie, en Colombie et au Pérou, les principaux pays producteurs de coca, une superficie totale de 297 000 à 327 000 hectares dont 140 000 à 200 000 au Pérou sculement, aurait été consacrée à cette culture en 1988. Au cours de cette année, la raffineur et exportateur de chlorhydrate de cocaïne au monde et accaparait au moins 80 p. 100 du marché mondiale de la cocaïne.

elles y sont parvenues à un tel point qu'elles société et de l'économie colombienne, et pour s'immiscer dans tous les aspects de la la violence, à la corruption et à l'intimidation criminelles bien structurées ont eu recours à partie de ce commerce. Ces organisations de Medellin et de Cali dominent une grande puissants cartels établis surrout dans les villes exportateur de cocaïne dans cette région. De maintenu son rôle de principal raffineur et en Bolivie, cependant, la Colombie a espaces consacrés à cette culture au Pérou et insignifiante par comparaison aux vastes 1987. Il s'agit d'une superficie relativement cette superficie n'était que de 25 000 en se pratiquait sur près de 27 000 hectares; En 1988, la culture du coca en Colombie

compromettent l'autorité du gouvernement

et d'acheminement des navires devant de Baja Nuevo comme lieu de rendez-vous antillaises de San Andres, de Providencia et trafiquants colombiens se servaient des îles 1988, on a constaté que des groupes de méthode de contrebande populaire. En dans les cavités corporelles demeure une corps soit par ingestion soit par introduction Le transport de la drogue à l'intérieur du bord de vols réguliers des lignes aériennes. ment à l'aide de passeurs qui voyagent à et maritime. La contrebande se fait égaleimportants sont expédiés par voie aérienne latino-américain et antillais. Les envois transité virtuellement dans chaque pays marchés nord-américains et européens a En 1988, la cocaïne destinée aux

colombien.

La G.R.C. a saisi 193 kg 437 de cocaïne en 1988 comparativement à 145 kg 276 en 1987, une augmentation de 33 p. 100. Par comparaison à l'année précédente, le nombre d'accusations liées à la cocaïne a monté de 23 p. 100 et les accusations de trafic de cocaïne de 54 p. 100. Il n'y a eu aucune saisie de laboratoire de cocaïne au Canada en 1988, mais depuis 1984, on y a découvert quatre labos de traitement de pâte de coca et un labo de cocaïne synthétique. L'intensification des mesures antidrogue dans les pays sources pourrait entraîner l'installation de laboratoire denraitement de pâte de coca au Canada.

principalement chez les jeunes. la propagation de cette toxicomanie, reliés à la cocaine est attribuable en partie à hausse du taux de criminalité et des décès centré surtout à Toronto. Dans cette ville, la 1988, l'abus de crack a été un problème en particulier les jeunes. Au Canada en tains segments de la population toxicomane, a aidé à populariser le crack auprès de cer-L'offre abondante de cocaine à bon marché maintenant toutes les couches de la société. économiques, la cocaïnomanie affecte l'apanage de certains groupes socios'accroître au niveau de la rue. Autrefois de façon générale et l'offre ne cesse de criminels bien organisés, les prix ont chuté cocaine au Canada par des groupes A cause de l'importation massive de

Tout comme en 1987, presque tous les pays de l'Amérique du Sud ont joué un rôle quelconque dans le commerce de la cocaïne, que ce soit au niveau de la culture, du traitement ou du transit. De plus, les problèmes de toxicomanie en particulier par rapport à la cocaïne et de la pâte de coca (bazuco) continuent à croître dans ces pays. Même si la plupart de ces États ont appliqué en 1988 des mesures antidrogue énergiques et une politique de destruction des récoltes, le commerce international de la cocaïne a poursuivi son essor et va probablement continuer à prendre de l'ampleur.

criminelles responsables de l'importation et les centres d'opération des organisations Montréal, Toronto et Vancouver demeurent et spécialement la ville de New York. vant pour l'héroine destinée aux Etats-Unis, de transit encore plus important qu'aupara-14 000 en 1988. Toronto est devenu un lieu la population héroïnomane était de 12 000 à cet opiacé, particulièrement à Montréal où croissance de l'héroïnomanie et de l'offre de Ces tendances à la hausse démontrent la passé de 25 000 en 1987 à 28 000 en 1988. nombre d'héroïnomanes au Canada est accusées de trafic de ce stupéfiant. Le d'héroïne ainsi que du nombre de personnes d'enquêtes sur des activités de trafic nombre de personnes ayant fait l'objet également eu une augmentation marquée du d'héroïne en 1988 qu'en 1987. Il y a diennes. La G.R.C. a saisi deux fois plus l'héroine dans les grandes villes cana-En 1988, il était facile d'obtenir de

Les niveaux de pureté et les prix de l'héroïne ont très peu fluctué par rapport à l'année précédente. À cet égard, il y avait régionales. En effet, la pureté de l'héroïne au détail oscillait entre 5 et 15 % dans les provinces de l'Ouest, et atteignait parfois provinces de l'Ouest, et atteignait parfois gaballe d'héroïne se vendait de 70 à 100 \$ dans les provinces des Prairies, tandis qu'en capsule d'héroïne se vendait de 70 à 100 \$ dans les provinces des Prairies, tandis qu'en colombie-Britannique et au Québec, elle ne coûtait que de 35 à 45 \$.

la distribution de l'héroïne au Canada.

Cocaine

L'essor du commerce de la cocaîne s'est poursuivi en 1988, en dépit des efforts déployés par les nations productrices et production et le trafic. L'abondance de cocaïne de pureté élevée sur le marché illicite canadien est une bonne indication des effets de cet essor. La pureté moyenne de la cocaïne au détail s'est élevée à 60 % en 1988 soit 10 % de plus qu'en 1987.

Sommaire

liées aux drogues, les contrebandiers préfèrent passer par l'Indonésie.

Hong Kong demeure une plaque tournante pour l'héroïne du Sud-Est asiatique. L'Inde en est une pour l'héroïne à asiatique. L'Inde en est une pour l'héroïne à destination des marchés occidentaux. Malgré les mesures de contrôle sévères le long de la route terrestre balkane, l'héroïne du Sud-Ouest asiatique destinée aux marchés européens continue à transiter principalement en Autriche, en Turquie et en Yougoslavie. La popularité des routes passeant par l'Afrique pour la contrebande de l'héroïne du Sud-Ouest asiatique s'est accrue, comme on a pu le constater par le nombre d'incidents impliquant des passeurs nombre d'incidents impliquant des passeurs

La Syrie, l'Egypte, Chypre et la Grèce ont été des lieux de transit majeurs pour l'opium et l'héroïne libanais destinés à l'Europe et à l'Amérique du Nord en 1988. Les quantités négligeables d'héroïne mexicaine au Canada ont continué à passer surtout par les États-Unis pour parvenit

nigérians.

dans notre pays.

L'importation d'héroïne au Canada s'est faite surtout par voie aérienne en 1988. Dans 79 p. 100 des incidents, les fret transporté par avion et dans 9 p. 100 des incidents, les fret transporté par avion et dans 9 p. 100 des cas, il s'agissait de colts ou de lettres envoyés par courrier aérien. La contrebande terrestre en passant par la frontière canadoterrestre en passant par la frontière canadoderestre en passant par la frontière canadoderestre en passant par la frontière canadodes tentatives de contrebande par voie des tentatives de contrebande par voie des tentatives de contrebande par voie expédiés par cauge alors que 4 p. 100 des tentatives de contrebande par voie caracte de contrebande par voie expédiés par cargo alors que l'importation expédiés par cargo alors que l'importation

valises à double fond et par des passeurs qui transportent la drogue sur leur personne

de petites quantités s'est faite dans des

ou à l'intérieur du corps.

Méroïne

a production mondiale d'opiacés a atteint un niveau inégalé en 1988, ce qui a donné un approvisionnement abondant d'héroïne au marché illicite asiatique est demeuré la source principale d'héroïne au Canadis, 78 p. 100 du marché en 1988 comparativement à 63 p. 100 en 1987. Conséquemment la part du Croissant d'or du Sud-Ouest asiatique a été moindre, 37 p. 100 en 1987 et 22 p. 100 en 1988. Malgré tout, cette région demeure une importante source pour le Canada, en particulier pour l'Est du pays.

Très peu d'héroïne sur le marché canadien provenait du Liban et du Mexique, cependant, des renseignements révèlent un potentiel considérable de la part de ces deux pays à cet égard. En 1988, l'Amérique centrale est apparue comme une région productrice d'opium qui pourrait approvisionner le marché canadien advenant une interruption du flot d'héroïne en provenance des sources premières.

ainsi que Singapour pour les infractions extrêmement sévères prévues par cet Etat asiatique, mais, en raison des sentences pays de transit pour l'héroïne du Sud-Est Thaïlande. La Malaysia est demeurée un des efforts continus de répression en la République populaire de Chine à cause davantage les circuits terrestres passant par trafiquants du Triangle d'or ont emprunté maîtrise des routes de contrebande. Les Birmanie) en 1988 pour reprendre la politiques au Myanmar (anciennement la groupes d'insurgés ont profité des troubles trafic d'opium et d'héroïne en 1988. Des antidrogue accrues visant la production et le plus ingénieuses en raison des pressions des méthodes de contrebande de plus en Les trafiquants ont dû avoir recours à

Chapitre 1: Sommaire



Introduction

toxicomanie. prévention et de recherche par rapport à la des organismes qui font du travail de services de police canadiens et étrangers et Revenu - Douanes et Accise, des autres et Bien-être social Canada, du ministère du générale de la protection de la santé, de Santé drogues dangereuses (B.D.D.), de la Direction renseignements obtenus du Bureau des Rapport renferme également de nombreux Services à l'étranger de la G.R.C. Le l'étranger communiqués par les agents des rapports annuels sur la situation des drogues à renseignement antidrogue de la G.R.C. et des présentés par les coordonnateurs du au Canada, ainsi que des rapports spéciaux Rapports annuels sur la situation des drogues

tendances ne serait que pure hypothèse. compréhension de la conjoncture et des problème de la drogue; de même notre cerner et d'indiquer les ramifications du compliquerait irrémédiablement la tâche de répartition des ressources. Une telle situation fausses perspectives et une mauvaise détaillés et fiables risquerait de générer de public. Le manque de renseignements politiques judicieuses et engager un débat est absolument nécessaire pour élaborer des du problème des drogues illicites au Canada antidrogue. Une analyse exacte de l'ampleur fédérale en matière de prévention et de lutte drogues afin d'assurer le succès de la stratégie tendances actuelles dans le domaine des rendre un compte exact de la situation et des plus grave au Canada, il est très important de dangereuses posent un problème de plus en illicites de stupéfiants et d'autres drogues Comme le trafic et la consommation

souvent recourir à des méthodes statistiques statistiques criminelles. Par conséquent, il faut consommation de drogues et sur certaines et étrangers touchant la production et la cadre d'enquêtes, sur des rapports nationaux basé sur des renseignements obtenus dans le étant limitées, le Rapport est nécessairement statistiques concernant ces activités illégales de l'analyse quantitative. Les données problèmes uniques, en particulier au chapitre mation de drogues illicites posent des que la production, le trafic et la consomprésent rapport devraient tenir compte du fait chargés de la lutte antidrogue. Les lecteurs du ainsi que les organismes et les personnes drogues pouvant intéresser les législateurs, renseignements nationaux et étrangers sur les ment, la collation, l'analyse et la diffusion des principalement à coordonner le rassembleactivité. Le Rapport de 1988/89 vise opérations financières associées à cette marché illicite canadien, de même que des des méthodes de contrebande des drogues du d'acheminement, des modes de transport et l'origine, de la quantité, des voies présenter une analyse détaillée de drogues (R.A.N.A.) a pour objet de e Rapport annuel national sur les

Le présent rapport est le huitième que prépare la Sous-direction des renseignements stratégiques, Direction générale de la G.R.C. Le Ropport de 1988/89 est une analyse des principaux faits survenus jusqu'en avril 1989 sur la scène nationale et internationale. Il comprend surtout des renseignements tirés des Bulletins mensuels des drogues, des

qui ne donnent que des estimations

le territoire de l'État en question.

approximatives.

Note de la Rédaction : Dans la présente publication lorsqu'un Est est qualifié de pays source, de pays producteur ou fournisseur de droques, nous ne voulons pas laisser entendre que le gouvernement de cet Etat ou ses organismes policiers permettent de telles activités sur lilègales ou y participent. Ces affirmations font allusion aux individus et aux organisations criminelles qu'i se livrent à de telles activités sur



pays offrant le secret bancaire			
narcodollars canadiens aux		Canada de 1984 à 1988	
1988 pour l'expédition de		Quantité de cannabis saisi au	Figure no 32:
Principales routes utilisées en	Figure no 43:		
, ,,,		chimiques au Canada en 1988	
1984 à 1988		l'importation de drogues	
les profits des trafiquants de		Modes de transport pour	: It on orngia
Programme antidrogue axé sur			
Argent et biens saisis grâce au	: 71- au əangıa	8861 ह	
V		drogues de l'annexe G de 1984	
Canada en 1988		Vols et autres pertes de	: oc an angra
l'importation du cannabis au		ob service service se stold	E:
Modes de transport pour	: 14 an amgra	9861 ह	
and podoust op sopoy(· Iv da omioiT	chimiques au Canada de 1984	
au Canada en 1988		clandestins de drogues	
d'acheminement du cannabis		Saisies de laboratoires	
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sur les drogues, 1988/89 Rapport annuel national

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Rédacteur principal

Commissaire adjoint J.J.M. Coutu,

Directeur de la Police des drogues

Pédacteur en chef

Robert C. Fahlman,

Sous-directeur chargé des Renseignements stratégiques

Pédactrice A service

Marrie T. O'Sullivan

Chef de la Section des publications

Pédactrice adjointe A grand de la companie de la

Judy Mogck, Section des publications

Analyse des renseignements

Shelley A. Keele, Chef de la Section des renseignements et de l'analyse

Ellen L. Leader, analyste en chef de renseignements

Angus Smith, analyste de renseignements

François Mathieu, analyste de renseignements

Pamela Bailey, analyste de renseignements

Adjointe à la production Bruce Bowie, Officier responsable de la Section des enquêtes économiques antidrogue

Franka Petrelli, Chef de la Sous-section de l'éditique

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Le Commissaire de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada

À l'attention du Directeur de la Police des drogues, Direction générale

1200, promenade Vanier, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0R2, Canada

Canada

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► Message du Directeur de la Police des drogues

antidrogue. s'avéreront très efficaces dans la lutte d'enquête ont été élaborées et elles dispositions, de nouvelles techniques tirer le meilleur profit de ces nouvelles organisations criminelles en général. Pour source importante de fonds pour les les organisations trafiquantes, sont une par la vente de drogues qui, en plus d'aider qui comprend les profits énormes réalisés biens acquis avec les produits du crime, ce également la saisie et la confiscation des blanchissage de l'argent et permettent des trafiquants. Ces mesures criminalisent le des mesures législatives visant les profits drogue en janvier 1989 lorsqu'il a adopté

Selon les indicateurs, les crimes liés aux drogues et les surdoses, ces tristes et douloureuses conséquences de la toxicomanie, sont à la hausse. Le Rapport annuel national sur les drogues de 1988-1989 donne une excellente analyse de la situation actuelle du marché de la drogue au Canada et dans le monde. Nous espérons que ce document permettra aux organismes de mieux comprendre la situation et qu'il facilitera la collaboration entre eux. Il sera un atout précieux pour tous ceux qui travaillent à la diminution de la consomnation et du trafic des drogues dans notre société.

Le Rapport annuel national sur les drogues de 1988-1989 donne un aperçu complet de la situation des drogues illicites au Canada, depuis l'augmentation de la culture locale de la marihuana jusqu'à l'utilisation de plus en plus grande de notre pays comme point de transit. Il aborde également les changements, les saisies et les approvisionnements, les saisies et les argestations, les routes d'acheminement et arrestations, les routes d'acheminement et arrestations, les routes d'acheminement et développements importants dans les pays développements importants dans les pays producteurs qui peuvent avoir un effet sur producteurs qui peuvent avoir un effet sur

le Canada.

Etant donné que les pressions de la police et les nouvelles conditions politiques et économiques dans les pays producteurs ont touché les trafiquants, on a relevé de nouvelles tendances qui ont influé sur les Arogues marché de la drogue au Canada. Le traite de ces nouvelles orientations et fournit des indicateurs de tendances d'ici fournit des indicateurs de tendances d'ici fournit des indication sera utile à tous ceux qui sont engagés dans la lutte antidrogue, et aussi à ceux qui veulent en savoir davantage sur la portée et les répercussions du marché de la drogue au répercussions du marché de la drogue au Canada et dans le monde.

Le gouvernement du Canada a franchi une étape importante dans sa lutte anti-

Le Directeur de la Police des drogues,

(Comm. adj. J.J.M. Coutu)

Message du Commissaire

dans plusieurs pays producteurs ont fourni de grandes quantités d'héroïne, de cocaïne et de cannabis au marché canadien en 1988-1989. Les réseaux d'approvisionnements locaux continuent de dominer le marché canadien des drogues chimiques. Le développement de l'hydroponie a marihuana au Canada, à tel point que le cannabis local compte pour 20 p. 100 du marché de la marihuana, alors qu'il n'était que de 10 p. 100 il y a deux ans.

Le Rapport de 1988-1989 fait état également des progrès réalisés dans la lutte antidrogue. Les saisies d'héroïne et de cocaïne ont augmenté considérablement. En août 1988, la G.R.C. a fait la saisie de 20,5 tonnes de marihuana thailandaise qui avait été débarquée d'un navire ravitailleur sur une plage des Îles de la Reine Charlotte. Depuis la plage des Îles de la Reine Charlotte. Depuis la plage des Îles de la Reine Charlotte. Depuis la plage des Îles Grembre 1981 du Programme antidrogue axé sur les profits des trafiquants, et jusqu'à la fin de 1988, les enquêteurs de la G.R.C. ont saisi de l'argent et des biens évalués en tout à plus de 53 millions de dollars.

Comme l'indique si clairement le Rapport annuel national sur les drogues de 1988-1989, beaucoup d'informations doivent être recueillies et plusieurs facteurs pris en considération, avant que des solutions appropriées puissent être élaborées pour résoudre l'épineux problème de la drogue. La Gendarmerie, en collaboration avec les autres organisations d'aide aux toxicomanes et les organisations d'aide aux toxicomanes et les organisations éducatrices et communautaires, s'engage dans la lutte au trafic et à la consomnitaine des drogues. Tous ensemble, je suis persuadé que nous pourrons réussir.

Pour la plupart d'entre nous, le problème de la drogue est devenu quelque chose de familier. Nous connaissons même la terminologie des drogues illicites : trafic, blanchissage d'argent, piquenrs, piquences et crack. Voilà des termes qui font les grands titres d'aujourd'hui et les tragédies de emain. La toxicomanie hante les rues et les de demain. La toxicomanie hante les rues et les mails de nos villes. Elle s'insinue dans notre

maison et notre lieu de travail, elle est partout.

Il est facile de crouler sous le fardeau de ce problème énorme, et d'oublier les mesures importantes que nos concitoyens, nos gouvernements et la police prennent pour freiner le trafic et la consommation des drogues. D'un bout à l'autre du pays, des groupes de parents, des professionnels et des gens d'affaire se réunissent pour faire connaître leurs inquiétudes et créer des centres d'information et d'intervention. Le gouvernement du Canada, par l'intermédiaire de la Stratégie nationale antidrogue, aide à financer des programmes et coordonne les efforts de plusieurs ministères fédéraux pour freiner la demande et ministères fédéraux pour freiner la demande et

Afin d'aider les groupes et les personnes engagés dans les mesures antidrogue, le Rapport annuel national sur les drogues de la G.R.C. donne un aperçu détaillé de la situation au Canada et à l'étranger, à partir d'un point de vue policier. Ce rapport dégage les tendances et l'évolution du trafic et de la consommation, et décrit en détail les trafic et de la consommation, et décrit en détail les

réduire les approvisionnements en drogues.

Dans son rapport de cette année, qui est le huitième, la G.R.C. met l'accent sur l'accroissement continu de la production et du marché des drogues illicites en 1988-1989, et élabore des projections d'ici 1991. Les récoltes abondantes projections d'ici 1991. Les récoltes abondantes

saisies et les cas importants.



Le Commissaire,

M.D. Inkster)



Message du Solliciteur général

Les attitudes et les valeurs ne se changent l'information, au traitement et à la réadaptation. consacrés à la Stratégie antidrogue servent à D'ailleurs, 70 % des 210 millions de dollars

qu'elle coûte cher et qu'elle cause des ravages. prendre que la toxicomanie est dangereuse, millions de Canadiens commencent à comaux tendances des trois dernières années, des pas du jour au lendemain. Mais si on peut se fier

des autres. laquelle trop de gens s'enrichissent aux dépens criminelle d'envergure internationale grâce à commerce de la drogue tel qu'il est : une activité le document, en effet, la G.R.C. présente le lutte antidrogue, point central du rapport. Dans Stratégie antidrogue, soit 30%, est consacré à la Le reste des sommes réservées à la

drogue. geler les gains qui découlent du commerce de la sur les produits de la criminalité pour saisir et G.R.C. applique rigoureusement la nouvelle loi contre les barons de la drogue. Ici, au Canada, la se liguent, au moyens d'ententes internationales, pays soucieux de faire échec au trafic de drogues Selon le Rapport, le Canada et d'autres

abominable de la toxicomanie. En conjuguant efforts en vue de débarrasser la société du fléau s'inspirer de son message pour poursuivre les ceux qui prendront connaissance du Rapport à de drogues. Je ne saurais trop encourager tous permettre de lutter efficacement contre le trafic gouvernements et les nations peut nous collaboration entre les services de police, les Comme le souligne le Rapport, seule la

> que le trafic et l'usage de drogues sont toujours annuel national sur les drogues de la G.R.C. Cette année encore, il ressort du Rapport

> grand nombre d'organismes fédéraux et Depuis le lancement de la Stratégie des problèmes graves au Canada.

pour combattre la toxicomanie. d'autres Canadiens intéressés se sont mobilisés de policiers, d'enseignants, de journalistes et provinciaux, de spécialistes de la toxicomanie, nationale antidrogue au Canada, en mai 1987, un

ces gens ont concentré leurs efforts et ont Au cours des trois dernières années, tous

souligner le problème de la toxicomanie. dollars en temps d'antenne et en pages pour radio et les journaux ont fait don de millions de message de prévention. Ainsi, la télévision, la Canadiens, particulièrement aux jeunes, un présenté à maintes et maintes reprises aux

sur la toxicomanie que les policiers ont ensemble de vidéo-cassettes d'excellente qualité Solliciteur général du Canada ont créé un dienne des chefs de police et le ministère du L'année dernière, l'Association cana-

Grâce aux fonds de la Stratégie nationale Canada. présentées dans presque toutes les écoles du

aux dangers des drogues. années, pour mieux sensibiliser les Canadiens fait d'énormes efforts, au cours des dernières Santé et Bien-être social Canada, pour sa part, a et d'enfants un message efficace de prévention. communiquer à un plus grand nombre d'adultes drogues de la G.R.C. a pu étendre ses activités et antidrogue, la Section de la sensibilisation aux

Le Solliciteur général,

nos efforts, nous pourrons réussir!

(Pierre H. Cadieux)



